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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 9, 1913

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 498.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 9, 1913.

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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

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THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

IF ANDREW CARNEGIE would only pension the widows and orphans that have been made at Homestead, Pa., through the greed of himself and *pals,* he would have less money to pension ex-presidents.

THE MINERS' MAGAZINE is the property of every member of the Western Federation of Miners. The *editor* would suggest that each member of the Western Federation of Miners, number among his resolutions for the year 1913, that he will become a subscriber and aid in building up a publication, that is fighting for the interests of the working class.

THE SUPREME COURT of the state of Mississippi has upheld the Constitutionality of the ten hour law.

The law was contested by a lumber company, on the grounds, that such a law was an infringement on personal liberty.

A corporation is certainly very jealous of any invasion on the liberty of a slave to work as many hours per day as his physical make-up will permit of.

The corporation is so jealous of personal liberty being infringed upon, that it would ask a court for an injunction restraining any organization from preventing a slave from being slowly murdered through long hours and starvation wages.

THE GOVERNOR of Arkansas is certainly a man of courage, A governor who issues pardons to 360 prisoners, on the grounds, that the majority of these prisoners were sentenced to long terms of imprisonment for trivial offences, to serve the financial interests of soulless contractors, is worthy of the admiration of every honest man in America.

The contractors with a political pull wanted cheap labor and convict labor was looked upon as the cheapest.

It became necessary that convicts should be secured, in order that the contractors might grow fat, and official authority in Arkansas was prostituted, that labor in stripes should mint dividends for political cormorants.

What must be said of the officials who made the arrests for trivial offenses, and what must be said of the courts of Arkansas, that resolved themselves into agencies to furnish convicts to greedy contractors. The Judicial Recall is needed in Arkansas.

THE EXPRESS COMPANIES die hard. They now express the fear that the government will not be able to make a success of its parcels post system. Why not? Other governments have. The government will do the work much better than the express companies do. During the whole business life of the writer, he has not experienced one instance of where the government has failed or bungled in its function of properly handling his mail business. He has during this time experienced innumerable instances where the express companies failed to give satisfaction. This is due to the fact that the government is carrying on the post office department solely with the idea of performing a social SERVICE for the whole people, while in the case of the private express companies, they are carrying on their business solely with the idea of gouging the people for the PROFIT of their stockholders. The government cannot help but succeed in such undertakings, and the private profit mongers might well save all fears up against that time when the people shall take from them all their powers of private monopoly by socializing every means of social service pretty much as they are doing through such small beginnings as the parcels post system.—Spokane Labor World.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, Jr., is credited with having financed the investigation and exposure of police graft in New York. He has contributed $200,000 and is prepared to give as much more, if necessary, to "stamp out" corruption.

Mr. Rockefeller, we take it, has profited little from the graft investigations and crusades which culminated in the San Francisco endeavor to get "the man higher up."

If he were to consult with Francis Heney or Lincoln Steffens or any of the graft investigators who were capable of identifying what they had discovered, he could learn without any considerable expendi-

ture the graft which so arouses him is not an isolated manifestation, but a symptom of a systematic disorder.

The same forces which produced Standard Oil are responsible for police graft in New York. There is not a whit difference between the police lieutenant who retires with a fortune or a United States senator who has an intimate correspondence with Mr. Archbold.

The path is crooked, but it's the same trail, whether it runs to police headquarters, to 26 Broadway, to the tenderloin or the senate chamber.—Milwaukee Leader.

J. P. MORGAN, in his testimony before the Congressional Committee investigating the Money Trust frankly admitted that he and his "interests" controlled $25,000,000,000 of wealth.

Then Morgan coolly informed the country—as though we were all in the kindergarten class of financial legerdemain—that it would be impossible for any group of individuals to monopolize money and credits.

And then some of the smug minor financiers and editors, who are paid to make excuses apologize and falsify, gravely nodded their heads in assent and remarked what a wonderful man the king of finance really is.

But suppose that Morgan and his group of industrial captains quietly began to sell bonds and stocks and locked up in safety vaults a billion or so of gold and silver and money became "tighter" and still "tighter" from day to day, how long would it take for credits to tumble to a point where property would be almost given away in a wild panic to save something from impending bankruptcy?

The question answers itself, and it proves that, besides being the greatest financial juggler of the present time, Morgan is also the greatest liar on earth.—Cleveland Citizen.

IF THERE SHALL BE a panic during the Wilson administration, if there shall be a return of what the Republican politicians have been pleased to characterize as "Democratic hard times," some one is going to suffer.

The man who finds himself out of a job, the citizen who finds his factory closed or his business bankrupt, the depositor who is consoled with the promise that he will be paid in full, will not be alone. The man who caused the panic—the malefactor of money—who plied down the structure to show his spite against the party that didn't free the slaves, will get it good and plenty.

The successor of Andrew Jackson has spoken. He has warned Morgan and Rockefeller and Belmont and Ryan and their ilk that they are in peril. If there's a panic, the president will hang the guilty man higher than Haman's gibbet.

In our mind's eye we can see the malefactors of great wealth, who haven't had a chill chase down their spines since Roosevelt threatened to send them to the penitentiary, shaking in their boots, and vowing to save the situation and their necks regardless of what congress may do or Bryan may say.

So there'll be no panic, for Mr. Wilson has sworn it. If any man shall be found trifling with the people's confidence or with a lighted match in the vicinity of the Democratic magazine, the chief magistrate will cause him to be seized and held up to public view for the reprobation of every Democrat who believes that modern industry is a criminal conspiracy.—New York Call.

Wilson must be tolerated for expelling from his expanded lungs some "hot air" that will merely cause Oily John to "wink the other eye" at Morgan.

The threats of Wilson are as harmless as the bellowing that was indulged in by Teddy against the malefactors, against whom he hurled that verbal froth that tickled their risibilities.

The *bluff* of Wilson is merely a *joke*.

GOVERNOR WILSON, the president-elect, in discussing "The New Freedom" written for the January edition of the World's Work, says:

"The truth is we are caught in a great economic system which is heartless.

"When I hear judges reason upon the analogy of relationships that used to exist between workmen and their employers of a generation ago I wonder they have not opened their eyes to the modern world. You know we have a right to expect that judges will have their eyes opened, even though the law they administer hasn't awakened."

"American industry is not free, as once it was free; American enterprise is not free; the man with only a little capital is finding it harder to get into the field, more and more impossible to compete with the big fellow. Why? Because the laws of this country do not prevent the strong from crushing the weak. That is the reason and because the strong have crushed the weak and strong dominate the industry and the economic life of this country."

"If business men could vote secretly they would vote overwhelmingly that the present organization of business was meant for the big fellows and was not meant for the little fellows."

It is refreshing that Wilson recognizes that our economic system is heartless. Every man and woman of intellegence whose capital is limited and every man and woman who belong to the working class who have felt the crushing weight of industrial slavery, know that the giants in finance and commerce are the masters and rule with an iron hand.

We know the many diseases in our social life, and it is not necessary that, Wilson shall indulge in repeating the wrongs and outrages from which the masses of the people suffer.

The people who bear the scars of the struggle to live, are far more interested in knowing what remedies President-elect Wilson is going to use to make it possible for the victims of "predatory wealth" to escape the penalties inflicted by merciless despots. President Wilson has four years before him, in which four years, he has the opportunity of demonstrating to the people, as to whether or not, he is possessed of the back-bone and ability to expel the *heartless* from our economic system.

The Authorities Must Take Action

AS WE GO TO PRESS we have received special information from South Porcupine that an attempt has been made to inaugurate a new reign of terror in the interests of the mine owners.

It looks a fierce proposition when the Ontario police beat men up and start a row and then arrest and charge them with unlawful assembly. These men are now held on $1,000 bail, and the treatment they have received is worse than that meted out to criminals in Russia. The following is a copy of a telegram sent to the Attorney-General by Secretary W. C. Thompson of the Western Federation of Miners:

"South Porcupine, Ontario, December 23, 1912

"Porcupine Miners' Union strongly protests against treatment of men in South Porcupine jail. Men are not allowed to communicate with their friends and were not given anything to eat from half-past seven Tuesday until one o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Want action taken at once to give these men their rights."

Apparently the mine owners are growing desperate, as they realize the futility of their attempts, up to the present, to make any headway whatever in connection with the strike in South Porcupine. It is now generally conceded that the Western Federation of Miners have been successful in their efforts to tie up the mine. The mine operators have met with very poor success in securing help to take the places of the strikers. They have, through their agents, scoured the country far and near in a vain endeavor to secure strikebreakers. Quite a number of men who have been induced by means of willful misrepresentation upon the part of unprincipled and unscrupulous agents of the mine owners to come to Porcupine under the impression that no trouble existed at the present time. The majority of these importations absolutely refuse to work when they learn the true state of affairs. Some of them go into the mines, and it is a fact that when they once get in the toils it is a hard matter to get away again. Men have been forced to keep at work under the muzzles of revolvers in the hands of notorious Thiel gunmen—men who are desirous of deserting the ship if they get a chance. Once or twice the imported strike-breakers have risen in revolt and forced their way out. There has been no force or violence of any kind exercised by the men on strike; indeed, they have carried themselves in a most exemplary manner, and no exception whatever can be taken regarding their conduct since the commencement of the strike up to the present time.

In spite of this a state of almost martial law prevails. First came the importation of as unprincipled a gang of scoundrels under the guise of Thiel detectives, that it was possible to scrape together. These men were brought in to act as a standing army for the mine owners. They were composed of thugs, gunmen and ex-convicts—individuals of the most notorious and undesirable character, and they were enlisted for and paid by the operators, whose one aim was to smash the union and the wage rate at the same time.

With this unsavory gang in control, no man or woman or child was safe on the streets; women were openly insulted, and the strikers subjected to all kinds of provocation in an attempt to force a riot that could be used as an excuse for bloodshed and the shooting up of the men on strike. That such a state of affairs was possible was indeed a sad blot upon the fair name of the Province of Ontario. These Thiel desperadoes deliberately trampled on the laws, and, as is now well known, began at last to wantonly shoot down peaceful and inoffensive miners. It was only because the public conscience was thoroughly aroused and public sentiment was asserting itself in no uncertain manner that the authorities were at last forced to act, and the Ontario or provincial police were put on duty and the discredited Thiels run off the job. For some time after things ran along a great deal more smoothly. It was apparent, however, that the mine owners had the right kind of wires to pull. The Ontario police is just as much a standing army of the mine owners as the Thiels ever were. The authorities have always favored the barons. It was only the fear of public sentiment that kept the Ontario police in their places, but at last it is apparent that the passive tactics do not meet with the approval of the mine lords who own the lands and the mines, the police and officials, and everything else in sight except the men, who by their labor develop the wealth of the mines that by right should belong to the people of Ontario.

Up to the present time the strikers have met the various trains upon their arrival and made known the fact that a strike was on, with

the result that but few of the new importations could be induced to act the scab. Recently, however, there was daily accumulating evidence that the police were getting reckless, or were being urgd on by those in authority. Last week a train arrival bearing a number of new importations. The strikers were down, as usual, to meet it—probably 100 or 150 of them. A big bunch of the Ontario police were on hand, and at once boarded the front and rear of the Pullman car and refused to allow anybody to enter it, though a number of men had Pullman tickets and the Pullman conductor insisted on their right to come in. The police also interfered with the men boarding the other cars, and as they were in the habit of taking this train to Timmins, one man resented such high-handed and unwarranted conduct. Without any provocation whatever the police got busy with their clubs and started in to beat up the people on the station platform, and very nearly succeeded in working up a bloody riot. In the mixup Constable Smith of South Porcupine, drew his gun and opened fire on a man who was trying to make a getaway from the scene of trouble. When the train arrived in Timmins the provincial squad who escorted it out there joined the local officers and marched the strikebreakers to the Goldfield hotel for supper, afterwards herding them to the Hollinger mine, this despite the fact that many of the strikebreakers were unwilling to proceed with them. It was a case of "you've got to go, whether you want to or not." It was a badly-scared aggregation and from the looks of the bunch it was a sheer waste of money on the part of the mine-owners to bring them out at all. The strikers are becoming angry at the actions of the provincial men and are losing what little respect they did have for them in the first place, for they are plainly demonstrating they have no respect for the law they are supposed to uphold and are perfectly willing to violate it if by so doing they can benefit the mine owners, who are allowed to be a law unto themselves. The mine owners are not amenable to the provincial laws—at least not when these provincial misfits interpret it. However, they more than make up for this by getting after the strikers upon the slightest pretext. To know how thoroughly the monied interests run things in this district one must be here in person to see for himself otherwise he would not believe it possible such a state of affairs could actually exist. In spite of this, however, the miners have, up to the present at least, had decidedly the best of the argument. The mines are in bad shape and the few men in them know as much about mining as a hen would know about shoveling sugar. How long this kind of law and order will last it is hard to predict.

Anything is liable to happen at any moment now, and if bloodshed should unfortunately occur, the blame can be laid at the door of the Ontario police, who have clearly prostituted the law.—Industrial Banner, Toronto.

For Unity and Solidarity

TO THE EDITOR: I read with a great deal of interest, news item in Saturday's issue in re: "Socialists to Vote on Ousting Wm. D. Haywood." I would like to express myself throught your columns in a few brief comments:

1. A party, no matter what label it bears, that throws open its doors and admits to membership anyone—capitalist or proletarian—on the one condition that he pledges himself to quit voting the old party ticket, and subscribe to, and vote for the "Socialist party" principles—such a party never was, is not, nor ever can be the real, loyal, honest, sincere champion of the working class.

2. A party that in national convention assembled decides against "indusrial unionism" and stands as an advocate and ally of craft unionism is not a true working class party.

3. A party that decides against the principles of "direct action" and the "social general strike" and repudiates the same in favor of a capitalistic, non-effective "ballot," such a party is positively not the one to lead the working class from slavery and oppression to freedom and justice.

4. A party that conspires to "vote" a Wm. D. Haywood out from its ranks, just because he has sense enough to know (by bitter experience) that the ballot as a weapon or method of emancipation, is noneffective, and that "direct action" and the "social general strike" would prove effective—such a party is not, never was, nor ever will be instrumental in bringing about the economic emancipation of the working class. No! No!!

5. The Socialist party, when tested by the principles of true socialism—the socialism of our deceased brothers, the martyrs of 1887—are found to be a sham, a fraud, a base and spurious counterfeit. Whoever puts any confidence in their claims, their doctrines or teachings is a credulous fool, and whoever advocates their principles—antisocialism, etc., and still contends that said "S. P." is the champion of the proletariat is a hypocritical liar, and is doing just the very one thing the capitalists wish, viz.: deceiving, deluding and dividing the working class.

If we had 100 such men as "Bill" Haywood, I want to tell you the capitalist exploiter would be quaking with fear, instead of shaking with glee over the out-of-date, wornout, non-effective "intellectuals" of the "S. P.," Vive Lai Haywood! Viva La Social General Strike and Direct Action! Yours for unity and solidarity,

N. J. B. BAILEY.

The above appeared in the Chicago Daily Press and was sent to us by a reader of The Miners' Magazine, who expressed this wish, that we comment on the same.

The writer of the above, N. J. B. Bailey, in his communication to the Press has certainly placed Haywood among the *Anarchists*, and we presume that "Big Bill" is proud of being classed with those *revolutionists* who overthrow Capitalism every time their tanks become loaded with cheap swill, commonly known as beer.

Bailey, however, in recognizing the fact that Haywood is an anarchist, discloses that he, himself, is an anarchist, and if he belongs to the Socialist Party, should be expelled as a heretic.

Bailey seems to have great faith in the potency of such men as Haywood. It is only men of small mental calibre who worship what they conceive to be *heroes*.

Haywood is a *hero* in the estimation of Bailey, but *heroes* who sprint for a laundry when scenting danger will never "make a hit" with real men. Haywood has no place in the Socialist party, and if he was not dead to honor, he would resign from a party whose principles are not in accord with "Sabotage," "direct action," and "hitting the ballot box with an ax."

The Capitalists—the wise men—recognize the efficiency of the ballot and see to it that they control the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government, so that their representatives, when called upon, can use all these functions of government to supress the rebellion of labor.

Capitalism places its agents in public office, and these agents of Capitalism in office, can use all the armed forces of city, county, state and nation to hold labor in chains.

But "Direct Actionists" boosters for "Sabotage" and professional politicians who yearn to use a cleaver on a ballot box, are so much wiser than the Capitalists, that a party whose doctrines favor political unity at the polls is scorned and should be repudiated. "Verbum Sap."

Conviction of Dynamiters Will Aid Unionism

THE CONVICTION of the thirty-eight dynamiters will help Unionism rather than hurt it. The basic ideas of the movement—those responsible for its strength and growth—are fraternity and fair play. Any departure from these principles harms and retards, for they are bypaths leading away from the main road. It is not too much to say that every bomb exploded has set Unionism back five years, for this violent disregard of others is in itself a denial of the movement's essential ideas.

But it is a mistake to assume that the arrest and conviction of union men for crimes against the law will ever come to stand as a remedy. It may discourage violence, but it will not eradicate it. The root of the trouble is the STRIKE, for it is out of the strike that violence proceeds.

George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' Union, put the matter in a nutshell recently when he said to an interviewer:

"You are going to ask me about violence. There often is violence. I do not wish to defend it. But it arises out of the spirit of the contest. The men feel injured, they think of their families, see strangers taking their places. It is too late, when the strike is on, to say that some one, on one side or the other side, or maybe both sides, has exceeded the limits of justice. When the war is on, passion, for the time being, rules some of the combatants."

It is with the strike that we must deal, for it is as a result of the strike—the rule of passion—that employers and employes pit violence against violence and crime against crime.—Rocky Mountain News.

The above editorial in the Rocky Mountain News will not be relished by the majority of members of organized labor, who have observed closely the various stages of the great trial that ended before Judge Anderson at Indianapolis December 28th.

The News takes it for granted that the thirty-eight men convicted were guilty, regardless of the fact, that their conviction was brought about throught the most corrupt agencies that ever disgraced the judicial history of this country. The News takes the position that the conviction of these thirty-eight men "will help Unionism rather than hurt it."

We will agree with the News that the conviction of thirty-eight men by the Steel trust in collusion with the Burns Detective Agency, "will help Unionism rather than hurt it."

The conviction of these men that was brought about by all the agencies that the Steel trust could summon to its assistance, will clear the vision of a vast number of the membership of organized labor, and countless thousands of men and women of the labor movement, through the conviction of these men, will be forced to recognize the fact, that there is a class struggle, and that this struggle will never end until Capitalism is overthrown.

The conviction will have the effect of strengthening organized labor by making its membership class-conscious and class-loyal, and bringing labor closer together industrially and politically.

San Diego (Russia)

FELLOW WORKERS: No doubt many of you would like to know the state of affairs in this mediæval city. The police thugs and vigilantes expected a renewal of the fight on the 15th of October and so were armed and ready to repeat their atrocities. Finding everything quiet they were put on the guessing seat, and have been kept there ever since. This naturally brings on nervitis which is a hard complaint to cure. Similar to hydrophobia.

Some of our members have been dogged everywhere they go. Tuesday night last at 9 o'clock three of our boys were reading in the hall when who should come in but the wildeyed chief, Keno the great, and his aid de camp. He spotted a red flag on the wall made of paper, and immediately tore it down and into pieces, stating that as often as we put them up he would tear them down. He then wheeled round on a fellow worked suffering from tuberculosis, who had just come from San Pedro that day. After asking him where he came from, and if he carried a card, he whipped out his gun and pointed it at the fellow worker, saying: "Now, you s—— of a b——, get to hell out of here and don't you come back." After forcing the fellow worker out of the hall at the point of a gun, an automobile arrived and Keno and his aide de camp drove away. This is the first time that Keno, the nervitis patient, has been seen out after daylight, so we expected something special in the "Onion" the next morning. Sure enough there it was in big head lines, TWO BANDS OF INSURRECTOS IN HIDING AT THE FOOT OF G STREET. A SHACK FULL OF AMMUNITION AND BARRICADED WITH DRY GOODS BOXES. ALSO A STRANGE SLOOP WAS SEEN IN THE BAY. Detectives kept watch all night, but were unable to catch certain individuals whom they expected to find. Needless to say the next day they searched some shacks but found nothing.

From the foregoing facts it will be seen that it is impossible to hold propaganda meetings here or do any very effective work. Not only are the streets denied us but halls as well. If the fellow workers who received financial aid from Local 13 before leaving San Diego, are in a position to do so, we would like to have them send whatever amounts they can afford. The only way in which we can keep up the local is by dues and contributions together with what literature we are able to sell.

This is not an appeal for funds, but only a gentle reminder that Local 13 needs the dough and has poor chance to get it.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

The above communication appeared in the Industrial Worker, published at Spokane, Wash. The communication is from the pen of the Press Committee, which committee, is about all that is left of the I. W. W. in San Diego. A year ago, the pastures were green in San Diego, and the workless loafers and parasites, enjoyed the alfalfa that was furnished by the dupes who entertained the opinion, that the cause of the flim-flammers and swindlers was based on some semblance of justice. The red flag of the hoodlum brigade was unfurled, and the jawsmiths appropriated to themselves a license to spew their slime and slander upon anybody and everybody, who hesitated to gulp down their lunacy about the "One Big Union."

Their vilifications became so infamous, that the authorities were forced to refuse the scurrilous beggars a permit to speak upon the streets, and when these lazy and worthless defamers were denied a permit to hurl their foul verbal excrement against those who repudiated their fanaticism, they immediately raised the cry that the right of Free Speech was being assassinated in San Diego.

Immediately a literary bureau was established, and bulletins with glaring head lines were issued daily, calling upon organized labor, the Socialist Party and every lover of liberty to dig down into their pockets and forward funds, in order that Free Speech might not become a corpse in San Diego.

Many members of organized labor, Socialists and other sympathizers, swallowed the bait and parted with their money, believing that they were aiding in protecting legal rights and Constitutional liberties.

The *scrap* was started in San Diego, in order that funds might be secured under the pretext that *Free Speech* was in jeopardy, and the sweatless mendicants who hatched the scheme to repeat the Spokane fiasco in San Diego, reaped a rich harvest from the gullible.

When the fake in San Diego became so transparent that even the blind could see its perfidy, the long green ceased to come to San Diego, and then, the I. W. W. Arabs folded their tents and "pulled their freight" for "pastures new" in the hope that another "Free Speech" *scrap* could be launched to secure the "Mazuma."

The letter of the Press Committee of San Diego practically admits, that there is scarcely a "grease spot" left of the "Bummery," and it is about time that the members of organized labor closed their purses to the *Syndicate of Skates* who are yelping about emancipating a world through "Direct Action," "Sabotage" and "Hitting the Ballot Box with an Ax."

If "Direct Action" and "Sabotage" were so powerful in bringing Capitalism to its knees, as the jawsmiths proclaim, it is strange and singular that their is nothing now left in San Diego, save a hungry Press Committee, that pleads through a communication for Soup Money.

One Big Union; One Big Soup House. Trautmann, pass the "Mulligan" to "Big Bill!"

Will He Pay the Penalty?

ABOUT a year ago the confession of the McNamaras was as great a surprise as though a peal of thunder burst from a cloudless sky. The membership of organized labor throughout the country believed in the innocence of the McNamaras and the fact that they were smuggled out of the state of Indiana without a hearing in a court of record of the state in which they lived, had the effect of causing the vast majority of men in the labor movement to feel more firm in the belief that the McNamaras were victims of a conspiracy.

When the confession was made, the daily journals from ocean to ocean, thundered their condemnation against the crimes admitted by the McNamaras, and many of those journals demanded "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth."

These journals, however, that howled for the most drastic penalties for the McNamaras had not a word of denunciation for that aristocrat and multi-millionaire, William Wood of the Wool trust, who has been indicted for planting dynamite, in order that the crime might be charged to the textile strikers of Lawrence, and public sentiment poisoned against the slaves of an industrial oligarchy.

William Wood did not belong to the working class, nor is he a member of organized labor. Wood is an exploiter, whose profits have been reaped from the ill-paid labor of men, women and children.

While the explosives planted by Wood and his hirelings, did not kill twenty-one human beings, yet, Wood in his greed for dividends, slowly but surely murdered men, women and children, whose miserable wages hurried them to premature graves.

The McNamaras, according to their confession, used dynamite to commit murder, but Wood can be guilty of industrial murder, and through his greed for profit, slowly but surely starve his slaves to death, and yet, the journals that froth over the acts of men made desperate through the soulless exploitation and heartless despotism of economic tyrants, permit a czar in the industrial world to escape with impunity.

The McNamaras have been pilloried with editorial denunciation, but a lord of the woolen mills of Massachusetts, indicted for planting explosives to fasten crime upon strikers, is handled with velvet gloves by the scribbling hypocrites who take the position that "the king can do no wrong."

Fair-minded and honest men in the labor movement, will not condone crime on the part of men identified with organized labor, but if there is any virtue in that often-repeated saying that "all men are equal before the law," then Wood, the dynamiter, who premediated a cold-blooded crime against labor, should pay the penalty of his lawlessness.

We shall see.

America's First Banker

AFTER MANY YEARS a committee of Congress has mustered the courage to bring J. Pierpont Morgan before it and question him as to the sources of his financial power.

It has been a long time since the government had Morgan on the carpet.

It was in the Civil war that Morgan first appeared upon the scene as a financier. He was then 24 years old.

The government at the outbreak of the war was selling condemned carbines. Arthur M. Eastman, a New Hampshire citizen, possessed of the virtue of foresight, contracted to purchase 5,000 carbines at $3.50 each.

The records disclose that J. Pierpont Morgan was his financial backer.

Eastman sold the carbines to Gen. Fremont, who had no authority whatever to buy them, for $22 each.

The carbines were shipped direct from the New York arsenal, where they were stored by the government, to the St. Louis arsenal, where Fremont was stationed.

The transaction, which was typical of the manner in which the government was cheated and swindled by army contractors, led to a congressional inquiry. The committee, after ascertaining the facts, reported:

"Thus the proposal actually was to sell to the government at $22 each, 5,000 of its own arms the intention being, if the offer was accepted, to obtain these arms from the government at $3.50 each. . . . It is very evident that the very funds with which this pur-

chase was effected were borrowed on the faith of the previous agreement to sell. The government not only sold for one day for $17,486 arms which it had agreed the day before to repurchase for $109,912—making a loss to the United States of $92,426—but virtually furnished the money to pay itself the $17,486 which it received."

The committee recommended the witholding of payment, in that the fraud was palpable and the arms worthless. Subsequently a commission was appointed to pass upon the claim in connection with others of like nature. The commission found that while the government had been cheated, and Fremont had no authority to act as he did, yet the fact that he purchased the carbines imposed a certain obligation upon the government. To settle the matter, it decided that payment at the rate of $13.31 a carbine should be made.

Morgan was not satisfied. He took the $13.31 that the commission allowed for the carbines that had been bought from the government for $3.50 and brought suit before the court of claims for $58,000. The case was entitled Simon Stevens vs. The United States Government.

In the statement of the case before the court the fact was emphasized that, according to the government the carbines had been inspected and pronounced unserviceable by its ordnance officer. Judge Peck found that Morgan was a principal, though the suit was brought in another's name. The judge said, in delivering his opinin:

"By arrangement between Stevens and one J. Pierpont Morgan the voucher for the first 2,500 carbines delivered was to be made out in the name of Morgan, which was done; the said voucher was signed by F. D. Cadwallader, Captain of Ordnance, United States Army, and was for the sum of $55,500. By further agreement this voucher went into the hands of Messrs. Ketchum, Son & Co."

In face of the facts, the court allowed the claim in full and opened the door for a raid upon the treasury by the "patriotic" contractors who had seized upon the government's necessities to enrich themselves by means which would have justified their summary execution by drumhead courts-martial. Meyers, in his "History of Great American Fortunes," comments on the court's decision:

"Judge Peck held that when Fremont had agreed to buy the rifles he had entered into a contract which bound the government, and that a contract was a contract. The court took no cognizance of the fact that the worthless, condemned rifles had been represented as new; nor did it consider the fact that the money with which they had been bought from the government was virtually government money. It gave Stevens a judgment against the government for $58,175.

"It was this particular decision which assured the 'open sesame' for the holders of what were then cynically called 'dead-horse' claims, to collect the full amount of their swindling operations. The government could now plead itself defenseless against the horde of contractors who had bribed officials to accept decayed ships and defective armor, worthless arms and shoddy clothing, flimsy tents, blankets and shoes, and haversacks which came to pieces, adulterated food and similar equipment and supplies. As for criminal action, not a single one of these defrauders went to prison or stood in any danger of it; the courts throughout the land were perennially busy rushing off petty defrauders to imprisonment and employing the full punitive power of their machinery against poor, uninfluential offenders."

So was founded the fortune of the House of Morgan, the Morgan that a great university has honored for his services in the panic of 1907 when, with the federal treasury placed at his disposal and with the promise of immunity from the chief executive, who had been frightened at the spectre of colossal disaster, he obtained possession of the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company and completed the monopoly of the United States Steel Corporation.

It is illuminating that the Morgan who sold condemned carbines to the government when the Union was imperiled, at an enormous profit, should now, to quote one of his eulogists, be deemed "the greatest banker and the greatest financial factor in the Western Hemisphere."

Thrift, Horatio, Thrift.—Milwaukee Leader.

They Are Still Hungry

THERE WAS A FEAST at Christmas, but the next day, there was a famine. In the name of *Charity*, funds and food were solicited for the penniless and unfortunate, and in every city of magnitude in the United States, the homeless and shelterless were served with the crumbs of charity.

For such *generosity* manifested towards the poor, the daily journals from the Atlantic to the Pacific teemed with editorials that showered praise upon the givers who made it possible for the impoverished to participate in the luxury of a "square meal."

Salvation Armies, Volunteers of America, Sunshine Missions and charity organizations of every description, were appealing to the people to open their purses, in order that the hungry might be fed on that anniversary, when pulpits proclaim: "Peace on Earth Good Will to men."

But Christmas has passed into history, and the hundreds of thousands of people who were recipients of charity on this anniversary of the birth of Christ, find themselves, still looking into the future with hopeless hearts, their vitals clutched by the grip of want. The daily journals were extravagent in their laudations of that class whose contributions provided a meal for the hungry on Christmas Day, but none of these journals touched the *cause* that made human beings forget their pride and dignity, to become beneficiaries of a charity meal.

Not a word was said of the wrongs of an industrial system that reduced men, women and children to pauperism.

Not a word of censure was said of that heartless exploitation of a master class, whose dividends are coined from the destitution of enslaved labor.

These journals that lauded the *rich* who gave to the *poor*, did not even hint that *charity* was the product of Capitalism, that *charity* was but the *effect* of economic slavery.

As the beneficiaries of charity on Christmas Day are again hungry and penniless, it might occur to our daily journals, that *charity* is but a poor substitute for *justice*.

When the reign of *justice* is established, there will be no need for that *charity* that is even repulsive to the victim of poverty.

Their Vengeance Glutted

JUDGE ANDERSON of the Federal Court of Indianapolis has imposed sentences on the officials and members of the Structular Iron Workers.

The following were senteneed to various terms of imprisonment:

Seven Years.

Frank M. Ryan, Chicago, president of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Six Years.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Franeiseo, secretary of the California Building Trades Counеil.

Herbert S. Hockin, former secretary of the Iron Workers' Union and formerly of Detroit.

John T. Butler, Buffalo, vice president of the union.
Eugene A. Claney, San Franeiseo.
J. E. Munsey, Salt Lake City, Utah.
Philip A. Cooley, New Orleans.
Frank C. Webb, New York.
Michael J. Young, Boston.

Four Years.

John H. Berry, St. Louis.
Peter J. Smith, Cleveland.

Three Years.

Charles N. Baum, Minneapolis.
Henry W. Legleitner, Denver.
Ernest G. W. Basey, Indianapolis.
Edward Smythe, Peoria, Ill.
William E. Reddin, Milwaukee
Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill.
Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis.
William J. McCain, Kansas City, Mo.
Michael J. Hannon, Seranton, Pa.
George ("Nipper") Anderson, Cleveland.
Wilford Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo.
Michael J. Cunnanea, Philadelphia.

Two Years.

Frank J. Higgins, Boston.
William K. Painter, Omaha.
Fred Sherman, Indianapolis.
Richard H. Houlihan, Chieago.

One Year and One Day.

William C. Bernhardt, Cincinnati.
Charles Wachtmeister, Detroit.
William Shupe, Chicago.
James E Ray, Peoria, Ill.
Edward E. Phillips, Syraeuse, N. Y.
Fred Mooney, Duluth, Minn.

Suspended Sentences.

Patrick F. Farrell, New York.
James Cooney, Chieago.
James Coughlin, Chicago.
Hiram R. Kline, Muncie, Ind., former organizer of the Carpenters' Union in Detroit.
Frank J. Murphy, Detroit.
Edward Clark, Cincinnati, confessed dynamiter, who testified for the government.

Years ago, the Steel Trust declared war against organized labor, and J. P. Morgan, one of the world's mightiest financial pirates, declared vengeance against unionism among the steel workers.

The steel workers' organization was ultimately shattered and rendered helpless.

The structural iron workers challenged the belligerency of Morgan and his fellow conspirators, and the trials at Indianapolis, lasting three months, with the conviction of almost two score of men prominently identified with the organization, prove that Morgan and his confederates are implacable enemies of organized labor.

Morgan, through his vast economic power, was able to bring to his assistance the machinery of the national government to convict the men whom he looked upon as active in the organization of the working class.

We will not say that laws were held sacred by every official and member of the Structural Iron Workers, but we do say that the crusade waged by Morgan & Co. against this organization had its effect in causing men to meditate on deeds of violence.

The *direct actionists*, advocates of *sabotage* and scoffers of political unity at the ballot box, can learn some lessons from the trials at Indianapolis. The working class did not control the courts nor any function of government that was used to fasten guilt on the Structural Iron Workers. Again, if the Structural Iron Workers are guilty of the charges that they were convicted of, then their acts can be construed as nothing else save *sabotage* and *direct action.*

We firmly believe in the innocence of the vast majority of these men and we trust that their conviction will result in the industrial and political solidarity of labor, so that Morgan and men of his ilk in the coming years will not be able to command every function of government to send *labor* to prison to glut the vengeance of soulless exploiters.

Governor Donaghey's Emancipation Proclamation

A NEW EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION was declared by Governor Donaghey of Arkansas when he pardoned 360 convicts who has been sold into slavery by the prison authorities of that state, under the convict lease system.

Governor Donaghney, giving his reasons for this wholesale delivery, made accusations which, if true, are the last words in condemnation of the convict contract system.

He asserted that men were being condemned to the penitentiary and the county jails for long terms and on frivolous charges, through the political influence of the holders of convict leases, simply to swell the number of the cheap slaves these companies were exploiting.

This may sound unbelievable, but wherever investigated, whether in Indiana, Iowa or Maryland, the reports of all tally; amount to this: that where prisoners are leased to private contractors the making of profits out of the unfortunate convicts dominates and takes precedence over every avowed object of the prison, or, so-called, reformatory.

The commission that investigated conditions at the Iowa reformatory reported that men, who by their exemplary conduct while in prison, should, under the indeterminate sentence law of that state, have been released on parole, were denied that parole, simply because of their value as slaves to those who received the profits from their unrequited toil.

From that infamy it is only one step farther to railroad helpless, moneyless, innocent men to jail; or to induce venal courts to condemn to long terms in the penitentiary men and boys convicted for slight misdemeanors.

And that is what Governor Donaghey states has been practiced in the state of Arkansas; and, doubtless, he has good grounds for his assertions.

To our certain knowledge this infamous practice was at one time common in the state of Alabama, where the privately owned coal mines were furnished with cheap labor by local justices of the peace, who received commissions for labor so furnished.

And, for that matter, it is only a difference of degree of injury that is perpetrated on helpless men, whether they are sent to prison slavery wrongfully, in the first place, on account of the desire on the part of influential politicians to acquire cheap labor, or, if convicted of an offense they are really guilty of, they are denied any opportunity to reform, any chance to learn some useful trade that might give them a chance to become honest and honorable citizens; are exploited and punished if they fail to turn out the amount of work set by hard taskmasters, themselves driven by the inexorable demand for more and still more profits.

The commercialization of the prisons, the coining of the unpaid labor into money, profits, is the underlying cause of the failure of our prison system, of our so-called reformatories, to return to the world anything but further hardened criminals; criminals who know they have been dealt with unjustly, in the name of Justice; with a hatred in their hearts for organized society that will find expression in darker crimes.

Thus it will be so long as a few favored money grabbers are allowed to profit by the misfortunes of those who fall in our great industrial war.—United Mine Workers Journal.

The General Strike—IV.—Its History in England

(By Robert Hunter. Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

JULES GUESDE, at the Congress of the Socialist Party of France, held at Lille, said, in condemning the general strike: "Before taking a stand on the general strike, it is necessary to know what this term signifies. The general strike is, in fact, originally the weapon of the employer." He then showed that the English employers, by means of the lockout, forced what amounted to the general strike, and by this action impoverished the workers and destroyed the unions.

Guesde is not altogether accurate. It was a general strike that led to the lockout. The lockout was the answer of the employer to what was perhaps the greatest effort in history to paralyze industry by means of "one big union" and a general strike.

The one big union of which we hear so much today existed in England in the early thirties. Several unsuccessful efforts were made to form a "General Union of the Productive Classes" and at last Robert Owen, toward the end of 1833, outlined his great plan.

"It is intended," he said, "that national arrangements shall be formed to include all the working classes in the great organization, and that each department shall become acquainted with what is going on in other departments; that all individual competition is to cease; that all manufactures are to be carried on by national companies. All trades shall first form associations of lodges, to consist of a convenient number for carrying on the business. . . . All individuals of the specific craft shall become members."

"Immediately after this, we find in existence," say Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "a 'Grand National Consolidated Trades Union.'" This organization seems to have actually started in January, 1834. Owen was its chief recruiter and propagandist. During the next few months his activity was incessant, and lodges were affiliated all over the country. Innumerable local trade clubs were absorbed. Early in February, 1834, a special delegate meeting was held at Owen's London institute in Charlotte street, Fitzroy square, at which it was resolved that the new body should take the form of a federation of separate trade lodges, each lodge to be composed usually of members of one trade, but with provision for "miscellaneous lodges" in places where the numbers were small, and even for "female miscellaneous lodges." Each lodge retained its own funds, levies being made throughout the whole order for strike purposes. The conference urged each lodge to provide sick, funeral and superannuation benefits for its own members, and and proposals were adopted to lease land on which to employ "turnouts" and to set up co-operative workshops. . . .

"Nothing in the annals of unionism in this country at all approached the rapidity of the growth which ensued. Within a few weeks the union appears to have been joined by at least half a million members, including tens of thousands of farm laborers and women. This tion or absorption of existing organizations was very easy. Still, the extension of new lodges, in previously unorganized trades and districts must have been in great measure due to the fact that, as no discoverable regular contribution was exacted for central expenses, the affiliawas enormous. . . . A positive mania for trade unionism set in. In In December, 1833, we are told that 'scarcely a branch of trade exists in the West of Scotland that is not now in a state of union.' The Times reports that two delegates who went to Hull enrolled in one evening a thousand men of various trades. . . . Shop assistants on the one hand and journayman chimneysweeps on the other were swept into the vortex. The Cabinet Makers of Belfast insisted on joining 'the Trades Union, or Friendly Society, which had for its object the unity of all Cabinet Makers in the three kingdoms." We hear of 'Ploughmen's Unions' as far as Perthshire and of a 'Shearman's Union' at Dundee. And the then rural character of the metropolitan suburbs is quaintly brought home to us by the announcement of a union of the 'agricultural and other laborers' of Kensington, Walham Green, Fulham and Hammersmith. Nor were the women neglected. The 'Grand Lodge of Operative Bonnet Makers' vies in activity with the miscellaneous 'Grand Lodge of the Women of Great Britain and Ireland'; and the 'Lodge of Female Tailors' asks indignantly whether the 'Tailors' Order is really going to prohibit women from making waistcoats!" (History of Trade Unionism, Webb, pp. 119-122.)

Under Owen's teaching the trade unionist came to believe that it was possible, by a *universal non-political organization* of wage earners to raise wages and shorten the hours of labor "to an extent which at no very distant time, would give them the whole proceeds of their labor. *'Under the system proposed by Owen the instruments of production were to become the property, not of the whole community, but of the particular set of workers who used them. The trades unions were to be transformed into national companies to carry on all the manufactures. The Agricultural Union was to take possession of the land, the Miners' Union of the Mines, the textile unions of the factories. Each trade was to be carried on by its particular trade union, centralized in one 'Grand Lodge.'"* (History of Trade Unionism, Webb, p. 144.)

In the opinion of Owen, the new moral world would be established in six months. The change from the capitalist system to a complete organization of industry, under voluntary associations of producers,

was to come suddenly upon society, like a thief in the night. "One year," declared a disciple of Owen, "may disorganize the whole fabric of the old world, and transfer by a sudden spring the whole political government of the country from the master to the servant."

In this early pre-Marxian attempt to form one big industrial union we find every idea of the revolutionary unionist of today. The latter have not contributed a single new thought or doctrine that was not a part of the philosophy of this early Utopian Socialism. Low dues, organization by industry, the gathering together of all workmen in one big general union, the injury of one is the concern of all, the decentralization of power, the general strike, the entire reorganization of the world in the interest of the workers, and the conduct of all industry by industrial unions—every idea of modern syndicalism was embraced in the movement led by Robert Owen.

It spread like a conflagration throughout England. It flared up in a manner that brought terror to the ruling classes; and, after a blinding flash of light, it was smothered out and trampled into the dust by two simple weapons of the employing class—the lockout and the courts.

The employers organized their opposition and every man connected with the new movement was locked out and every leader was blacklisted. Instantly the new union was overwhelmed with the demands for aid from its impoverished members. The general strike was converted into a lockout and the lockout into a complete rout of the enormous masses of utterly helpless and impoverished trade unionists.

The leaders were arrested, tried and convicted. Some of them were sentenced to seven years' transportation. Enormous subscriptions were raised by the general union; stupendous petitions were circulated. Boycotts, strikes and riots were resorted to, but "by the end of the summer," says Sidney and Beatrice Webb, "it was obvious that the ambitious projects of the Grand National Consolidated and other 'trade unions' had ended in invariable and complete failure. In spite of the rising prosperity of trade the strikes for better conditions of labor had been uniformly unsuccessful. In July, 1831, the federal organizations all over the country were breaking up. The great association of half a million members had been completely routed. . . . Of the actual dissolution of the organization we have no contemporary record but the impression which it made on the sober trade unionists may be gathered from the following description which appeared in a working class journal seven years afterwards:

"'We were present,' says the editor of the *Trades Journal*, 'at many meetings of the Grand National Consolidated Trades Union, and have a distinct recollection of the excitement that prevailed in them—of the apparent determination to carry out its principles in opposition to every obstacle; of the enthusiasm exhibited by some of the speakers; of the noisy approbation of the meeting; the loud cries of "Hear! Hear!" "Bravo!" "Hurrah!" "Union Forever!" etc. It was the opinion of many at that time that little real benefit would be effected by this union, as their proceedings were indicative, not of calm and dispassionate investigation of the causes of existing evils, but of an overexcited state of mind, which would speedily evaporate, and leave them in the same condition as before. The event proved that this opinion was not ill-founded. *A little molehill obstructed their onward progress and, rather than commence the labor of removing so puny an obstacle, they chose to turn back, each taking his own path, regardless of the safety or the interests of his neighbor. It was painful to see the deep mortification of the generals and leaders of this quickly-inflated army when left deserted and alone upon the field.*'" History of Trade Unionism, Webb, pp. 137-138.)

The General Strike—V.—Is It a Disease of Infancy?

(*By Robert Hunter. Courtesy of The National Socialist.*)

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD and other advocates of the general strike invariably call to our attention the effectiveness of this weapon in France, Spain, Italy and Russia. Some have even mentioned China and Japan. They tell us that in these countries there is industrial unionism and that marvelous results have come to the working class through the general strike. Of course they do not mean *the* general strike. All they mean is that various craft unions or industrial unions declare sympathetic strikes.

Now it is an interesting fact that it is in exactly these countries that labor organization is most backward. Unionism is there in its infancy. Even in France, the most developed industrially of the countries mentioned, the trade union movement is far behind that of Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Austria, Britain, etc.

Legien, the leader of the great German unions, said, at the International Socialist Congress, at Stuttgart: "The French Comrades are accustomed to say, 'We have no organization, but we have a temperament.' It is not with temperament that one fights the employer. As soon as the French have an actual trade union organization they will cease discussing blindly the general strike, direct action and sabotage."

Vliegen, the Dutch leader, declared at the previous congress, at Amsterdam, "It is not the representatives of the strong trade union organizations of England, Germany and Denmark who wish the general strike; it is the representatives of France, Russia and Holland, where the trade union organization is feeble or does not exist."

Chauvin, a French leader, makes the same observation: "Wherever powerful trade unions exist, they do not speak of the general strike; wherever they are unanimous for the general strike, the trade unions are feeble. We, the adversaries of the general strike, are the most active partisans of trade union organization. I have myself organized in Paris one of the strongest of the trade unions. If there were in Paris some strong trade unions that would be the end of the influence of the general strikeists."

Iglesias, the best known Spanish Socialist, declares that the general strike agitation in Spain is conducted solely by the anarchists. "They carry on," he says, "a constant agitation against strike funds. What they want is simply that the workers, made desperate by famine and by refusal of the masters to grant them all they demand, should be driven to violent measures. What have been the results of the attempts at a general strike? Not one success and always immense injury to the workers. Here the dissolution of an organization; there lawsuits and persecutions; some other place many 'militants' dispatched to the cemetery or to prison."

Speaking of the strike at Barcelona, he says: "There was not among these thousands of workers either unity of thought or plan of action. After having thoroughly plagued the population for days and days, the workers had nothing left but to return to work, without having obtained anything for the metallurgists. The only result of this adventure was bloodshed in several encounters between the workmen and the soldiers, leaving many dead and a great number of prisoners."

Greulich, the wonderful veteran of the Swiss labor movement, declares that "all the attempts at general strikes have hurt the workers themselves, destroyed organizations formed with difficulty, and consequently obliged the workers to toil again at building up their movement. Wasting of power. It is easy to demonstrate that there where the general strike is preached the organization of the unions is very much retarded. By the fruits one recognizes the tree. There where the unions have acquired a sure power and a certain vitality, the general strike is considered by the workers as a Utopia.

"The general strike is a childish fancy of poorly-organized workers. The English workers lived in this dream from about 1830-1840, and they made many times remarkable attempts to realize this dream—attempts compared with which the 'general strike' of today is but child's play. They covered entire industrial centers and stopped work in all the factories and mines. The revolutionary energy was not lacking in them where they met with resistance; they besieged factories and set fire to them; they fought valiantly with the police and the military. And if the general strike had been really a decisive power, England would not have had enough soldiers to render herself the master."

A short time ago Gustave Herve, the most daring and brilliant of all the advicates of direct action, wrote of the great German victories: Turning in contrast to France, he said: "We have, by means of our internal dissensions, our sterile discussions of personalities, developed a party on the one hand and a general Federation of Labor on the other, equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism and disgust.

"In truth, I begin to ask myself if with *our great phrases of insurrection, direct action, sabotage and 'chasing the foxes,' we are not, after all, from a revolutionary point of view, but little children beside the Socialist voters of Germany?*"

Now, these quotations are given because they all emphasize one point—that the general strike is a childish fancy of poorly organized workers. "Are we but little children?" asks Herve. When to the infancy of the French union movement poverty is added, there is reason enough why that movement should be violent. "The fundamental condition which determines the policy of "direct action," says Dr. Louis Levine in his excellent monograph on "The Labor Movement in France," "is the poverty of French syndicalism. Except the *Federation du Livre*, only a very few federations pay a more or less regular strike benefit; the rest have barely means enough to provide for their administrative and organizing expenses and can not collect any strike funds worth mentioning. In 1908, for instance, there were 1073 strikes; of these 837 were conducted by organized workingmen. Only in forty-six strikes was regular assistance assured for the strikers, and in thirty-six cases only was the assistance given in money. The French workingmen, therefore, are forced to fall back on other means during strikes. Quick action, intimidation, sabotage, are then suggested to them by their very situation and by their desire to win."

The greatest general strike the world has ever known was at the very beginning of the trade union movement in England. The American Railway Union was involved in a tremendous strike almost before it had begun its great work of organization. The history of the Knights of Labor and of every other movement for organizing labor, shows the same thing that we now see in France, Italy, Spain and Russia. Wherever the workers are first organized they resort to mass strikes; and every group that has attempted to organize the workers has had, sooner or later, to adopt rules and regulations to prevent strikes.

This is true, even, of the "revolutionary" Industrial Workers of the World. Trautmann, at the convention of 1906, declared that "the organization underwent so many so-called wild strikes that it is the duty of this convention to adopt such laws as will prevent the calling of strikes by the will or by the determination of two or three men. . . . If any individual may call a strike, or if any organization may be organized and precipitate a struggle we may just as well say "disband!' . . . There must be a regulation.

Of course, what William D. Haywood calls the general strikes of

France, Italy, Spain and elsewhere, are not general strikes in any sense whatever. They are little more than wild, unruly and disorganized mobs, who leave their workshops for a time "to descend," as they say in France, "into the street."

They are the product of a mob psychology that seems to be aroused to action whenever and wherever the workers first begin to realize the faintest glimmering of solidarity. The strike of the A. R. U. was a masterpiece of organization compared with most of the strikes in Russia, Spain, Italy or France The recent great strikes in Britain, the Dockers' strike in London in 1899 and the recent Swedish strike are all masterly demonstrations of what really organized men can do. But the strikes which have been called to our attention as examples for the American movement to follow are but diseases of an infantile trade unionism.

For some reason, the recent advocates of such mob uprisings fail to mention that nearly every such strike has been followed by reaction. As the officials of the Industrial Workers of the World were forced to call out for regulation to prevent utter ruin, so have all other actual organizations had to do likewise, after the early spasms of revolt. Every single trade union in England, after the general strikes of the Owen period, pleaded with the workers to forswear strikes forever. ". . . 'Keep from it (striking),' said the Stone Masons of England, 'as you would from a ferocious animal that you know would destroy you. . . . Remember what it was that made us so insignificant in 1842. . . . We implore you, brethren, as you value your own existence, to avoid, in every way possible, those useless strikes. Let us have another year of earnest and attentive organization: and, if that does not perfect us, we must have another: for it is a knowledge of the disorganized state of workingmen generally that stimulates the tyrant and the taskmaster to oppress them.' A few years later the Liverpool lodge invites the support of all the members for the proposition 'that our society no longer recognize strikes.' . . . The Portsmouth lodge caps this proposal by insisting, not only that strikes should cease, but also that the word 'strike' be abolished. The Flint Glass Makers' Magazine between 1850 and 1855, is full of similar denunciations. 'We believe,' writes the editor, 'that strikes have been the bane of trade unions.' "

It is the fear of just such appalling reactions, which invariably arise from a stunned, defeated and exhausted labor movement, that has led every constructive Socialist and trade union leader in this country and in Europe, to deplore the general strike agitation. "The question of the general strike," said Legien, at the International Congress of 1900, "is not at this moment discussable for this very simple reason that when one seeks war it is first necessary to begin by forming the battalion which can fight. So long as the working class do not possess numerous and powerful trades unions, it will be desirable only in the interest of capitalism to declare the general strike, because this general strike can have only one consequence, and that will be to deliver the working class into the hands of the capitalist, who will shoot it down or impoverish it."

Legien ended by advising, *"Organize, First"*; and, turning to the advicates of the general strike, he added: *"You, French and Italians, who wish the general strike—you have only to commence by recruiting your armies."*

SEVEN STATES HAVE MOUNTAINS ABOVE 13,000 FEET.

There are three states which can boast of mountain peaks exceeding 14,000 feet in height above sea level, according to the United States Geological Survey. They are California, with Mount Whitney, 14,501 feet—the highest mountain in the United States, exclusive of Alaska—Colorado, with Mount Massive and Mount Elbert, each 14,402 feet; and Washington, with Mount Rainier, 14,363 feet. Wyoming, Utah, New Mexico and Nevada all have mountain peaks exceeding 13,000 feet in height.

CLASSIFICATION OF THE PUBLIC LANDS.

An Important and interesting effect upon the scientific work of the Geological Survey has resulted from the work in land classification. The constantly increasing demand for both completeness and exactness of information regarding the mineral resources of the public lands under classification have developed methods and scope of view in this economic work that have exerted a marked influence on the geologic work in other areas.

Thus, the training and methods developed in the course of the classification of the coal lands have brought about higher standards of refinement in stratigraphy, as well as in economic work, in other regions of the country. Another very notable illustration of scientific results springing from the study of economic problems is found in the administration of the Weeks act, providing for the purchase by the Federal government of certain forested lands which may affect the flow of navigable streams. The intensive hydrometric experimental studies carried on in order actually to show, in accordance with the terms of the law, the degree of protection afforded by forests to soil and water in certain areas proposed for purchase as national forests have resulted in empirical determinations and demonstrations of high scientific value as well as of tangible economic importance.—From Annual Report, Director United States Geological Survey.

WORK ON ORE DEPOSITS.

Investigations Under Way and Planned by the United States Geological Survey.

One of the largest contributions made by the United States Geological Survey to the world's knowledge has been the store of scientific and practical truths accumulated and presented in its monographic publications descriptive of our great mining districts. The detailed investigation of these more productive localities is being continued; but the present policy of the Survey is to devote more attention than formerly to work of other classes, such as the prompt reconnaissance examination of new districts with the purpose of making available a general knowledge of the local geology in aid of the prospectors at the early stage of their work, and the preparation of reports dealing comprehensively with the geology and ore deposits of different states, such as Professional Paper 68, "Ore Deposits of New Mexico," by Lindgren, Graton and Gordon, issued in 1910. The Survey now has in active preparation summary reports on the geology and ore deposits of Utah and of Idaho, and a similar report on Arizona is planned, but its completion must await some additional reconnaissance surveys in that state.

These two classes of investigation will be of direct help to the practical mining man. Another line of work which, although of no less real benefit to the mining industry, will appeal more especially to the highly trained technical men—the mining geologists and mining engineers—consists of special investigations relating to the problems of ore deposition. A bulletin of this type on the subject of sulphide enrichment, by W. H. Emmons, is already in press.

As evidence of the wide distribution of the mining districts which are being studied may be cited the fact that reports are in various stages of preparation relating to the Randsburg district and Shasta county in California, the Ely district in Nevada, the Ray, Miami and Tombstone districts in Arizona, the San Francisco and Tintic districts in Utah, the Central City, Creede and Leadville districts in Colorado, the Terlingua district in Texas, the Joplin district in Missouri and the Ducktown district in Tennessee. A report on the red iron ores of Tennessee is also being prepared.

THOUGHTS OF AN UNEMPLOYED.

By W. E. G.

The jagged stones of a city's street bruised my feet and made me think.

The works of man seemed cold like unto death; I wished that I were dead, or that I had not been a man; there seemed no place for me, since all the places, high and low, were owned.

I viewed the hideous piles of brick and stone in which men delve and die for husks that they may live.

The whole scheme of exploitation was written therein; the mortar cried of pain, the glass and iron told of cruel want and hate.

I saw the largeness of the tragedy of life in the fear of want, the craven image that gave birth to the system wherein we give each other stones for bread and keep the bread for worms to eat.

Again I stood and shivered when the cobble stones were cold, in a world of men unloved, whose birthright was in pawn before their birth to others fat and clothed and fed—dead selves, whose faces imaged a savage greed.

I watched the great, unloved, unwashed, that passed me by, driven by the fear of want to battle madly for what? For love, for life, for peace and happiness? No, all these will they barter to satisfy a greed that's in us all.

The shadow of a great want was in their faces, the shadow that makes of men a cringing pack of unsatisfied wolves.

They hurried to and fro and knew not that what they wished was BROTHERHOOD, not husks and piles of brick and stone.

But in this madness lives the hope that out of the cruelty and selfishness of today will be born the gentleness and unselfishness of tomorrow.

And then I seemed to see within this coarser mesh of things the soul of man unfold.

SEE THE UNEMPLOYED.

Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

"See the unemployed!"

"I do. What a bedraggled, spiritless, sodden-looking crowd they are, to be sure. Cannot something be done for their relief, O Sage?"

"Most assuredly something can be done for their relief, but as you will know, to do the sensible thing would not be desirable."

"I know nothing of the sort. The sensible thing is to put them at work at reasonable wages, and I think of nothing more desirable than that men who wish to work should be allowed to work."

"I am surprised at your ignorance. The unemployed are absolutely necessary to civilization."

"I am sure you are wrong for once, O Sage."

"Let us see. If all men were employed, then there would be no unemployed. Am I right?"

"Obviously."

"And, if there were no unemployed, there would be no strikebreakers when men went out on strike. Is it not so?"

"It is."

"And, accordingly, when men struck, the employers would either have to concede the demands of the workmen or close their plants."

"Yes."

"And as a small profit is better than no profit at all, employers would not close their shops except as a very last resort."

"Surely."

"And so employés would become as arrogant as employers are now and employers would become as meek as employés are now. Do you follow me?"

"I think I do. That would be a terrible state of affairs, wouldn't it?"

"Yes, for the employers."

OIL AND GAS IN OKLAHOMA.

Report of Investigation Issued by United States Geological Survey.

In the early part of 1912 Robert H. Wood of the United States Geological Survey, made an investigation of the oil and gas developments in north-central Oklahoma, visiting localities where producing wells and test holes had been sunk. His report has just been issued by the Survey as Bulletin 531-B, a copy of which may be obtained on application to the Director of the Survey at Washington, D. C. In addition to collecting well data, Mr. Wood made some observations on the structure and character of the formations exposed at the surface. Nearly all the information concerning the wells was furnished either by oil companies or by local citizens. The region included in the report comprises lands formerly within the Pawnee, Otoe, Ponca, Kaw and Tonkawa Indian reservations. The principal towns within the area are Guthrie, Pawnee, Perry, Ponca, Newkirk and Blackwell.

Oil has been known east of these reservations, in the Cherokee and Creek nations, since the late 80s. Development started in the vicinity of Alluwe, Bartlesville and Muskogee in the early 90s, but little was done until the early part of the last decade. In 1906 the famous Glenn pool, near Sapulpa, was discovered and it has proved to be a phenomenal producer. Encouraged by results obtained in these fields prospectors soon began drilling farther west and in the region embracing the five Indian reservations mentioned. Foreign capitalists have sunk a number of holes in widely separated localities, and many local companies have drilled in an effort to reach oil or gas.

In the opinion of Mr. Wood, this area must be regarded as possibly oil producing, because, in the first place, all the productive sands of the main field to the east dip under the area at a low angle, and the lowest sand at the deepest point in the western part should not be more than 4,200 feet be-

neath the surface; and in the second place, there are a large number of sands throughout the area, nearly all of which, from the highest at Ponca to the lowest at Cleveland, have been productive in some locality or other, and several sands have been found to be productive in the same well. The fact that a number of dry holes have been reported can not condemn even the immediate region around them, because very few of the wells are deep enough to be thorough tests. Besides, owing to the variability in thickness and porosity of the sand, in developed territory dry holes are common alongside producers, and even near gushers. Therefore the prospects for the development of a number of pools in this area seem to be good. To prevent unnecessary loss of money in fruitless and expensive drilling wells should be located with careful regard to the geologic structure.

A copy of the report may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

A CONCISE STATEMENT FROM CRAIG MINERS' UNION.

Owingsville, Kentucky, December 26, 1912.

Ernest Mills:

Dear Sir and Brother—I desire that all fellow-workers shall know the manner in which the mine barons have treated their workers. They work them at a wage of $1.10 a day, charge them $3 for a house, $1 for doctor bill, $4 for coal, and you have to take an order for wages and the order is shaved 10 cents on the dollar. Under such conditions how can a man keep the wolf of hunger and starvation from his door?

In the year 1910 there was a man who had worked for a number of years. The weather got cold and he didn't have any money; he told the company that his wife and child were starving, and freezing with the cold. They told him that they didn't care if the whole bunch died and went to perdition. They would not give him anything, and as a result the child lost its fingers and toes on account of the cold. There was another man who had 75 cents due him and he had a wife and five children that were without food for two days, and he asked the company for the 75 cents he had due him. He was told that no order would be written for him, even though he starved and went to limbo before morning. They gave us water to drink that was taken out of the ponds and creeks. Men who worked by the ton gave two thousand, two hundred and fifty pounds, and if there was discovered one rock in the car, they docked him from five hundred to a thousand pounds. The company here is made up of a gang of robbers.

There was another man who had $25 due him, but when pay day came the company brought him out in debt. Under such circumstances, why should we not fight for our rights? We are going to win this strike. The papers published in this part of the country are filled with falsehoods against the strikers, and those papers that are owned and controlled by the company laud the robbers for their generosity.

Trusting that you will publish this statement, in order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may know the conditions we are battling against, I remain Yours fraternally, HOLT WARREN,
President Craig Miners' Union No. 245.

GOEBEL WANTS TO KNOW.

George H. Goebel of New Jersey has sent the following letter to the editor of the national organ of the Prohibition party:
"Editor Clean Politics, Indianapolis, Indiana:

"Dear Sir—I receive from you from time to time appeals for aid of your paper and the Prohibition cause, which it advocates. I suggest you cut my name off the list to whom you send such appeals, as it will save you postage that brings no return.

"I am a Socialist. I was for many years one of the most active and best-known members of the Prohibition party in this country, delegate to its national conventions, speaker for it in many states, national secretary of the Junior Prohibition Leagues, etc. This being the case, I have always respected and understood the Prohibitionists and been disposed now and then to help them to a hearing, futile as I am convinced is their method of reaching the evils of intemperance.

"It was this that made me originally take your paper, and that letter made me respond to your request to renew for three years. And for so doing I had the pleasure (?) of reading in your paper that the Socialist party was a liquor party, followed by other statements of a worse nature. Then, for good measure, I suppose, you added the cowardly trick, in speaking of the shooting of Roosevelt, of saying that the Associated Press spoke of Schrank as a Socialist, thus avoiding personal responsibility for the statement, but nevertheless allowing your readers to get the thought that a Socialist had done the shooting, and indirectly that the Socialist party stood for murder. Nor have I, in reading your paper, been able to find where later you at any time take the trouble nor show fair play enough to point out that Schrank instead of being a Socialist, was a member of a Republican club and such a good Catholic that he resisted the police, depriving him of the rosary worn around his neck.

"Suppose you some day define why the Socialist party is a liquor party. As a former Prohibitionist I think I know in advance what your reply will be.

"When you have given it I will ask you to explain your relation as a Prohibitionist to capitalism and the manifestations of its workings as now seen in the coal fields of West Virginia, where martial law is declared against starving miners, where mothers are compelled to give birth to their children in the open roadway because of eviction due to their husbands refusing longer to be slaves. I speak of West Virginia in particular because your paper informs me that its editor has all his savings invested in West Virginia coal mine stock.

"If voting the ticket of a party which does not specifically declare war on the liquor traffic makes a member of that party responsible for, and a partner in, the curse of intemperance, then why does not the direct ownership of stock in these West Virginia coal mines entitle every underpaid and slave-driven miner, every harassed mother and every ill-fed, ill-kept and ill-educated child to point the finger at you and say with a thousand times more truth that you are partners in all the growing iniquities of capitalism, with its growing wealth to the few and growing poverty to the many? WHY NOT? Very truly yours, GEORGE H. GOEBEL."

A CLUMP OF WILD IRIS.

By W. E. G.

A man tired of the strife with self and men was on the way to his work, in the midst of the daily tumult of trade, where men wearily delve mid husks for bread.

He was oppressed by the chaos of life through which men work and grope their way, when suddenly he was attracted by a picture, merely a clump of wild iris.

Like a flash it brought to him a keen realization of the emptyness of the sordid struggle men put up for the artificialities of life; he knew, for he was part of that struggle, and like most men, he was not satisfied.

A great restlessness filled his soul, for that picture took him back to a time years before, when a mere guileless, barefoot child he had stood in the early morn, on the edge of a plum-tree thicket that grew here and there in ravines that furrowed the then wild and grassy plains of Kansas, and beheld the wee purple blooms of wild Iris sparkling with dew.

How pure! What wondrous color! He had hardly dared to touch them, and nearby pink brier roses, with sensitive, fragrant blossoms; and the red dish-brown flowers of Gaillardia, which later on as a boy he had fastened to his arrows when playing Indian, and bending double his plum wythe bow, had shot them high into the Kansas blue as signals in an imaginary struggle with phantom foes.

Now, as he surveyed the real foe, himself, a well groomed, well-fed, well-to-do man, and thought of the ineffable splendor and wealth that his pure childish heart had beheld in the wild flowers and the deep blue of the sky, he was shocked by a sudden realization of his extreme poverty of the things worth while.

He was heart hungry for the wealth of those guileless days, when he had beheld diamonds in every dew drop on every blade of grass and nuggets of gold in the wild seed pods; where grasshoppers, tumble bugs, rear horses and fire flies had peopled an enchanted world where worry and selfishness were not even dreamed of.

Just to be able to go back once more to that tranquility and serenity in life. Impossible thought he; it is always forward; around and around, up and ever up, through a chaos of tumult.

Oh, whence and why this lie in life?

Surely life must be good, not part of it, but all of it; the whole of it and that which seemeth evil to us must ultimately work out for good.

He had a vision of having passed day after day and year after year along a dusty road, with aching feet, tired back and weary heart.

Brooks, meadows, trees and flowers beckoned from every side to stop awhile and live.

Often he had been captured by the beauty of some spot along the road, UNUSED, but always OWNED, and so he had gone madly on and on.

At last he came to a gate so great that it seemed all men could pass, for the gate was only an open arch of simple lines, and over the arch was written, "Except Ye Become as a Little Child Ye Cannot Enter In."

He passed through into the soul's own country, freed at last from the demon of possession, and then there stretched before him once more grassy, flower-strewn plains of immeasurable breadth, and winding roadways loosing themselves in the azure depths of an ever-receding horizon, and all that he surveyed was his, not to OWN, but to USE.

The ineffable splendor and freedom of life filled him.

Once again he stood guileless as a child, but plus wisdom, for he had circled round and round through the tumult of experience, unconsciously seeking BROTHERHOOD.

He had finished a cycle of life.

The vision vanished; rudely he was thrust back into the world of greed and exploitation, and in a moment was lost in the hurrying throng.

TEDDY AND ANDY—THEY HAVE A CHANGE OF HEART.

Not so long ago Egotistical Teddy, by bitter denunciation and absolutely false accusations, undertook to strangle to death and destroy international Socialism; to sink it forever into oblivion, as it were. All this he was going to accomplish single-handed. Spurred onward by a monstrous vanity and self-conceit, for which he is noted the world over, and singled out from the rest of common humanity, he firmly believed himself equal to the task to which he set himself. The people of this country, however, have very recently exemplified and given notice that they are ripe—quite ripe—for and must have certain reforms—an exemplification nowhere in evidence just a few years ago, when Terrible Teddy, with eyes a-gleam and wrath all a-flame, his hair standing on end and with froth at the mouth—b-r-r-r—was hard at it hurling his wild and foolish tirades against Socialism.

No matter what any of us might ever be called upon to say, either for or against Roosevelt, one thing certain we must all of us bare our heads in recognition of, the fact that he is a diplomat, or at least a politician more cunning and crafty than the craftiest and slicker than the slickest. Hence, our wise Theodore has his finger on the public pulse always. He feels its throbs; he knows just where "he's at," always.

So forgetful of what was ever said by him against Socialism, our wise, and bold, and very consistent Roosevelt proceeded to build in part his "Progressive" platform with something like twenty-one planks that were "swiped" from the Socialist party, all of which, mark you, he only a little while before criticised, and assailed, and condemned in the most scathing, bitter terms. Our Theodore, it would seem, has had a change of heart. But it would seem genuinely so only to the deplorably, if not disgracefully, shallow and senseless thinkers, mind you.

Now comes a certain kindly, silvery-haired old gentleman who believes in, and advocates, and stoutly supports the notion that ex-Presidents should be pensioned, notwithstanding that any ex-President, while President, receives from the people the munificient salary of $75,000 a year, traveling and nearly all other expenses included. He, at the same time, expresses a thorough willingness to have the pensioning charged to his account.

This same gentleman, smitten, it would appear, by the thought of the means he employed during the process of gathering in his ill-gotten "wad," declares that before he shuffles of the mortal coil and prepares to meet his God and give an account of the way he has lived on earth, he will have gotten rid of virtually all of his wealth—that he will die a poor man. He, too, it would seem, has had a change of heart. But not so fast As is the case with the other fellow above referred to; it is obvious that the change of heart in this particular gentleman would also be recognized as ungenuine and bogus to all excepting perhaps the same superficial thinkers and the deaf, dumb and blind, mind you. This selfsame undefiled old gentleman also has for the past twenty years or so busied himself with the building of libraries all over this blessed country of ours, during which time he has all along been hailed as a benefactor to mankind, and by some is classed even with Christ himself as a deliverer of the race. He has been and still is being ardently eulogized and boosted to lofty, dizzy altitudes reaching to the boundless heavens themselves and noisily proclaimed king of philanthropists; but only by cringing, crawling slaves to the invincible $, mind you, who are destitute of all scruples of conscience when it comes to bartering honor and manhood and the betrayal of their toiling brethren for gold, and who worship and make obeisance at the shrine of Mammon.

At sight of one of these library edifices it seems somehow to always take on the appearance of a massive monument all smeared with the life's blood of the laboring man. I seem to see stretched out the cold, pallid, lifeless forms of men—the murdered bodies of martyred workingmen. I seem to see the drooping, sorrowing forms of women in the throes of sobs and tears and anguish, clustered about them a pitiful group of tender, and ragged, and hungry little children also smothered in sobs and moans and wails—the women whom in life the men called wife and their children.

This same philanthropist; this magnanimous builder of libraries, not so long ago changed the scale with his workingmen and robbed them, and when they said something he hired Pinkerton thugs and cut-throats to shoot them down, and then called upon the great state of Pennsylvania to uphold him in his hellish business.

Andrew Carnegie will have enough to do if he will take care of the men he has robbed and plundered and outraged, and the widows he has made, and the orphans he has made. The irrepairable sins of Andrew Carnegie are innumerable and blacker than hell itself. He has crowded helpless men to the wall and robbed them; trampled the blood of Christ under foot and com-

pelled helpless, overworked and underfed mothers to press hungry babes to empty breasts.

If the truth may be said of Carnegie his superostentatious "philanthropies" and "benevolences" reek with the dirt and filth and scum of hypocrisy. He is, in fact, a cruel, rapacious and red-handed brute—a pitiless, cowardly, inhuman monster, with a conscience, or lack of conscience, that would be a discredit to a savage or a grave-robbing hyena—a heart so hard it must have been petrified while still in the cradle; and a soul so small that 10,000 like it could be impaled on the point of a cambric needle.

The building of libraries and the bestowal of leather medals upon heroes and pensions to ex-Presidents be damned! Pension the widows of the men you have murdered, Andy! Give your slaves a living wage!

Having already reached far beyond life's dreary sunset, the black darkness of death will soon overtake you. Do something worth while in your fast-declining years, Andy!. Make ready to face your God!

BOB MARTIN.

Silver Park, Nevada.

CONDITIONS AT BINGHAM, UTAH.

Bingham Cañon, Utah, December 30, 1912.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

From letters and reports received here from the outside, the impression seems to be that the strike here is a thing of the past; that the men have surrendered and gone back to work under the same conditions and for the same wages that prevailed prior to the strike. No doubt this impression is due to the exaggerated reports published by the daily press and accepted by many of the members "as the truth, the whole truth. and nothing but the truth."

That strenuous efforts have been made to break the strike, none will deny. The full strength of corporate wealth, assisted by the officials of Salt Lake county, has been used to brow-beat, intimidate and coerce the strikers to go back to work or force them to commit some act of violence that could be used as a pretext to declare martial law. All sorts of indignities and insults were heaped upon the strikers; the rights accorded to men and women under the law and constitution were ignored and trampled under foot by the gunmen and deputies employed by the Utah Copper Company and on whose manly (?) breast was pinned the "star" of authority by the sheriff of Salt Lake county.

These slimy creatures; these fawning sycophants and corporation lick-spittles, lost to all sense of manhood, have not hesitated to obey the edicts of the vampires of corporation greed.

But in spite of all the persecution heaped upon them; in spite of the threats of law-breaking gunmen and deputies; in spite of bribes and other inducements, the vast majority of the men who went out on strike the morning of the 18th of September, have been true to their obligation. Rather than prostitute their manhood and hand down to posterity a tarnished name they are leaving their homes and families and all they hold dear to seek employment elsewhere. A tremendous sacrifice, but made that humanity might be raised to a higher standard. All honor to such men; may their number increase.

There are, it is true, some who, lost to all sense of honor; lost to all decency; lost to all the attributes of manhood, have gone back to shambles and by so doing have proclaimed to the world that they are content to be the vassals of the Utah Copper Company, et al.

What a libel on manhood they are! Their eyes are closed to the misery of others; their ears are deaf to the cries of the downtrodden and oppressed. No such thing as brotherhood appeals to them; to be the willing slaves of the corporation and to bask as they think in the sunshine of such men as D. C. Jackling, is to them the crowning ambition of their life. Steeped as they are in their own infamy, they do not realize that they are despised by the very men they are serving. Yet with the assistance of these creatures and others of their kind, the mine operators of this district are making a poor showing, notwithstanding their boastful claims.

In the early part of October, with great acclaim, the Utah Copper Company announced resumption of work. So stupendous was the resumption that Jackling's paper, the Herald-Republican, featured it with photographs, one of them showing deputies touching off blasts. Great was the rejoicing of the menials of the company, and how they proclaimed the news far and wide, and chuckled how they were putting organized labor to route. (Ye gods, what manner of men are these that gloat in their brothers' downfall.)

The kept and prostituted press joined in the welling chorus and ever and anon since that glorious (?) day the public has been regaled with editorial and news menu served a la Jackling style.

It has been iterated and reiterated by Jackling and his satellites that everything was normal; that they were getting out an enormous tonnage; that they had all the men they needed; yet in spite of all this verbosity and pomposity, their own official reports belie their statements. It is customary for the Utah Copper to give out a monthly statement of its production, etc. This statement generally appears the fore part or the middle of the following month.

The November report did not appear till the latter part of this month. In it they are forced to admit that they are still suffering from labor troubles and they confess that their output has not been up to their expectations; in fact they are twenty million pounds (20,000,000) of copper short. Now, this certainly ought to bring joy to the stockhloders. The McNeill, Jackling, Penrose et al. methods of fighting organized labor pays (?).

In yesterday's paper Jackling complains of the weather and goes on to say that the mills at Garfield are not in a condition to handle the ore and consequently the ore is freezing in the cars. Is it not strange that we did not hear something of this last winter? The facts of the case are, the mills at Garfield are badly in need of repairs and the company has not competent men to repair them, and it is therefore no wonder that they are unable to handle the ore. Then, too, we are reliably informed that the rock that the company is shipping is half waste. The company is a long ways from being normal, and no one knows it better than they do. They have scoured the country from one end to the other to secure men to work their property and have not been successful. They are endeavoring to man the machines with Japs, put three Japs to the machine. If one of their old men reports for work, the Japs are taken off the machines and put to doing something else. The main bank of the mine is not being worked at this writing, and this, when conditions are normal, teems with activity. Then, too, they have no bank men and these are very essential to keep the banks in a safe and workable condition. Taking everything into consideration, the mining companies here have nothing to crow over; they have met a foeman worthy of their steel, and their attempt to crush organized labor has not as yet resulted in a victory for them. The industrial war is on in Bingham Cañon, Utah, and will continue until the mine operators concede a living wage and better working conditions. Until such a time, all workmen will avoid Bingham Cañon, as they would a pestilence.

E. G. LOCKE.

THE TWO SYSTEMS.

By Plebs.

There are two systems, and only two under which any industry is, or can be, run.

One is private ownership, or capitalism, under which a few individuals called a firm, or a number of stockholders called a corporation, own all the buildings, machinery, tools, etc., which are used in making the product.

These owners, who are known as capitalists, hire other men to do the manual labor necessary and give them a part of the product, which is called wages.

The owners, or capitalists, keep the rest of the product, which is called profit.

The wages of the wage-earners are determined by competition; that is, when an employé is wanted, and ten apply for the job, the man, woman or child who the employer thinks will do the most work for the least pay will get the job. So you see that under private ownership wages constantly tend toward the smallest amount which the worker can work for and keep alive on. The price of the product used to be fixed by competition also, but this is not, as a rule, true today, because the owning class, which is not like the working class, driven to a fierce competition by the fear of starvation, have learned that they can make much larger profits by combining and agreeing on the price of their product than they can by competing, which always lowers prices.

For the past twenty years this country has tried to destroy combinations and restore competition, with the result that the attempt has been a complete failure, for the simple reason that there is no known method under the capitalist system whereby two or twenty men can be prevented from coming together in private and fixing the price of the article which they sell, and selling it at that price.

Let us now look at the industrial system known as collective ownership, or Socialism. This idea is now partly operative in the publicly-owned post-office, the public schools, the public roads and bridges (which were once privately owned), the police system, the public fire department, the public water works and the Panama canal.

The Socialists want the same power to dig the copper and the coal and the oil wells that dug the Culebra cut. They want the highways made of steel rails owned and operated by the public, like the highways made of macadam. They want the mills and factories that make the boots and shoes, and the clothing we must wear, and the brick and lumber we must build our houses of, to be owned and operated by the same power that has shown itself capable of building and operating such a complex machine as the modern battleship.

And we want them democratically operated.

Now, why do Socialists want us to own and operate these industries for our own benefit, instead of allowing a few people to own and operate them for their own profit? Does not the question answer itself? This is the reason: The owning class under private ownership is under a constant temptation to do three things.

First—To increase the price of the product, because that means more profit.

Second—To decrease wages to the lowest possible point, because that means more profit.

Third—To adulterate the goods and cheat on the quantity, because that means more profit.

Under collective ownership no one would have the incentive to do any of these things because the people as a whole would own and control. Can it be doubted that the people would insist on having prices as low as possible, wages as high as possible and goods as good as possible?

The wage worker receives under private ownership less than one-half of what he would get under collective ownership, for the simple reason that under collective ownership there would be no individuals standing between the worker and his earnings to absorb the larger part of them.

Whenever we, the people, shall decide to have our food, our clothing and our shelter provided at cost, instead of paying over one-half profit, we can do so, just as we now have our education at cost, and our postal service practically at cost.

But, you say, I am sure that my employer doesn't get all the profit that you say he does.

No; your employer doesn't get it all, or nearly all. But did you ever stop to think that your employer has to pay a profit on the factory and land he occupies, called rent, a profit on the gas and electric light and coal he burns, a profit on the raw material he buys, a profit on the tools, machinery and every other thing he uses, and that if the collectively owned land and factory supplied gas, electric light and fuel at cost, and supplied tools, machinery and all supplies used at cost—did you ever stop to think that this abolition of profit would mean a reduction of the cost of living to you of more than one-half.

Now, the Socialists cannot accomplish this all at once, but want to commence and carry on as fast as possible the process of transferring the various industries from private to public ownership.

How?

Well, there are three ways:

First—Confiscate them, as we did with the slave property in the Civil War.

Second—Buy them, giving bonds in payment, to be paid gradually just as we have bought our water systems.

Third—Establish government factories to sell at cost, which would put privately-owned industries, which must make a profit, out of existence.

When the people decide to have Socialism they will also have the opportunity to decide which method they prefer to bring it about.

Meanwhile the number of believers in collective ownership grows every year, and the Socialist party, the only party which stands for this principle, invites all who believe in it to support this great movement by the only feasible method, the expression of their opinion by means of the BALLOT.

GOLDEN WEDDING ANNIVERSARY.

Tribute Paid to Jean Daniel Debs and Marguerite Bettrich Debs, by Their Son Eugene, on Behalf of the Family, at Their Golden Wedding Anniversary, Terre Haute, Indiana, September 13, 1899.

The celebration of a golden wedding is a rare occurrence in the history of families; only to the favored few is such a blessing vouchsafed. It is an occasion when nuptial vows pledged at Hymen's altar take on inexpressible sacredness. A far distant day is reached when "two souls with but a single thought" and two loving hearts that "beat as one," courageously and confidently entered upon the voyage of matrimonial life. Thomas Moore, inspired by the genius of love, rapturously sang:

"There's a bliss beyond all that the minstrel has told,
When two, that are linked in one heavenly tie,
With heart never changing and brow never cold,
Live on thro' all ills, and love on till they die."

It is not given to us children and grandchildren, who meet today at the old home shrine to lay our offerings, consecrated by our affection, upon the family altar, to know the heart and soul yearnings of our aged parents to find some favored spot, some oasis in the desert, where they could build a home and enjoy the fruitions of peace and contentment amidst a family of bright-eyed, rosy-cheeked and merry-voiced children.

In fancy's eye we see their beautiful and vine-clad native France; we see them in the bloom and strength of youth, standing at the altar and pledging to each other unchanging fidelity in storm and shine, ready to meet the future as the days unfolded their duties, their opportunities, their tasks and

trials, sustained by a faith and hope which cheered them on their pilgrimage through all their married days.

Those of us who have reached years of maturity and are here with wives and husbands and children's children, may in fancy's telescopic vision see the youthful pair leaving the old for the new world, whispering to each other with brimful eyes and quivering lips:

"Go where we will, this hand in thine,
Those eyes before me smiling thus,
Through good and ill, through storm and shine,
The world's a world of love for us."

And such has been the world to them. Love has been their guiding star; no cloud ever obscured it; and the darker the day of adversity the brighter shone their love which bathed their home and our home in its mellow, cheering light.

In celebrating this golden wedding anniversary, all the halcyon days of our lives are included and there come to us messages from the past, under the sea and over the land, burdened with the aroma of violets and roses, caught from the flower gardens of memory, planted in youth and blooming in perennial beauty to old age.

I confess to you, my venerable parents, and to you my sisters and brothers, and to those of younger generations, to overmastering emotions of love and gratitude as I survey this family scene, never to be pictured again save upon the canvas of our memories. But I would voice no requiem note. Today our ears are not attuned to the dirge's mournful cadence. This is not the occasion for planting weeping willows, the cypress or the ivy vine—

"Creeping where grim death is seen."

Here the mingled cup of love and gratitude and joy, brimful, is quaffed in honor of an event which to us all is a priceless benediction; but, if from its fountain a tear mingles with the draught to sparkle on the brim of the loving cup, it bears testimony that our hearts are touched by feelings as divine as ever sanctified human affection.

The serenity, the rare loveliness of this scene create emotions which no words, however fitly chosen, can express. I can but say in the name of my sisters and my brothers and those younger in the bonds of family allegiance to our father—the patriarch of these sons and daughters—that we tender him our warmest congratulations upon this rare occasion. When we greet him our hearts are in our hands; when we kiss his time-furrowed cheeks our hearts are on our lips, and when we congratulate him upon this, his golden wedding anniversary, our hearts are in our words.

Freely do we avow the fealty of our love for his devotion to us, his children, for his watchful guardianship over our giddy footsteps on youth's flowery pathways; and this love is blended with profound veneration for his courage, which no vicissitude could dampen; for his masculine virtues which have endeared him to the home circle; for his spotless integrity of character which has given him the confidence of men, whether in poverty's vale or upon the more elevated plane of prosperity, secured by industry and frugality, and above all, for that parental ambition and self-denial to secure for us an education which should equip his children for respectable and honorable positions in life.

This, my beloved and honored sire, is the tribute of affection your children bring to you today. Your tender and unceasing devotion has won the overflowing gratitude of our hearts, and this thankfulness, this abounding sense of obligation, dearest father, we children with the fingers of our love weave today into a crown and place it on your venerable head, and though the years shall continue to whiten your locks, dim the lustre of your eyes and impair the strength of your manly form, the wealth of our affection shall ever increase, nor shall it cease when the silver cord be loosed and at the final goal you lay all your burdens down.

And now our happy family circle, rejoicing in kindred ties, will fill again the sparkling cup with the ambrosia of affection that we may drink to:

"My mother's voice! how often creep
It's accents on my lonely hours.
Like healing sent on wings of sleep,
Or dew to the unconscious flowers.
I can forget her melting prayer
While leaping pulses fly,
But in the still, unbroken air
Her gentle tone comes stealing by—
And years, and sin, and folly flee,
And leave me at my mother's knee."

There are two words in our language forever sacred to memory—Mother and Home! Home, the heaven upon earth, and mother its presiding angel. To us, children, here today, mother and home have realized all the longing, yearning aspirations of our souls, and now, in this blissful presence, we quaff to our mother this cup full and overflowing with the divine nectar of our love. I need not attempt to recite her deeds of devotion. There is not a page of our memory, not a tablet of our hearts, that is not adorned and beautified by acts of her loving care, in which her heart and her hands, her eyes and her soul, in holy alliance, ministered to our happiness.

There was never a time when there was not a song in her heart, sweeter than Aeolian melody, wooing her children from folly to the blessedness, security, peace and contentment of home. Her children were her jewels in home's shining circle, and if by the fiat of death a gem dropped away, the affectionate care it had received added soulful charm to her lullaby songs when at night she dismissed us and sent us to dreamland repose.

Years of duty and trial, anxiety and care have bowed her form, whitened her hair, dimmed her eyes and robbed her cheeks of their maiden bloom; but O our mother is still to us our beautiful mother. Her heart is as young and loving as when in infancy, in youth and in riper years it throbbed responsive to our plaints; her hands are as beautiful in our eyes as when in our childhood they were laid caressingly upon our heads, and her dimpled fingers smoothed our hair or wooed back to order our truant tresses, and her voice, though less resonant than in the years when she called us from play to duty, has the same cadence as when bending over us she sang the cradle song which lulled to sleep and to dreams.

O our mother! beloved more than any wealth of words could express, your children on this anniversary day of your wedding fifty years ago, offer you, aye shower upon you in the name of filial devotion, all the holiest treasures of garnered affection.

"We give thee all, we can no more,
Though poor the offering be;
Our hearts—our love is all the store
And this we bring to thee."

We hear the wedding bells ringing in celebration of the nuptials of our aged parents—our ears are attuned to their merry chimes and our hearts respond with all the joyousness of a wedding march, for peace and happiness and contentment crown the hour. We do not ask what the future has in store, we only know that we have the bride and groom in our presence, and that it is an inexpressible joy to pledge them anew our unfaltering devotion and our eternal love.

A WORD ABOUT THE INVENTOR.

People Who Say He Would Have No Chance Under Socialism Should Note How He Fares Under Capitalism.

We Socialists are often met with the question: What about the inventor under Socialism? Well, what about him? I am sure that under Socialism the majority of inventors would have much greater consideration than can even be imagined under capitalism. A lot of silly people, who couldn't invent a fly-shewer, have got it into the space where their brains should be that inventors are paltry mercenaries like themselves. The greatest incentive to invention is the love of invention itself, monetary reward the after thought. It is noteworthy that inventors, like poets, are not responsible for the genius within them, and that the expression of faculty demonstrated externally owes society a greater debt than society owes to the individual through which it may be expressed. There are thousands of inventions pigeon-holed in the world today, and for which the inventors thereof have not received anything equivalent to the time expended upon them, and when those inventions do leave the pigeon-hole to materialize, the inventor will find himself either in his box or scrap heaped. Capitalism only rewards the inventor when pressure demands it, and steals what it can lay hands on at every opportunity. What do they do with inventors under capitalism? If you want to know, note the following instance, taken from one of the English daily capitalist newspapers. It is a typical case:

"Information reaches us that the inventor of cold storage, Charles Tellier, is living in indigence at Auteuil, France, and that a subscription has been opened on his behalf. It may surely be taken for granted that the mere mention of the veteran inventor's necessities should be sufficient to ensure his well-being for the remainder of his days. Tellier's association with the art and business of refrigeration dates back about fifty-five years, though it was not until 1868 that he made his first attempt at shipping frozen meat from South America to France. It was not a complete success, but better fortune attended later experiments, and in 1877 a cargo of meat from Buenos Ayres was safely landed at Rouen, France. Since then—almost up to the present day—M. Tellier has devoted himself almost unceasingly to the development of refrigeration, and in 1910 he published a most elaborate work on the subject he had made his life's study. The veteran is now 84 years of age, and is surely, of all men, deserving of spending his few remaining days in peace and comfort."

Such is capitalism's modest reward to the inventor of cold storage—charity. Upon the life's labor of M. Tellier, and the life's labor of the workers operating refrigerating plants and risking health thereabout, massive fortunes are building up on which parasites feast and fatten to their full, luxuriate in all the good things of life to their heart's desire, while the inventor and his co-workers drag out their days in indigent circumstances, which, interpreted, means poverty; semi-starvation, privation and untold suffering. That is how capitalism rewards the inventor, the above one of many concrete illustrations of such rewards. We can be assured that Socialism will not add insult to the injury of the inventor by proffering chariyt in lieu of social reward and recognition. And you anti-Socialists, chew this over for a time.—The Vag, in Syndey People.

"NOT GUILTY"

"NOT GUILTY" was the jury's verdict in the Darrow case as in the famous Idaho kidnapping cases.

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EMMA F. LANGDON
Care Ernest Mills
605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Liljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Sulzer
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Geo. Wagner.....	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride.....	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai.....	Fri	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	H. T. Gregory...	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	.....	Cal. Bywater.....	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Thur	Fred Erickson....	s. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Neil Haney	A. C. Webb .... R 216 Labor Temple		Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis...	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Sat	T. J. Simpson ...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	Steve Trefon.....	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoncy...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tues	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith ...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhlich.....	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	J. W Haggerty..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U....	Sun	Geo. Amert.....	S.T. Echols, 606 B	elle	St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	.....	Carl Kreider.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculatti....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling....	E. Harper, 115 Cle	vela	nd. Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. A. Toivonen...	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Riihonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre.....	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Thur	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylack ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Guettar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	C. L. Bailey	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	....	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Jos. Neel	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	.....	J. N. Powers.....	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller ...	....	Kendall
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Phillipsburg
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Supersor
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maiden
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Helena
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Kendall
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Zortman
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	Paul B. Missimer	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Chas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	Harry Thomas...	Richard J. Ryan.	F	Round Mtn
164	Searchlight	Thur	Frank Hoine	Chas. Owens.....	71	Searchlight
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City.....	Tues	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	W. T. Sylvester ..	E. E. Knox	136	Ely
225	Thompson M.&S.	1&16h	J. E. Donohue...	J. V. Bonner	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Adam Szynks....	Victor Pencosz ..	....	747 State St.
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	A. Mailloux.....	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	.....	Chas. Rupert	Frank Froates ...	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod...	Thos H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Stewart M. Ney..	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue.....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri .	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J Ryan ...	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan ...	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McCartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Joe Diani.....	226	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	1-3 Su	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

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REMAKING THE MIDDLE CLASS.

By Joseph E. Cohen.

Some of you may know Mr. Thomas Lawson of Boston. Some of you may even have had business transactions with that gentleman. If you have you are the proud possessor of much valuable experience—however high it cost.

Mr. Lawson is one of those very well-meaning gentlemen whose function it is to show people the way to make a fortune—albeit they generally lose their savings in the process of doing so. Just why this happens, almost invariably, it is, of course, difficult to say, with our present inadequate knowledge of the canals on Mars. Some day we may know.

But that many people are not entitled to the wealth they create or acquire is proved by the ease with which they surrender it to others. This has long been a failing of the working class. And while the members of the upper class are not entirely guiltless either, as witness the fancy prices they pay for second-handed dukes, fake paintings and United States senators, the middle class—or what is called the middle class—are altogether too prone to surrender their moneys to purveyors of green goods, gold bricks and capitalists in general.

You may remember Mr. Lawson's great exposure of frenzied finance.

You may recall that Mr. Lawson succeeded in working up many of his readers into a frenzy for adding to their finance. And you may have watched the would-be frenzied financiers enter the Wall Street pens to be plucked clean.

Naturally, Mr. Lawson felt very badly over this unexpected turn in the wheel of fortune, and felt still worse when those who had left their wool in Wall Street's keeping refused to permit their hides to be taken from them, when Mr. Lawson sounded the call for volunteers to help him "apply the remedy."

Mr. Lawson has been spending these many years since the days of his magazine exposures in deep thinking.

And while Mr. Lawson then vouched that the public was nothing but a job lot of thin-blooded shrimps, who were not worthy of being saved—Mr. Lawson has reconsidered his motion and is now willing to let bygones be bygones and save the dear public.

Besides, the dear public may have accumulated some more blood—and wool and money—in the meantime.

So Mr. Lawson is now hoping to break up the stock market. That is the real cause of the high cost of living, anyway. Strange none of us ever had the slightest suspicion of this fact before, especially when Mr. Lawson was the most reckless operator in the market. Fact is so just the same!

Let those who have coins to shed prepare to shed them now. Once more the great corporations and trusts are going to be made to walk the plank. When they are all overboard the people will have to come into their own, copper and gold and wheat and cotton will be selling at cost, and the era of plenty for all will have come—or, at least, there will be an appreciable increase in the number of those who have no visible means of support.

It is a pity, of course, that Mr. Lawson artlessly succeeds in sending members of the middle class into insolvency, just when the capitalist class is doing its best to increase the number of those in the middle class.

For, since Carnegie is squandering his money right and left, even to the extremity of endowing his ex-Presidents of the United States, and Morgan is buying worthless paintings and gew-gaws, and several ladies of fabulous incomes are paying regular dues in the Progressive party—why, the poor cannot help but become richer and the rich poorer, while the middle class is in grave danger of becoming the real ruling class.

It's a merry game while it lasts. And it lasts just long enough each trip to show upon what a flimsy foundation the whole capitalist system is now rocking.

Meanwhile, let the middle class keep on demanding to be eaten up by the capitalist class.—New York Call.

THE COLLECTION.

I passed the plate in church.

There was little silver, but the crisp bank-notes heaped themselves up high before me.

And ever as the pile grew, the plate became warmer and warmer, until it fairly burned my fingers, and a smell of scorching flesh rose from it, and I perceived that some of the notes were beginning to smoulder and curl, half-browned at the edges.

And I saw through the smoke into the very substance of the money, and I beheld what really was.

I saw the stolen earnings of the poor, the wide margins of wages pared down to starvation.

I saw the underpaid factory girl eking out her living on the street, and the over-worked child, and the suicide of the discharged miner.

I saw poisonous gases from great manufactories spreading disease and death.

I saw despair and drudgery filling the dram shop.

I saw rents screwed out of brother men for permission to live on God's land.

I saw men shut out from the bosom of the earth and begging for the poor privilege to work in vain, and becoming tramps and paupers and drunkards and lunatics, and crowding into alms-houses, insane asylums and prisons.

I saw ignorance and crime growing rank and stifling, filthy slums.

I saw usury, springing from usury, itself again born of unjust monopoly and purchased laws and legalized violence.

I saw shoddy cloth and adulterated food and lying goods of all kinds, cheapening men and women and vulgarizing the world.

I saw hideousness extending itself from coal mine and foundry over forest and river and field.

I saw money grabbed from fellow-grabbers, and swindled from fellow-swindlers, and underneath them the workmen forever spinning it out of his vitals.

I saw all the laboring world, thin and pale and bent and careworn and driven, pouring out this tribute from its toil and sweat into the laps of the richly-dressed men and women in the pews, who only glanced at them to shrink from them with disgust.

I saw money worshipped as a god, and given grudgingly from hoards so great that it could not be missed, as a bribe superstition to a dishonest judge in the expectation of escaping hell.

I saw all this, and the plate burned my fingers so that I had to hold it first in one hand and then in the other; and I was glad when the parson, in his white robes, took the smoking pile from me on the chancel steps, and, turning about, lifting it up and lay it on the altar.

It was an old-time altar, indeed, for it bore a burnt offering of flesh and blood—a sweet savor unto the Meloch whom these people worship with their daily round of human sacrifice.

The shambles are in the temple, as of yore, and the tables of money-changers waiting to be overturned.—Earnest Crosby, in "Swords and Ploughshares."

HE HAS THE CASH.

His neck is thick, his ways are crude;
Men say of him that he is shrewd;
His daughter cuts a dash;
He keeps a lawyer just to show
How far it may be safe to go
Without invading jails and—oh!
He has a lot of cash.

He has a long and mighty reach;
He's coarse in looks and coarse of speech;
His proud son makes a splash.
He does not hesitate at all
To cause a fellow-man to fall,
To crush another to the wall—
He has a lot of cash.

If he were poor he would be one
Of those whom cultured people shun;
His wife's fine jewels flash;
She is applauded for the few
Good deeds that she is moved to do.
I flatter him and so do you—
He has a lot of cash.

S. E. Kiser.

In Memoriam.

Silverton, B. C., December 8th, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. of M.:

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst one of our members, John Collison; and

Whereas, Silverton Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful brother, and the community a true and faithful citizen; be it

Resolved, That we, the officers and members of Silverton Miners' Union, extend to the bereaved relatives our sincere sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the meeting; a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication; also a copy to the relatives of the deceased, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

J. D. McInnis,
W. S. BARRIE,
H. K. McINNIS,
Committee.

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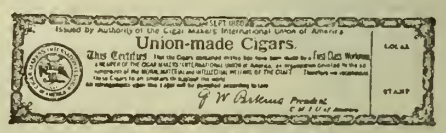

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 16, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 499.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 16, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 499
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.....19..

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.
Occupation

.....

Signed

.....

Department

.....

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

AS A NEW YEAR'S GIFT for the year 1913, the "higher ups" cut the wages of the employés of the city of Chicago 20 per cent. *Glorious Prosperity!*

THE JOURNALS that are hurling editorial "dynamite" against the men convicted at Indianapolis, had no condemnation for the railroads that *murdered* more than 10,000 people last year.

Industrial murder is *legitimate* because *profit* is at *stake.*

THE DEMOCRATS have been away from the federal pie-counter for sixteen years. There will be a feast after March 4th.

BABIES are being sold in New York from $3 to $10. Chattel slavery was shot to pieces in the sixties, but it seems that traffic in human flesh is going on in America's greatest city without the use of the auction block.

MORGAN has declared that there is no "money trust." Morgan, the buccaneer of modern finance, is a cheerful *liar.*

The pirate who bought old obsolete rifles from the government and then juggled and conspired so that these same rifles were sold back to the government at a profit of 500 per cent., lacks even the honesty of thousands of men who are wearing stripes in a penitentiary.

WE ARE TOLD by the *wise* men who are upholders of the present industrial system that *socialism* would destroy incentive. Whose incentive? Not the *incentive* of the slave who only receives one fifth of the value which his labor creates, but Socialism would destroy the *incentive* of the exploiter who now takes four-fifths of the value created by labor. The *incentive* to *rob* would be removed under Socialism, and for that reason every exploiter and parasite, who live on the sweat of others are arrayed against Socialism.

THE STEEL TRUST, in order to nullify any efforts that may be made to organize its slaves, has announced a slight increase in wages and has likewise declared that its slaves would be permitted to become profit-sharing beneficiaries by purchasing common stock for $66 and preferred stock for $109.

The poor, worn-out chattel of the trust whose wages are but little above the hunger line, will remain *stockless,* and he will continue to deny himself every luxury in life to coin profit for his masters.

VINCENT ASTOR is but little more than 21 years of age, and yet, he is credited with being worth $65,000,000. He never produced by his own labor any wealth, and yet, on the threshold of young manhood, he is a multi-millionaire.

It is no wonder that millions of struggling men and women in this country are not ten days beyond hunger.

It is no wonder that the "redlight" districts are densely populated; that prisons are crowded, and that charity organizations are swamped by appeals for relief.

THERE WILL BE introduced in the legislature of Pennsylvania a Mother's Compensation Bill, but this measure will be fought by all the power of all the charity organizations of every prominent city of America.

The charity organizations are united with headquarters in New York, and no bill is permitted to go through a legislative body without opposition, that interferes with the *graft* of these chronic parasites who have made *charity* a profitable business. Statistics show that it requires $3.00 to distribute $1.00 of charity. The professional grafter wearing the mask of charity has become a shameless beggar and puts most of the proceeds where they will not reach the poor and unfortunate.

Charity is but one of the many results that grow out of an economic system that impoverishes the many and enriches the few. *Charity* is the *substitute* which capitalism offers for *justice,* and until the reign of justice is ushered in, the pastures will be green for the saintly-faced sinners who pay themselves corpulent salaries, under the pretext, that

their lives are consecrated to the uplifting of distressed humanity.

Charity organizations have become close corporations, and many of the prominent members of such organizations have discovered that it *pays* to gather *ducats* for Lazarus.

SENATOR BAILEY of Texas in his farewell speech to the United States Senate branded William R. Hearst as a "moral pervert, political degenerate and physical coward." There are other people less prominent than Bailey, who have even used stronger language than the Texas senator to give their estimate of Hearst, and what is more, they came closer to telling the truth than even the indignant Senator of Texas, whom Hearst has repeatedly assailed through his various publications.

Hearst will scarcely be trusted even among "political degenerates," "physical cowards" or "moral perverts.

Hearst is a pariah.

THE McNAMARAS are in prison as a result of direct "action" and "sabotage." Did their efforts accomplish anything in the interest of the labor movement?

An enormous fund was raised by organized labor to defend them, in the belief, that a conspiracy had been hatched against them in order to destroy the Structural Iron Workers, but when the McNamaras confessed to "direct action" and "sabotage," labor was helpless to save them from the penalties of a court.

If the men sentenced to Leavenworth are guilty of "direct action" and "sabotage," will some defender of such methods in fighting exploiters, tell us what has been accomplished for the working class?

Don't all speak at once.

GOVERNOR GLASSCOCK is a Bull Moose who hailed Teddy as a political Moses.

Glasscock as an apostle proclaiming his faith in the Bull Moose platform, used all the machinery of the state of West Virginia to suppress the striking miners who rebelled against starving while working for the coal barons. Glasscock, the disciple of Bull Mooseism, declared martial law, and under martial law, striking miners were tried by a military court and sent to the penitentiary, and the Supreme Court of the state gave its judicial sanction to the action of a military court sending strikers to prison to aid heartless exploiters in crushing organized labor.

Glasscock heard "his master's voice," and the mine operators can truthfully exclaim: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant."

A REPORT from Berlin says that Emperor William has admitted privately to friends that the Socialists would poll more than one-half the votes of the nation and be entitled to control the reins of government if he dissolved parliament and called for a general election on the war issue.

For purely selfish reasons, we trust that Emperor William will cling to his job a while longer and not abandon his ruling powers to the Socialists, because if he did German-speaking working people now residing in this country would flock back to the Fatherland by the tens of thousands.

The industrial and political organizations of labor in America can ill afford to lose any considerable number of the serious, clear-thinking, progressive and reliable German workingmen and women, particularly so at the present time, with all sorts of freaks and humbugs coming forward again with quack nostrums to cripple the working class movement just as a long stride forward is being made.

German immigration has nearly ceased during the past few years for the reason that the workers in the old country realize that the day is fast approaching when they will acquire control of their government and use it to escape from the bondage of capitalism.

We wish them success, but at the same time the experience and knowledge possessed by the Germans in America is needed here for some time longer until the labor movement in this country is upon a firm, substantial and safe foundation.—Cleveland Citizen.

IN THE YEAR 1900, which was the second presidential campaign after the first battle was begun, the Democratic party discovered a paramount issue.

Mr. Bryan, who had challenged the gold bugs to do their worst in 1896, which they did, as usual, was entering upon his permanent leadership of the Democratic party.

The opportunity to win—the Democratic Opportunity—was present, as it always appears to be at the beginning of a campaign. Unfortunately for the Democratic party, Mr. Bryan was committed to the heavenly-ordained ratio of 16 to 1. The idea that our industrial life could not endure without the sustaining influence of the free and unlimited coinage of silver dollars had been dissipated by "the advance agent of prosperity."

The Democratic party felt the necessity, then, as usual, of renouncing and obscuring its past.

Grant was a Democrat when he gave utterance to the historic sentiment:

"Let the dead past bury its dead."

Ever since then the Democratic party has been digging holes in the ground.

The question before the national convention was to get rid of free silver without appearing to renounce the cause of mankind or abandon labor to its crown of thorns.

Then it was that the idea of a paramount issue came bobbing up like a plank beneath a drowning man.

Until the issue of imperialism should be settled—until the liberty of the Filipinos should be restored—the American people could consider no other question.

The Democratic party resolved that it would not shave its whiskers or take a bath oftener than once a week until imperialism should be throttled.

The day of diliverance is now at hand.

Mr. Wilson, who with Mr. Bryan's mantle upon his shoulders, is about to enter the promised land, has spoken.

The Philippines should be free—"eight years hence."—*Milwaukee Leader.*

THE FOLLOWING is a press dispatch from Bingham Canyon, Utah, of last week, should even cause *scabs* and *strike-breakers* to hesitate in offering themselves as sacrifices to appease the greed of industrial vultures.

"BINGHAM, Utah, Jan. 7.—Four men were killed and three seriously injured in the copper mines of Bingham today. Three of them killed were crushed to death beneath a pile of rock and earth in a cave-in at the Jordon mine of the United States Mining Company's properties early this morning, and one was killed tonight at the United States mine when he fell down a shaft 75 feet deep and broke his neck. Three Austrian miners were caught beneath a rock slide at the Highland Boy mine. Two received broken legs. One was injured internally but will recover.

The dead: Everett Squires, shift boss; Walter Harwood, machinist; two Greek miners.

The cave-in at the Jordon mine occurred early this morning as Night Foreman James Thomas and Shift Boss Squires, accompanied by two miners were leaving a deserted slope. Thomas escaped injury, but Squires and the two miners were caught behind a wall of rock and earth. The body of one of the miners was recovered today, while Squires and the other miner still remain buried beneath the debris and all hope of rescuing them alive has been abandoned.

"For a while this morning Squires communicated with the rescuing party through a wall of rick. A pipe was inserted through the wall to give the men more air. Immediately the crash of a second cave-in was heard and communication with the entombed men was lost.

"It is believed they were killed by the second fall of rock. A third miner reported missing and believed to have been buried by the cave-in has been accounted for.

"Harwood was killed today a few minutes after starting to work. While making a tour of inspection he stepped into an open shaft and fell 75 feet.

"The rock slide at the Highland Boy mine occurred at almost the same time as the cave-in at the Jordan mine."

The mines at Bingham Canyon, while usually dangerous with competent miners, have become veritable slaughter houses since the mine operators have been recruiting their working forces from the congested districts of the large cities of the country.

Scores of men who never worked in mines have been brought to Utah, and these men, blind to the dangerous conditions of the Bingham mines, have walked into the jaws of death.

No one suffers but the unfortunate victim who has been killed or maimed for life or those dependent on him.

The mine operators in the pursuit of dividends are not held responsible for the slaves whose lives are sacrificed to glut the appetite of greed.

A striker, driven to desperation, who reddens his hands with human blood is generally sentenced to prison and sometimes electrocuted or suspended on a scaffold, until a physician pronounces him dead. But a corporation can kill and the law is blind to the crimes that produce profit at the expense of human life.

Keep away from Bingham Canyon!

Haywood As a Labor General

By M. Baranof, in the Forward.

THE ENGLISH SUFFRAGETTES throw all sorts of filth and garbage into the government mail boxes in London and other cities because they want the franchise. The mail boxes don't demand the vote, but the women do. In olden times such a mode of warfare on behalf of the franchise would be considered insane; in our enlightened times, we call it sabotage.

An English suffragette did not like the sentence that a judge, before whom she was brought by a policeman, passed upon her, so she pulled off her shoe and threw it at the judge. She missed her aim. Again the judge became the target for her other shoe. But again she missed her shot. By this time she was about to take off her stockings or hat, but a prosaic and reactionary policeman held her hands. Do you think that insane? Shame—where do you come from, anyhow? That is sabotage.

* * * *

Persons who think they know, tell us that sabotage is not an ordinary weapon, but a r-r-r-evolutionary (Bing! Biff! Bang!). Let us see. The English suffragettes practice sabotage. Out of politeness to the ladies we'll grant that they are revolutionists. The McNamara brothers and other prominent members of the American Federation of Labor, up till recently, have practiced sabotage. Are they, too, revolutionists? Wood, president of the wool trust, caused several dynamite bombs to be planted in a striker's home. Is Mr. Wood a revolutionist?

No weapon in itself can be revolutionary or reactionary. It depends who is using it and to what purpose. A dynamite bomb was once looked upon with reverence and considered sacred by all Russian revolutionists. But since the Russian agents-provocateur began to use bombs, they lost all their sacredness.

* * * *

All means that help bring the social revolution nearer are good, says ex-Comrade Haywood. Correct! and with pleasure do we admit it. With the exception of politics, adds Haywood. And here we cannot give in. Not because we are Socialists, not because our party program recognizes politics. We wouldn't give in even if we were a member of the Salvation Army, even if we believed in Christian Science. Because it only requires a small quantity of healthy human reasoning to perceive that political action is an excellent means for education, agitation and organization.

In times of strikes it is convenient, if not safe, when the administration of the community is in the hands of the Socialists. And if political action is a good weapon then, it should not be excluded from the other means that bring the social revolution nearer. Therefore one must have a head of wood filled with hay, in order to say, "All weapons but politics."

If Haywood were to attack the type of Socialists who hold out political action as the only means, we would completely agree with him. But because my neighbor is a horse on one side of the question, that is no reason why I, to spite him, should be a jackass on the other side of the question.

There is a type of Socialists who may be called "campaign Socialists." During September and October they are engaged in a mad chase for votes. And during the remaining ten months they are busy counting the votes received in the previous election and speculating upon the prospective votes which they expect to capture in the coming elections.

The aforementioned Socialists are the political maniacs. But the first type of maniac is active only during campaign times, while the second type seeks to turn the Socialist party into a crazy-house the year round. The former the party can control, the latter have a strong appetite to capture the party for their control. The first can always be made to go way back and sit down, the latter will be a pest until they are put out, so that they can see the door from the outside.

It is fortunate for the Bulgarian soldiers that William D. Haywood is not their general. He would not stop to take the Tschatalja forts from the Turks. He'd let the Turks hold on to the forts and head his army straight for Constantinople. But maybe the Turks will stop you, General Haywood? Nonsense. Do you mean to say they wouldn't let us pass? You're a politician! That's what you are! But granting that you could pass the Turkish lines undetected (you'll steal through in the dark of night), wouldn't the Turks attack you from the rear and shoot bullets into your backs? How will you march to Constantinople when you are continually being fired upon from the rear? Unless you propose to march like crabs, with your backs forward and your faces in the rear, is this a plan?

Let the capitalist hold on to the political forts (political action), recommends General Haywood, and we proletarians will go on and capture the industries (Constantinople). But they will shoot at you from the rear, Mr. General! Before you reach your destination (the industrial) not one-tenth of your number will remain alive. Is it not wiser to first capture the political forts and fill these with your own guards and then proceed undisturbed for the economic forts?

It does not require the brain of a general, but a plain soldier also understands that this is better. No one thinks that the Tschatalja forts are the bone of contention of the Balkan war. The aim is Constantinople. But you cannot get Constantinople before you capture the Tschatalja fortresses. The best proof that the fortresses have a great value is because the Turks (the capitalists) are doing all in their power to hold on to them. Now, be wise, Mr. General, and capture your outstanding forts first.

* * * *

How comes it, Mr. Haywood, that during strikes the bosses affected by the strike always hire men to incite the strikers to violence—sabotage? It appears that it pays the bosses to have the strikers commit sabotage. Is it not so? Now, then, every good Socialist knows that what is good for bosses is not good for the workers. If sabotage is profitable to the bosses, how can it be of any benefit to the strikers? If the bosses' spies mingle with the workers and incite them to sabotage, and you, as a labor leader, recommend, advise and advocate the use of sabotage, then wherein is the difference between you and the labor spy? You think of the needs of labor, the spies work for the interests of the bosses, but both you and the spies recommend the same method. And the thing you and the spies recommend benefits the capitalist class and injures the workers. The spies, at least, are being paid for the work they do for the bosses and you render them that service for nothing. The spies hurt the workers for pay; you are doing it without pay from the bosses. But what difference does it make to the working class? And how can you be sure that in case a strike is lost that the defeated workers will not suspect that you are no friend of theirs?

* * * *

In Europe, a bird like Haywood would be whistled out of the Socialist party in a very short time. But we here have a branch which arranges a monster meeting in order to give Haywood and one of his lieutenants a chance to ridicule the party. The branch, naturally, did not mean any harm by this action. It merely wanted to make a noise that the rest of the local may know that it is not asleep. And maybe it intended to make a few dollars' profit from the meeting. We live in a yellow country. We must also be a bit yellow (sensational). Today we arrange a meeting for Haywood, and tomorrow, in order to help swell the noise, we may invite the general of the Salvation Army. Anything to make a noise in the hive. Anything to create the impression that we are stirring the world.

If the ground in the party were not favorable for such things, no Haywood could have blossomed forth from it. And if we drive out Haywood and leave the ground as it is, new ones and probably worse ones will pop up from it. Ignorance—that is our misfortune. We do very little tilling on our soil: we do not irrigate sufficiently; we do not plant enough good seeds: that is the reason they grow like so many bad weeds of many brands of demagogues among us.—Translated from the Yiddish, by Max Sherover.

A Breeder of Disruption

THE BUTTE SOCIALIST, in glaring headlines, in its issue of January 5th, announces that the president of Butte Miners' Union is guilty of a very brutal assault, and heralds the names of Dennis Murphy, Joseph Penhall and John Hartigan as the assailants who almost killed Thomas Fadden.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine has no desire to become a participant in differences that may arise among the membership of Butte Miners' Union.

We are firmly convinced of the fact that the men who make up the membership of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 are fully equipped with the necessary intelligence and ability to adjust and settle all differences that may arise, and we are likewise cognizant of the fact that when the Butte Socialist uses its columns to cast aspersions upon men who are discharging their official duties as elected representatives of No. 1, that The Socialist has ceased to be an organ to solidify the forces of the working class.

The Butte Socialist, while castigating Murphy, Penhall and Hartigan, has no word of condemnation for Fadden, the man who first used physical force on Penhall, and because Murphy felt it incumbent on him to quiet the belligerency of Fadden by the same force that Fadden used on Penhall, The Butte Socialist uses the most vigorous language in denunciation of Murphy, who met force with force.

The attitude assumed by The Butte Socialist will not meet the approval of laboring men who believe in the working class standing as a solid wall to resist every form of wrong and injustice. For some time the Butte Miners' Union has been afflicted with breeders of disruption and dissension, and no journal that is true and loyal to the best interests of labor can afford to fan the flames of enmity that grow out of acrimonious discussion.

Real, genuine Socialists are using their best efforts to amalgamate the forces of labor on the industrial field and in the political arena, and no journal calling itself a Socialist publication can command the respect and confidence of intelligent workers that appeals to personal animosity to keep alive that spirit of strife that only weakens the power of the labor movement.

The Peerless Ingrate

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, who was once secretary-treasurer of the Western Federation of Miners, is now in the west endeavoring to make dates in every mining camp possible in order that he may stir up strife and dissension. Haywood is the traveling representative of the I. W. W., an organization which was repudiated by an overwhelming referendum vote of the Western Federation of Miners.

Haywood's mission to the west is solely for the purpose of sowing the seeds of discord.

When Haywood was acquitted at Boise, Idaho, and took the lecture platform to speak to the working class, he repeatedly declared to his audiences that the only *guns* which he carried was a *card* in the Western Federation of Miners and a *card* in the Socialist party, and to make a *hit* with his auditors he would draw those *cards* from his pockets and wave them aloft, as a play to the *galleries*.

Haywood yearned for applause, and he knew that a display of those *cards* would bring the hand-clapping and the stamping of feet, which were always coveted by "Big Bill."

But the *false alarm* who once talked about these *cards as his only guns* waves them aloft no more, for "Bill" thought so little about his card in the Western Federation of Miners that he has lost it through non-payment of dues, and the Socialist party, in all probability, will relieve the *hero* of his other *gun* on account of his advocacy of "sabotage," "direct action" and "hitting the ballot box with an axe."

When "Bill" was in jail, the Western Federation of Miners was *a progressive and militant* organization, for the membership spared no expense in shattering the conspiracy that had for its object the taking of human life under forms of law. Away down in the miserable heart of this ingrate, there is a consciousness that the Western Federation of Miners, in conjunction with organized labor throughout the country, furnished the sinews of war to defeat the conspiracy of Mine Owners' Associations, aided and supported by the purchased hirelings of detective agencies.

But now, this ingrate who is rapidly becoming a social pariah, would, if he could, not only destroy the Western Federation of Miners, but every other bona fide labor organization that furnished the funds to secure his liberty.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine would prefer to pay a compliment to every man who is, or has been identified with the labor movement, but to pay a tribute to "Bill" Haywood would be like calling the *stench* of a *cesspool* the *perfume* of the *rose*.

Discharged by the Court

THE FOLLOWING appeared a short time ago in the local columns of the Milwaukee Leader:

"'John Worth, you are charged with vagrancy. Are you guilty or not guilty?'

"For a moment all was silent. The tall, gaunt man stood with bowed head; the judge leaned back in his chair; the clerk laid down his papers, and the spectators leaned forward in their seats.

"There was something attractive, even magnetic, about the man. His broad shoulders were bent as though under some great weight, and his well-formed head, crowned with a mass of silver-gray hairs, gave him the appearance of the 'old philosopher' of fiction.

"He raised his head and fixed his clear blue eyes on the judge. The light from the window in front of him added to the pallor of his care-worn but honest face.

"'Vagrancy?' he said. 'I do not know—but if I am charged with a crime I plead not guilty. For is it a crime for an honest man to be without money? Is it a crime for a man to be without work when he has been searching for it for weeks? Is it a crime for a man to lay down on God's ground to rest his tired body? It can't be, sir.

"'I have been in that condition for many weeks, roaming from place to place, penniless and hungry, in search of work. Nobody, it seems, wants me, because I am too old.

"'Tomorrow is the first of the year, judge, and I hope you will not send me to jail, for that would be giving me a poor start: I would be handicapped. All I need is food, rest and an opportunity to earn my living.'

"'Discharged,' said the court."

The above story to the court in Milwaukee from the lips of an old man, hungry, penniless, jobless and homeless, can be repeated by countless thousands of men in the various cities of this country.

This old man is only one among the thousands to whom the future looks dark and gloomy. The years have silvered his locks and time has weakened his vitality, so that the exploiter who is after profit does not want him.

He is willing to work, but he can find no master.

The silvery hair that crowns his head, the bent form and faltering step, are against him, and *profit* being more priceless than human life. this old man, under our boasted and glorious civilization, is permitted to slowly starve to death.

He was discharged by the court, but his discharge does not mean that any avenue is opened to him whereby he can earn the means of life.

His discharge means that he must continue the search for employment, with but little prospect of securing the *job* which means life to this old man.

The industrial system that brands an old man as a *vagrant* who is willing to work, is infamous, and as soon as the working class can be aroused to the brutal wrongs of economic slavery, that class will end the hellish civilization that bequeaths labor the legacy of poverty.

He Was Faithful to His Master

"JOE" BAILEY has retired from the Senate of the United States and his departure from the *select* law making body of the nation will not cause the masses of the people to be despondent or to shed any tears, that his voice will not be heard among the members of the "millionaires' club." Bailey has been recognized as a brainy and eloquent man, but his talents were not dedicated to the people.

He prostituted his ability to serve Mammon, and every measure that meant amelioration of the wrongs upon which exploiters fattened. Bailey stood in opposition, and his enmity to human liberty fastened the conviction in the minds of observing men, that the Texas senator was owned body and soul by those great and mightly combinations, whose brutal despotism is slowly but surely awakening the American people from their lethargy and indifference. Bailey raised his voice in protest against the Initiative and Referendum and hurled with indignation his torrid eloquence against the rising sentiment that is demanding that the Recall shall reach our "temples of justice."

Bailey claimed to be a Democrat, but Bailey did not believe in Democracy.

Bailey believed in the supremacy of *Standard Oil*, and his exit from the United States Senate will be mourned by Hairless John and the aggregation of sharks, who could always depend upon Bailey to "deliver the goods."

But Bailey's absence from the senate will cause no serious or permanent sadness among the exploiters. His place will be filled by another representative of privilege, for the hellish system under which we live, demands that Bailey's successor shall be blind to justice.

The people, however, are getting what they vote for and should file no complaints.

Economic Necessity Populates the Underworld

NOT ONLY NEW YORK, but the country at large, has been somewhat shocked and amazed at the story told on the witness stand by Mrs. Mary Good, a real "Mrs. Warren." who calmly and rationally discussed the tenderloin problem, and gave the New York aldermen advice on how to regulate it.

There is a curiously insistent note that runs through all discussions of the vice problem wherever they crop up. It is always assumed, as a starting point, that you *can only regulate vice; that you cannot cure it.*

Vice crusaders, reformers, police chiefs, and women of the underworld——all unite in saying that this thing has always existed and always will exist—it must be tolerated, and the best we can do is to "regulate."

Every effect has a cause. That is axiomatic. Therefore, the tremendous "vice problem" has an underlying, fundamental cause. The instinct of sex is the greatest single fact in existence. It dominates and affects every act in life. Nevertheless, it is not true that the sex instinct, in itself, is evil. From it springs the capacity to enjoy and appreciate all that is most beautiful, whether of color, music or form. It is only when the sex nature is diverted from its legitimate function that it becomes evil.

No one who has studied the problem at close range will deny that the great majority of the women of the underworld are not following

the terrible life from choice. Subtracting the mental and physical defectives, the proportion who have deliberately chosen such a life is very small indeed. If the motive power which shunted these women into such a life was not *choice*, it was *force*, in some form. If we discover and remove the force which drives women into lives of shame, we strike at the heart of the problem.

At bottom, we will find that the real *cause* of the vice problem is *economic*.

If we could guarantee to every man in the United States who is willing and able to work, a job at such a wage that he could be sure of earning a competence not only for himself, but for a wife and children, more of our young men would seek out their mates, sure that they could support a wife and family, and uninfluenced by the fear of poverty.

If we could guarantee to every woman in the United States who must work, a job at a decent, living wage, not a bare pittance sufficient to maintain life, but enough to assure the satisfaction of not only the animal needs of existence, but also of some of the "luxuries," we would find very few women who would choose to live in the under world.

Some day we will become sufficiently intelligent to strike at the roots of problems like this one. We will abolish poverty and the fear of poverty, which have no right to exist in a land which produces abundantly for all; and when we have done that, not only the "sex problem," but crime, insanity, suicide, disease and suffering of all kinds will have been so greatly reduced as to astonish mankind at his ignorance for so long permitting them to continue.—Denver Express.

Hiding Their Perfidy

THE LABORER, of Dallas, Texas, under the head of "The Boy Scout Fake," had the following to say editorially:

"Very vigorously that part of the Dallas business element that goes in for such things as Y. M. C. A. and organized charity, is pushing the Boy Scout movement again. There is a seed of good in the scheme, as there is in everything, even slavery or cannibalism. But there is a lot that does not encourage working people to become very anxious about it. For example, Mr. Seton Thompson, the American organizer of the scheme, told us in Dallas last winter at a very private meeting where the public was not supposed to hear all, that the New York headquarters were maintained by annual gifts of $10,000 from each of four 'big business' men in New York. Here in Dallas the head and forefront of the scheme is the Hon. J. E. Farnsworth, the head also of the scab Bell telephone interests in this city. After skinning the city with his telephone system, the Hon. Farnsworth, the daily papers announce, is to assist the Boy Scouts to acquire 'chivalry, honor and a regard for the rights of others.' That is a joyful sight for working people to look upon, even if their boys did not have to go to work as soon as they are big enough to make wages. Nix on the Boy Scouts for working folks."

It is a very noticeable fact that the very men who are the greatest enemies of organized labor, are the most enthusiastic supporters of the Boy Scouts. Strange that men who sneer at human rights and justice, declare that they desire that the youths of our land shall acquire "chivalry, honor and a regard for the rights of others."

Why should men and combinations that trample under foot the so-called legal and constitutional rights of the working class, talk about "chivalry" and "honor," and why do they set forth the declaration that they desire that the *boys* who are to be the future *men* of our country shall acquire a regard for the rights of others?

This is the *pretense* behind which the conspirators *hide*, in order that the masses of the people may remain blind to their perfidy. If the declarations made by the promoters of the Boy Scouts were based upon truth, we would find these great lovers of the boys raising their voice against the mills, factories and sweatshops where poverty has imprisoned countless thousands of boys who are being slowly murdered through the greed of exploiters.

These promoters of the Boy Scouts, if they were honest in their professed interest in the development of the youths of our land, would protest against boys being denied an education and made slaves to satiate the appetite for dividends.

The promoters of the Boy Scouts yearn to convert the *boy* into a *soldier*, so that as a *soldier* he will have a license to kill those who rebel against the anarchy of capitalism.

Food for Digestion

AS THE TRIALS at Indianapolis have passed into history, and the unfortunate men are behind the walls of a federal prison, it becomes necessary for the members of organized labor to seriously consider all the circumstances and details that have resulted in the conviction of nearly forty men. The conviction of these men has been no benefit to organized labor, nor has their conviction been an injury, only so far as their trials had a tendency to deplete the treasury of the labor movement.

It is true that frothing fanatics in a Manufacturers' Association and yelping coyotes in a Citizens' Alliance, will point to the convictions at Indianapolis as proof that the labor movement is criminal, but if such a verdict rendered by the frenzied enemies of labor is logical, then the conviction of a Democrat or a Republican should be laid at the door of these political parties. If the conviction of these men at Indianapolis is to be charged against the labor movement, then it is just as reasonable to assume that when a Catholic or Protestant is convicted of crime, the responsibility should be saddled upon the religious creed in which they were reared.

It is impossible for the labor movement to control the individual acts of its membership, and it is likewise true that the church is unable to prevent its individual members from violating the law.

Among the men convicted at Indianapolis, some are Catholics while others are Protestants, but will any of these turbulent defamers of the Otis, Parry or Kirby type, charge Catholicism or Protestanism as responsible for any crimes that may have been committed by these unfortunate men?

If not, then on what grounds can the labor movement be censured for crimes which no part of its laws or constitution give recognition or encouragement?

The men who are now behind the walls of a federal prison entertained the erroneous idea that they could conquer the combinations that were fighting the Structural Iron Workers by meeting force with force.

But they seemed to forget that the *force* of a master class is *legalized*, while the *force* of laboring men, driven to desperation, is branded as *lawless*. Why is the *force* used by a master class to suppress labor, *lawful?*

Simply because a master class wields a class-conscious ballot and through political action captures the government, which it uses to convict labor.

The trials at Indianapolis should teach some lessons, and it is to be hoped that labor throughout this country will realize that as long as a master class owns and controls the government, that every function of government will be used to keep labor in chains.

Those who are preaching "direct action," "sabotage" and "hitting the ballot box with an axe," should put their *heads* to work and give their *mouths* a vacation.

Labor Knows Its Enemies

A NUMBER of daily journals throughout the United States that have always been arrayed against organized labor, are now giving advice as to what steps the labor movement should take relative to the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. These journals that have fought the labor movement relentlessly for years, are now suggesting that organized labor can only show that it is not in sympathy with crime by expelling the organization whose members have been convicted in a federal court.

The labor movement of this country will not accept the counsel of its enemies.

Organized labor realizes but too well that the unfortunate men who were convicted were hounded by the most powerful octopus in the nation.

Organized labor firmly believes that the secret service of the government was used in the interest of the Steel trust, and the labor movement of America is not ignorant of the infamous means and methods employed by the Burns Detective Agency to fasten guilt on men who rebel against industrial slavery.

Organized labor knows that the men of millions exercise a far-reaching influence over the courts, and labor further knows that when the giants in the field of commerce and industry issue their ultimatum that someone must be convicted, their dictum is generally obeyed.

The power of wealth dominates every department of government and the judiciary, as well as the executive and legislative departments, is not beyond the reach of this *scepter* of Privilege.

Organized labor does not approve of crime, but organized labor will neither expel the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers nor desert the men whom the Steel trust has been instrumental in sending to a federal bastile.

When labor accepts the advice and counsel of its enemies, then labor is *guilty* of *treason* to itself, and such infamy would be far more unpardonable than the duplicity of the subsidized journals that are in league with economic tyrants to destroy the labor movement of this country.

Labor knows its enemies.

PRODUCTION OF COPPER IN 1912.

Output Largest in the History of the Industry.

Statistics and estimates received by the United States Geological Survey from all plants known to produce blister copper from domestic ores and from all Lake mines, indicate that the copper output of the United States in 1912 exceeds that of any previous year in the history of the industry. Not only is the total output the largest ever recorded, but six of the large copper-producing states—Arizona, Michigan, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico and Alaska—have each exceeded all former records of production, while Montana and Tennessee have nearly equaled their previous rcord productions.

Smelter Production.

The figures showing smelter production from domestic ores, which have been collected by B. S. Butler, of the Geological survey, represent the actual production of most of the companies for eleven months and an estimate of the December output. The November figures for a few companies were not available and these companies furnished estimates for the last two months of the year. According to the statistics and estimates received, the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,249,000,000 pounds in 1912, against 1,097,232,749 pounds in 1911.

At an average price of about 16 cents a pound, the 1912 output has a value of nearly $200,000,000, against $137,154,092 for the 1911 output.

Refined Copper.

Preliminary statistics showing the output of refined copper are not collected by the Geological Survey. Figures published by the Copper Producers' Association show an output of 1,429,147,150 pounds for the first eleven months of 1912 and indicate that the production of marketable copper by the regular refining plants from all sources, domestic and foreign, will amount to about 1,560,000,000 pounds for 1912, against 1,433,875,026 pounds in 1911.

Imports.

According to the Bureau of Statistics imports of pigs, bars, ingots, plates, and old copper for the first eleven months amounted to 276,508,505 pounds, and the copper content of ore, matte, and regulus imported amounted to 94,486,041 pounds. If the imports for December were equal to the average monthly imports for the first eleven months, the amount of copper entering the United States for the year was about 404,721,323 pounds, against 334,607,538 pounds for 1911. Considerable of the copper imported as blister had been previously exported as ore.

Exports.

Estimates based on figures for the first eleven months, published by the Bureau of Statistics and also by the Copper Producers' Association, indicate that the exports of copper for 1912 will not equal those of 1911 but may exceed 750,000,000 pounds.

Stocks.

Stocks of refined copper held in the United States January 1, 1913, are probably about the same as on January 1, 1912. Foreign stocks show a considerable decrease.

Domestic Consumption.

Statistics published by the Copper Producers' Association show the domestic deliveries for the first eleven months of the year as 761,174,225 pounds and indicate a marked increase in domestic consumption, which will probably reach 825,000,000 pounds for the year and may exceed that amount.

Prices.

The average quoted price of electrolytic copper for the year showed a marked increase over that for 1911. The average for 1912 was about 16 cents a pound, as compared with 12.5 cents a pound for 1911. The year opened with copper at about 14 cents a pound, but since June the monthly average has not been below 17 cents.

LEADING COPPER-PRODUCING STATES.

Arizona.

For 1912, Arizona again holds first place among the copper-producing states. The output will show a large increase over the 303,202,000 pounds produced in 1911 and may exceed 350,000,000 pounds. This is not only the largest output ever made by the state, but the largest ever made by any state for one year.

The production of copper from the Bisbee district will show a large increase over the 130,200,000 pounds in 1911 and may exceed 145,000,000 pounds for 1912. A new smelting plant was under construction by the Calumet & Arizona Company during the year.

The output of the Morenci-Metcalf district will show a considerable increase over that of 71,500,000 pounds for 1911 and may reach 80,000,000 pounds for 1912. The building of a new smelting plant by the Arizona Copper Company was in progress during the year.

The Globe-Miami district will show a large increase over the production of 44,600,000 pounds in 1911, this being due to the larger output by the Miami Copper Company. The production for 1912 may reach 55,000,000 pounds. The larger producers were the Old Dominion, United Globe, and Miami companies. During the year the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company was formed by a merger of the Inspiration Copper Company and the Live Oak Copper Company. Development and blocking out of ore was carried on by this company and plans for a concentrating plant set under way. Development was carried on by other companies.

In the Jerome district the output of the United Verde mine will show little change from the 33,200,000 pounds produced in 1911.

The production of the Mineral Creek or Ray district will show a large increase over 1911, owing to the larger output of the Ray Consolidated Company, the only large producer of the district. The output for the year will be between 30,000,000 and 35,000,000 pounds.

In 1912 the Ray Consolidated Company secured controlling interest in the Ray Central Company, and the properties will be worked together. The smelting plant of the American Smelting & Refining Company at Hayden was placed in operation during the year.

Montana.

The copper output of Montana will show a large increase over the 271,814,491 pounds produced in 1911, owing to the stimulation to production given by the increase in the price of copper. The 1912 output may reach 310,000,000 pounds. The Butte district, as in previous years, was the only large producer. Montana ranked second in copper production in 1912.

Important additions to the ore reserves of the Butte district are reported and improvements have been made in the methods of extracting and treating the ores with a view to decreasing the cost of production.

Michigan.

The production of copper from Michigan, which ranks third among the copper-producing states, will show an increase of nearly 15,000,000 pounds over the output of 218,185,235 pounds in 1911. The output was made largely by the old producers and the increase was due to the stimulation of higher metal prices. Development of new territory has been active during the year.

Utah.

The production of copper in Utah in 1912 will show a considerable increase over the 142,340,215 pounds produced in 1911, the increase being due to the increased output of the Bingham district. As in previous years, the Bingham camp was the main producer, though the Tintic district had a considerable production and the San Francisco and other districts also contributed. The output of the mines at Bingham was stopped for a time in the latter part of the year by labor troubles, thus materially reducing the ore production of the state.

Nevada.

The copper production of Nevada in 1912 will show a large increase over the 65,561,015 pounds produced in 1911. The increase is due largely to the beginning of noteworthy production from the Yerington district. The total state output for 1912 will probably reach 80,000,000 pounds. The Ely and Yerington districts were the only large producers. In the Yerington district the smelter of the Mason Valley Mines Company was blown in early in the year and operated thereafter. The output of the district will probably reach nearly 15,000,000 pounds. The Ely district will show a slight increase over the 64,900,000 pounds produced in 1911, though production was interfered with by labor troubles in the latter part of the year.

California.

The production of copper in California in 1912 will probably show little change from the 35,835,000 pounds produced in 1911. As in previous years, the Shasta county district was the largest producer, but notable contributions were made also by the Foothills district and other districts of the state.

New Mexico.

The ouput of copper from New Mexico in 1912 will show a large increase over that of 1911, owing to the beginning of noteworthy production by the Chino Copper Company, of the Santa Rita district. The total production of the state will reach nearly 30,000,000 pounds, the larger part coming from the Santa Rita district.

Alaska.

Alaska will show a large increase in the production of copper in 1912 over the 22,314,000 pounds produced in 1911, the total having been estimated as 28,940,000 pounds. The output came largely from the Copper river and Prince William sound districts, though southeastern Alaska also contributed.

Tennessee.

Tennessee will show but little change in copper production in 1912 from the 18,965,000 pounds produced in 1911. The output, as in previous years, came from the Ducktown district.

Colorado.

The output of copper from Colorado is largely incidental to the production of other metals and will probably show no great change in 1912 from the 9,791,000 pounds produced in 1911.

Idaho.

Idaho will show a considerable increase in copper output in 1912 over the 4,514,116 pounds produced in 1911.

Outlook for 1913.

There will be no new large producing mines added during 1913. Several of those that began production in 1911 and 1912 will, however, turn out larger quantities than in 1912. At the prices for copper prevailing during the latter part of 1912 the industry is highly profitable, and if the output can be marketed and the price maintained the producers will be in a position to make a still further large increase in 1913.

LEAD AND ZINC INDUSTRY IN 1912.

Large Increase in Zinc Mining and Fair Increase in Lead Mining.

A preliminary statement of the lead and zinc mining industry in 1911 has been compiled by C. E. Siebenthal, of the United States Geological Survey, from the most reliable sources available at this time. It appears probable that the mine production of domestic lead in ore in 1912 made a gain of a little less than 20,000 short tons over the 441,187 tons mined in 1911. This gain, compared with the estimated increase in the smelter production of domestic lead, 6,474 tons, indicates that stocks of domestic lead ore at the smelters were slightly increased during the year.

Zinc mining, stimulated by the high prices for spelter which prevailed during the year, was exceedingly active throughout the country, resulting in a large gain in recoverable zinc in ore, estimated to be approximately 55,000 short tons above the 345,260 tons produced by the mines in 1911. The increase in mine production checks very closely with the 52,104 tons estimated gain in smelter output. When allowance is made for some increase in the production of zinc oxide it will be seen that there has been no increase in stocks of zinc ore at smelters, but rather depletion.

Production by Districts.

In the Edwards district, of St. Lawrence county, New York, operations were continued on the zinc property opened in 1911. A 50-ton mill, finished early in the year, has not completely solved the concentration problem and experiments are in progress which promise a better recovery. The ore body has been developed to a depth of more than 100 feet, with a reported width of four to seven feet of blende and pyrite.

In New Jersey energetic operations at the Franklin Furnace mines of the New Jersey Zinc Company resulted in a considerably larger output of zinc ore than usual, the increase from 1911 being approximately 20 per cent. Willemite concentrates from these mines to the aggregate of 19,953 short tons were exported abroad, the remainder of the production of the mines being made into zinc oxide and spelter.

The output of lead and zinc by Virginia mines in 1912 was about the same as in the year before, but there was considerable activity in prospecting and development work in Louisa county in the latter part of the year. Lead and zinc sulphides have been encountered in the pyrite ore of that district for several years and have been recovered in a small way as by-products of pyrite mining. Recently, it is reported, a new parallel ore body has been developed at the 1,000-foot level which carries lead and zinc sulphides with considerable silver. It is said that a large acreage, in line with the trend of the developed properties, is under option at a high figure to a prominent zinc-smelting company.

In Tennessee the output of zinc ore was not increased in 1912 owing to the fact that the American Zinc Company prosecuted development work only. The Holston shaft has reached a depth of 380 feet and the foundations are completed for a 1,000-ton mill which is under construction. Another shaft will be sunk to a depth of 800 feet. A third zinc-smelting company has become interested in the district and is engaged in prospecting the old Edes, Mixter & Heald property at Jefferson City. It is reported in the mining press that development work in the Tennessee district has demonstrated the existence of the several million tons of workable zinc ore.

In the western Kentucky and southern Illinois district the lead production was practically doubled in 1912, chiefly owing to the operation of the large new mill at Rosiclaire, Ill. The output of zinc was probably not more than in 1911.

The upper Mississippi valley region, including Wisconsin and Illinois, according to the weekly reports of J. E. Kennedy, continued to gain in production of zinc in 1912, bettering the output of the previous year by nearly a third, though the lead production showed a loss of nearly 10 per cent. The

shipments of zinc concentrates to smelters approximated 100,000 short tons, and the output of lead concentrates amounted to a little over 4,000 tons. The electrostatic zinc separator at Platteville, Wis., destroyed by fire late in 1911, has not been rebuilt, but the magnetic separating plant at Galena, Ill., burned at the same time, has been reconstructed with increased capacity. The concentration of the mining properties of the district into the hands of fewer interests continued during the year.

In the southeast Missouri disseminated-lead district, the output of lead concentrates in 1912 made a gain of about 2 per cent. over that of the previous year, the lead content being approximately 150,000 short tons, as compared with 147,754 tons in 1911. The Phoenix-Fleming property, formerly worked by the Madison Lead & Land Company, was put into operating condition by the Federal Lead Company and was active during the greater part of the year. The North American Lead Company and the Eastern Lead Company continued idle, but all other companies were steadily active.

The Joplin district, as estimated from the weekly sales reported in the local papers, made a gain of about 32,000 tons in 1912 over the output of 1911 in zinc-blende concentrates, with zinc silicate and lead concentrates about the same as the previous year. The total sales of zinc-blende concentrates approximated 281,000 tons and of zinc silicate ore 19,000 tons, a total of 300,000 tons of zinc ores, exceeded only by the sales of 1909 as reported in the local papers. In total value of output, however, the current year exceeds any previous year by nearly $3,000,000. The total sales of lead concentrates were approximately 45,000 short tons.

It is reported locally that all the productive territory in the Miami camp, Okla., except one tract, has been placed under option to a large zinc-smelting company for $1,500,000.

In northern Arkansas, according to R. W. Willett, the output of zinc concentrates in 1912 was increased 40 per cent. over that of the previous year, and the production of lead concentrates was about the same as usual. The principal features of the year were the development of zinc carbonate mining in the vicinity of Zinc and the construction of a 200-ton mill at the old Morning Star mine, long a producer of carbonate ores.

New Mexico made a small increase in the production of zinc ores in 1912 over the previous year, but in lead output exceeded the production of 1911 by two-thirds.

Colorado mines produced about 25 per cent. more zinc in 1912 than in 1911. This was contained in carbonate ores, practically all from Leadville, and in zinc sulphide ores from Leadville and other districts. The output of carbonate ore at Leadville was about 137,000 tons, averaging 30 per cent. zinc, as compared with a little less than 84,000 tons the previous year. The production of lead showed an increase of about 7 per cent. The mixed sulphide ores from Leadville and elsewhere were reduced to marketable zinc concentrates in roast magnetic separation plants at Breckenridge, Kokomo, Cañon City, Denver and in Eagle county, and also in the electro-static separation plant at Silverton. The magnetic concentration plant near the mouth of the Yak tunnel, at Leadville, remained idle during the year.

The production of lead in Montana in 1912 was slightly larger than that in 1911, thus maintaining the increased output of that year. The zinc production, on the other hand, fell away over 40 per cent. from the large production of the preceding year. This was on account of the idleness of the Elm Orlu mine, which was one of the two largest producers in the state in 1911. The first 500-ton unit of the new 1,000-ton concentrator of the Butte & Superior Company was started up in June, and the second one later in the year. Additions in progress at the close of the year to both the mill and the flotation plant, will considerably increase the capacity in 1912. Previous to the completion of the new mill, the ores from the Butte & Superior mine were treated at the Basin concentrator. Large increases in the zinc output of the Butte district are to be expected.

Idaho made a gain of 2 per cent in lead production in 1912 over that of 1911, which was the largest for several years. This output of lead was made by the mines of Cœur d'Alene region and by two mines in Lemhi county. The lead smelter at Hahn was burned in September and the only smelter operated in the state in 1912 was the old lead stack at Clayton, in Custer county. The zinc production of Idaho gained more than 60 per cent. over the record output of 1911. The Success mine was the largest producer, shipping approximately 1,000 tons of zinc concentrates a month. The Morning mine, at Mullan, was also an important producer and there were shipments from several other districts.

The production of lead in Utah in 1912, which was increased about 2½ per cent. over that of 1911, was derived chiefly from the Park City and Bingham districts, though the Tintic district and Beaver county made the usual output. The production of zinc for the year showed a loss of 20 per cent. from that of the previous year. A considerable production from the Tintic district began to come in late in the year, and that district will figure largely in the output for the coming year. The other principal producers were the Park City and Bingham districts and Beaver county.

The output of lead in Arizona in 1912 fell off over 30 per cent. from that of 1911, though it was still considerably above the average for the last few years. The ore came from the Warren district, of Cochise county, and from Mohave county. The production of zinc in Arizona, which showed a gain of 89 per cent., was derived from Mohave county. The larger part came from the Golconda mine, which in September was shipping at the rate of 1,200 tons of ore and concentrates a month. The ore from the other producing mine was concentrated in the electro-static separator at Needles, Cal.

Nevada produced nearly six times as much lead in 1912 as in 1911, surpassing any production in the last ten years. The increase is due principally to adjustments of litigation and to the completion of the railroad spurs to Bullionville and at Pioche, Lincoln county, in 1912. Regular shipments of lead ore were made through the latter half of the year. Clark county also had a large lead output. The Yellow Pine mill operated the entire year, producing lead as well as zinc concentrates. The zinc production of the state was between three and four times as large as in the preceding year. The Yellow Pine mine was the largest producer, shipping more than 1,000 tons of concentrates a month. The Potosi mine also had a large output.

The production of lead in California in 1912, which was less than half that in 1911, was derived from Inyo, Mono, and San Bernardino counties. The production of zinc made a large increase, being about double that of the previous year. There are but two producers, the Cerro Gordo mine, in Inyo county, and the Uncompahgre, in San Bernardino county. The Cerro Gordo mine, formerly operated as a lead mine, shipped zinc carbonate ore at the rate of 900 tons monthly during the greater part of the year.

The output of lead in Washington in 1912 was only a little over one-half that of the previous year, there being only a few shipments from Stevens county. No zinc ore was marketed. The Tacoma smelter was remodeled to treat copper ores.

UTAH METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increases in Silver, Copper and Lead; Decreases in Gold and Zinc.

The ore production of Utah in 1912 aggregated close to 7,500,000 tons, valued at about $44,000,000 for its gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc content, or an increase of 19 per cent, according to preliminary figures by V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey. The strike of miners at Bingham, during which nearly all the mines there were closed or operating with decreased forces, caused a decrease of about 500,000 tons in the total ore production. The smelters, however, were not seriously affected, as they operated for a time on the stock reserves and at nearly full capacity the entire year. Owing to the higher price paid for the metals, considerable old mine dump material on various properties, the accumulation of many years' operations, was almost entirely disposed of to the smelters, and likewise large dumps of old slags were shipped for re-treatment without sorting. The Bingham camp was credited with an ore output of slightly over 6,000,000 tons in 1912. The Utah Copper property alone yielded approximately 5,520,000 tons, which was an increase of about 15 per cent over the 1911 production. From mines in the Tintic district an increase of 14 per cent in the ore production gave a total output of about 400,000 tons, which was mined from the Centennial-Eureka, Iron Blossom and thirty other mines. The tonnage includes much low-grade dump material and about 8,000 tons of zinc carbonate and silicate ores averaging about 34 per cent of zinc from ten mines which will likely continue to ship during the year 1913. Although it was previously known that zinc ore existed in the Tintic mines, it was a surprise to many operators to find such extensive bodies of the ore in the old lead-ore stopes. At Park City the ore output was about the same as in 1911 and aggregated 296,000 tons, of which 42,589 tons were shipped direct to the smelter and the remainder milled, producing about 43,000 tons of lead and zinc concentrate.

The total gold output was about $4,300,000, a decrease of 8 per cent from the 1911 production, due principally to the greatly diminished output of the Mercur mines and to the smaller shipments of siliceous ores produced from mines in the Tintic district, where plans are under way for a large cyanide plant to treat the ores of several of the properties.

Silver contained in ores produced in 1912 aggregated about 13,000,000 ounces, this production being about 4½ per cent greater than that of 1911. The increase was probably due to increased shipments of lead ores mined in the Tintic district and from lead concentrates produced in the Park City region.

The copper production of 1912, amounting to nearly 150,000,000 pounds was an increase of about 2 per cent over the output of 1911. The increase is credited chiefly to the Bingham district.

The lead output, aggregating about 140,000,000 pounds in 1912, was 2½ per cent greater than the output of 1911. The increase is partly accounted for by the fact that more lead ore was shipped from Tintic and more lead concentrates from Park City than in the previous year.

The production of zinc, figured as spelter, amounted to about 15,500,000 pounds and is about 13 per cent less than the figures reported in 1911. This decrease is due largely to a falling off in shipments of blende concentrates from Park City. The new producers of zinc ore in the Tintic district were the May Day, Uncle Sam, Godiva, Gemini, Lower Mammoth, Yankee, Ridge and Valley, East Tintic Development, and New Bullion.

Dividends amounting to nearly $9,500,000 were paid from Utah mines during 1912.

ARIZONA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Largely Increased Mine Output of Copper and Zinc. Smaller Increases in Gold and Silver, and a Decreased Output of Lead Estimated.

Arizona experienced in 1912 an exceptionally good year in mining, especially in the mining of copper ore, and the preliminary total value of all metals is estimated at more than $65,000,000, an increase of more than $20,000,000, or 49 per cent above the production for 1911. Of this total value, the copper output represented over $58,000,000, gold $3,500,000, and silver $2,000,000.

The production of gold increased only about 3 per cent, giving an output of over 170,000 ounces. The two main sources were copper ore and ores amalgamated or cyanided. Precious-metal bullion came principally from Mohave County, where great increases were made in output by the operators of the Tom Reed and Gold Road mines, particularly the latter.

Silver came mainly from copper ores and production increased to about 3,300,000 ounces in 1912, or about 2 per cent. Lead ore from Cochise and Mohave counties also contained a considerable percentage of silver. The ore of the new copper producers, Miami and Ray, contains so little gold and silver that it is not a relatively important source for precious metals.

Arizona led all other States in the production of copper. The output has grown from 199,000,000 pounds in 1904 to about 359,000,000 pounds in 1912, an increase of 17 per cent over the 1911 record. The value of the product was increased by over $13,000,000 on account of the price of copper being higher by about 3.75 cents a pound in 1912. The greatest increases were made at the Ray, Miami, and Copper Queen mines, while substantial increases were made by the Arizona Copper, Detroit, Shannon, and Old Dominion companies. In production there was little change at the Calumet and Arizona, where construction was progressing on the new smelting plant equipped with roasters to reduce sulphide ores now found on the property. A new plant was also in course of construction at the Arizona Copper Co.'s property at Clifton and the American Smelting & Refining Co.'s plant at Hayden was completed and working in June on Ray concentrates. The output was much less from the Consolidated Arizona smelter at Humboldt, and the plant at Swansea was active only part of the year. The Pioneer Smelting Co., in Pima county, operated a small matting plant for a time, and the United Verde Copper Co. made arrangements for the building of a large new plant near Jerome. In Santa Cruz county the R. R. R. mine developed into an important producer of copper ore.

The lead output for 1912 was about 7,000,000 pounds, a decrease of 32 per cent from that of 1911. It was, however, much larger than the production of any of the last eight years except 1911, which was unusually high. No lead smelters were operated in the state. Lead ore from the Copper Queen and Shattuck Arizona mines and lead concentrates and ore from Mohave county were shipped to El Paso, Texas, and Needles, Cal.

Spelter production increased about 89 per cent over that of 1911 and was about 8,500,000 pounds in 1912. From the Golconda mine at Union Basin zinc ore and concentrate were shipped continuously, in September at the rate of 1,200 tons a day. Ore from Mohave county was concentrated at Needles and shipped east.

SOUTH DAKOTA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Largest Output of Gold Yet Recorded for This State.

The mine production of gold in South Dakota in 1912, according to preliminary estimates by Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, was the largest ever produced in any one year, the output being $150,000 above the previous maximum mine yield of $7,657,376 in 1908, or about $7,807,000 in 1912. The yield of silver showed little change. Both lead and copper were produced in 1912, the output for each metal being close to 20,000 pounds.

The Homestake mine was operated continuously throughout the year, with an increased output. The company's hydroelectric plant, which has been under construction for several years, was completed early in the year. The 75-ton roaster being built by the Golden Reward Co. at the mine on Bald mountain, for the preliminary treatment of the sulphide ores before cyanidation, was to be in operation by the end of 1912.

The Wasp No. 2 Co., mining a low-grade ore by steam shovels, made an increased yield. Because of the burning of the mill in March, the output of the Mogul property decreased considerably. After the burning of the mill, the Mogul ore was treated at the Lundberg, Dorr & Wilson custom plant, which was also operated throughout the year on ore from the Bruxton and Bonanza mines. An increased tonnage was mined at the Trojan property. The New Reliance, Victoria and Deadwood-Standard properties were operated during a part of the year.

Placer production, chiefly in Pennington county and including the yield of the dredge at Mystic, showed a small increase for the year.

TO PREVENT LEAD POISONING IS A PART OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM FOR 1913 OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR LABOR LEGISLATION.

Following the success of its efforts to have Congress enact a law preventing the manufacture of phossy-jaw matches, the American Association for Labor Legislation in its quarterly review issued today, proposes as a part of its legislative program for 1913 the prevention of lead poisoning in this country. The Review shows the remedy for leading poisoning to be as simple as the evils it will combat are complex, and that there is no need for costly and long experiments, as was the case with phosphorus poisoning. Cleanliness of workrooms and workers, the use of hoods and exhausts to eliminate fume and lead dust, will do here what they have done in England and Europe and what they are doing today in Illinois.

Results of investigations of comparable American and foreign factories are set down in parallel columns. A German white-lead factory shows two cases of plumbism among 150 men; an American white-lead factory shows twenty-five cases among 142 men. An English white and red-lead factory employing ninety men, shows no case of poisoning in five successive years; a similar American factory shows thirty-five men leaded in six months, among a force of eighty-five. Another English firm furnishes no case among 182 men for 1911; an American factory for the same year returns sixty cases among 170 men. Thirteen cases of poisoning among 786 dippers in England, compares with thirteen cases among eighty-five American dippers.

One Day Rest in Seven.

Drawing upon the richer experience of Europe and upon such facts as are available here, a one-day-rest-in-seven law is also proposed. The usual Sunday laws are shown not to be effective in the prohibition of seven-day work in such industries as must be carried on without interruption every day of the week. A rearrangement of shifts under a six-day week is the remedy advocated. Scientists, physicians, economists and employers are quoted to the effect that one day of rest in seven is essential to hygienic living and advantageous from an economic point of view, and an investigation on behalf of the shareholders of an English railroad is cited, showing that the rule of fifty-two days of rest per year in the railroads of Switzerland has helped more than any other cause to reduce accidents, due to fault of employés, by 58 per cent, and to prevent 72 per cent of bodily injuries.

Standard Schedules.

A working population a little less than half that of Lawrence, Massachusetts, is now killed every year in industry, and a population almost half the size of Greater New York is injured. As a step toward removing "this disgrace to American civilization," uniform reporting of industrial accidents and diseases and the adoption of the standard schedule is advocated. Eight states have enacted the disease-reporting law drafted by the association, and the aim now is to extend this law to other states. The influence of long hours and fatigue, the relation of experience in their work to injuries received by operatives, the mechanical cause and the nature of injuries, the duration of disability and the exact occupational origin of particular diseases all require careful study and uniform reporting and tabulation before we can prevent the needless death, injury and disease for which American industry is at present distinguished.

Federal Compensation Act.

The fourth plank in the year's legislative program is a revision of the federal employés' compensation act. The inequalities and omissions of this law are compared with the more liberal provisions of state and foreign laws, and legislator and reformer is provided with material for the persuasion of the country and Congress that the time has come for a more just policy toward government employés and their dependents, now cut off with scant consideration in case of injury and death.

Workmen's Compensation.

The association is initiating legislation and supplying standard bills for the four parts of its program reviewed above. It offers to co-operate with others and supplies the essential facts for securing effective legislation on four other subjects of importance. First of these is the extension of state compensation or insurance laws for industrial injuries. Fifteen states have passed compensation laws of one type or another, and altogether twenty-one commissions are making investigations or have reported. The main provisions of the state laws are tabulated, showing the system provided, the employments covered, the compensation granted. The usual limitation of one-half wages for but 300 weeks in case of death, and for but 500 weeks and less in case of total disability, furnish striking contrast to the law of Germany, Switzerland and England.

Industrial Hygiene and Safety.

Such few facts as are now available, it is urged, point unmistakably to disease, injury and death to an appalling extent among American wage earners. The causes for the unnecessary waste of human life need to be studied, not alone by the states, but by the national government, which should go comprehensively into the conditions of safety and hygiene in American industry.

Protection of Working Women.

A fund of material is collected and tabulated in relation to the protection of women workers. As graphically shown by a map, sixteen states still have no limitation of hours, and in eighteen states the limits are only from sixty to seventy hours. Eight-hour laws have been upheld in the courts both in Washington and California. Colorado, by referendum vote, has established an eight-hour day, and Massachusetts has provided for minimum wage boards. The association aims to co-operate with others to bring about, in connection with an extension of these laws, such reforms in administration that the legal protection granted to women shall not be as illusory as at present because of inadequate enforcement.

Law Enforcement.

Two striking colored and shaded maps of the United States are used to illustrate the fact that inefficient factory inspectors are the rule, and that in the whole country there are but 425 inspectors to take care of 268,491 establishments spread over an area of 3,024,507 square miles and engaging an average of 6,615,046 wage earners. Only in Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, New Jersey and Wisconsin are inspectors under Civil Service rules, while no such partial safeguard, or even any previous training, is required in twenty-one states. The association urges united effort this year to improve this situation, and furnishes, by way of comparison, details of the methods in use in many foreign countries for obtaining a highly trained body of technical experts to do the work, here, in large measure, left to those with political pull.

Each of the eight parts of this legislative program forms the subject of a chapter in this last publication of the American Association for Labor Legislation. The whole is a compact legislative handbook, illustrated with colored maps and charts, tables and bibliography, giving concrete information for legislators and their constituents.

CALIFORNIA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Gold Protection—California Retains First Rank.

California shows an increase in output of both gold and silver in 1912 compared with 1911, according to preliminary figures by Charles G. Yale of the United States Geological Survey. The difference is not very marked but is sufficient to show that the precious-metal output of the state is advancing somewhat. California retains first rank in gold output, regained from Colorado in 1911. The mine figures of the Survey for 1911 were gold valued at $19,738,908 and 1,270,445 ounces of silver, while estimates for 1912 indicate an output of gold valued at $19,950,000 and 1,270,000 ounces of silver. Moreover, it is highly probable that when complete detailed returns are available, the 1912 figures will be somewhat enhanced.

The latest available complete statistics show that there are 1,181 producing mines in California, of which 596 are deep mines and 585 placers, including dredge, hydraulic, drift and surface claims. Dredge mining seems to be the only form of placer work which is showing any marked advance, the yield from the other placers being either at a standstill or showing a decline. The reasons for these conditions are that the ordinary surface and shallow claims are gradually being exhausted; the laws are unfavorable to prosecution of large hydraulic mining enterprises, except in a few counties; and abundant capital is necessary for opening drift mines, and this is not readily available where so long a time may elapse before a profitable channel is reached.

Dredge-mining operations require even larger initial investments than hydraulic or drift mining, but the profits are likely to be larger and quicker, while the advance borings in the shallow ground insure reasonable certainty in operations and results. The dredges of the state are now producing over 85 per cent of the placer gold and about 39 per cent of the total gold yield from all sources. A few new dredges were added in 1912 in the larger dredging fields and these are of the heaviest type and largest capacity. Some of the smaller and older dredges ceased operations during the year, either through working out the ground or being unprofitable. By far the largest proportion of the gold yield from this source continues to come from the extensive fields near Oroville, Marysville and Folsom. Several new dredges have recently been in operation in Calaveras county and at other isolated points. Toward the end of the year drifting operations were commenced on some of the very large hydraulic mines near Relief Hill, Nevada county, which have been virtually abandoned for many years. It is now hoped to make the channels pay by the drifting methods where the laws will not permit hydraulicking.

In deep-mining operations between 2,700,000 and 2,800,000 tons of ore is annually produced in California. By far the larger proportion of this ore is derived from the deep gold mines, especially from the extensive operations in the Mother Lode region. The ouput of siliceous ore in the state has increased to some extent and this usually averages in value from $4.65 to $5.25 a ton in gold and silver. So far as can be ascertained at this time, there were only thirteen new stamp mills added in California in 1912, all small ones, having a combined capacity of 163 stamps. There were also a dozen or more new Huntington and Graupner mills and half a dozen cyanide plants No new smelters were erected.

Capitalists interested in some of the larger quartz-mining operations in the Mother Lode counties, encouraged by having found very profitable ore at vertical depths ranging from 2,500 to 3,600 feet, have during 1912 commenced work on a few of the old properties which were abandoned twenty or thirty years ago, when mining conditions were very different and such depths as are now attained were considered impracticable. On at least two of these properties immediate extension of 1,000 feet in depth is being carried on, with the intention of doubling that if thought profitable. If these efforts meet with success still other old mines will be reopened.

A rather discouraging feature of the year in this connection, however, is the fact that injunction proceedings have been commenced by farmers in the Sacramento Valley against all the prominent quartz-mining companies in Amador county, to compel the quartz-mine owners to impound their tailings by any suitable means, in the same manner that the hydraulic miners must impound their débris or tailings. The object is to keep the mountain and foothill streams clear and prevent the tailings from eventually reaching streams and rivers lower down in the valley. The main complaint at present appears to be against the "slaty" material carried in suspension and the accumulation of slimes in the sluggish valley watercourses. This movement has been impending for some years and especially since the operation of very large mills on Mother Lode mines. Over 2,250,000 tons of ore is crushed in the mills of California annually. Of this quantity the Mother Lode counties contribute about 1,400,000 tons. Considerably over 600,000 tons of this is derived from Amador county, which is possibly the reason that this county is the first to be attacked. As the material is generally heavy, most of it settles close to its source and can be readily impounded, but whatever system is adopted entails an expense which the present free disposal of tailings does not require. The movement referred to, therefore, has an important bearing on the profits of the quartz-mining industry of the state, and the injunction suits indicate that the miners must consider additional working costs.

Another important factor in connection with the gold-mining industry of California, and one to be deplored, is the marked cessation of prospecting operations and the resultant decline in discoveries of new mines, mainly in the mountain and foothill regions where extensive national forests have been established.

For several years there has been a gradual decline in the copper output of California owing to the closing down of large smelting plants by litigation over damages by smelter fumes. In 1912, however, an increase in output of copper is apparent over the yield of 1911, notwithstanding the permanent cessation of operations in 1911 of one of the very large plants of the state. This increase is due to the materially enlarged output from mines of two of the large companies owning their own smelting plants, to larger shipments from other mines which were producers in 1911, and to the advent in the producing column of certain new or reopened mines which supplied high-grade ore to the custom smelters. The agitation on the part of farming communities over alleged damage by smelter fumes has by no means ceased, and the operations of three of the most extensive smelting companies of the state are seriously menaced. Experiments continue to be made—notably at the Penn Mining Co.'s plant at Campo Seco—with a view to finding a remedy for present troubles and these, thus far, may be said to be reasonably successful.

Lead mining in California shows little change in 1912, although a lessened output as compared with 1911 is apparent. In 1911 the figures for mine production were 1,398,111 pounds, but the preliminary returns for 1912 indicate only a yield of 1,032,000 pounds. The lead continues to come mainly from Inyo, Mono and San Bernardino counties.

It is only within the last few years that any zinc has been produced in California, but in 1911 two mines, one in Inyo county and the other in San Bernardino county, produced about 2,800,000 pounds. Shipments of about the same quantity have been continued in 1912. There are in California extensive deposits of ores carrying so large a percentage of zinc sulphide as to be rejected by custom smelters and they are therefore unutilized at present. Experiments are now being conducted with these ores with a view of making them commercially profitable. If this could be accomplished the zinc output of the state would be materially increased and an addition be made also to the gold and silver yield.

COLORADO METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Large Increase in Zinc, Lead and Silver Output, But Decreases In Copper and Gold.

The output of Colorado mines for eleven months of 1912 and an estimate for December, according to preliminary figures by Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, shows a decrease of $300,000 for gold an increase of 750,000 ounces for silver, a decrease of 1,000,000 pounds for copper, an increase of 5,000,000 pounds for lead and an increase of 27,000,000 pounds for zinc. With increased market prices for silver, copper and zinc, the value of the output in 1912 was over $4,000,000 greater than in 1911 — $3,000,000 in zinc and $1,000,000 in silver, the increased value for lead and copper about balancing the decrease for gold. The output for 1912 is therefore estimated at approximately $18,700,000 in gold, 8,080,000 fine ounces of silver, 7,025,000 pounds of copper, 74,680,000 pounds of lead and 121,600,000 pounds of zinc, valued in all at nearly $36,500,000.

The tonnage treated by the Globe, Leadville, Pueblo, Durango and Salida smelters showed an increase for the year. Ore was also shipped to the Murray, Garfield and Midvale plants in Utah. An increased tonnage of complex zinc ore and concentrates from Colorado and other western states was treated at the United States Zinc Co.'s plant at Pueblo.

The output of Cripple Creek showed an increase of $500,000 in gold Early in 1912 the drainage by the Roosevelt tunnel had lowered the water in many of the large properties (except the Golden Cycle and Vindicator mines), so that an additional 100 feet in depth could be worked, and an increased tonnage was mined during the year.

Despite the closing of the Standard custom chlorination plant at the end of the year 1911, leaving in the custom-milling field at Colorado Springs only the Golden Cycle and Portland mills, the total yield from the gold mills showed an increase for the year. The Portland plant during 1911-12 had been gradually transformed to a cyanide mill; thus cyanidation in 1912 had completely superseded the use of chlorination in the treatment of Cripple Creek ores. The Colorado cyanide plant at Colorado Springs and the Union plant at Florence continued operations on old tailings. The Stratton's Independence cyanide-concentration mill and the Portland cyanide-concentration plant, both at Victor, continued to treat from 10,000 to 11,000 tons a month each of dump and low-grade mine ore. The Ajax cyanide plant, using the Clancy process, was operated part of the year. Several of the smaller cyanide plants in the Cripple Creek district were operated with an increased output from this source. An increased tonnage of the higher-grade ores was shipped direct to smelters.

The tonnage shipped from Lake county (chiefly Leadville) showed an increase, with gains in output of all the metals except copper. The output of zinc was approximately 99,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of 27,000,000 pounds in quantity and $2,600,000 in value. The output of zinc carbonate was 137,000 tons of approximately 30 per cent zinc, against 83,905 tons of 31 per cent zinc in 1911. The zinc sulphide shipped decreased somewhat from the 79,376 tons of 23.3 per cent ore shipped in 1911. However, the Empire Zinc Co.'s magnetic-separation plant (with an increased capacity), at Cañon City, and the United States Zinc Co.'s magnetic-separation plant at Pueblo, operating chiefly on Leadville ores, both treated increased quantities of stock ore. The Western Chemical Co.'s wet-concentration and magnetic-separation plant at Denver treated an increased tonnage of zinc-lead sulphide ore. The buildings of the Rho magnetic-separation plant at Leadville (closed in July, 1911), were purchased late in 1912 by the Sutton, Steele & Steele Co., for the treatment of sulphide and siliceous ores of Leadville.

The San Juan region of Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan and San Miguel counties, showed a decrease of $1,000,000 in output of gold, but an increase of 500,000 ounces of silver, 3,500,000 pounds of lead and 700,000 pounds of copper. The yield of zinc was 300,000 pounds less than in 1911. The decrease in the yield of gold was caused chiefly by the decline in operations of the Camp Bird mine, which was to be closed July, 1912, but which, owing to the discovery of some new ore bodies, is still being operated.

The decrease in gold production from Ouray county was $800,000 in mill bullion and $120,000 in contents of ore and concentrates shipped, a total of $920,000. San Miguel county's gold output for both bullion and smelting material showed a decrease of $120,000 for the year. San Juan county showed an increase in output of all metals, including one of $175,000 in gold. Ouray county showed an increase for silver but decreases for lead and copper. La Plata county's gold yield fell off $160,000.

San Miguel county showed considerable increases for silver and lead but small decreases for copper and zinc. Dolores county showed notable increases in all the metals, owing to the reopening of mines at Rico.

The yield of gold bullion from Boulder county decreased appreciably, as did the shipments of ore, there being a decrease for all the metals except lead. Clear Creek county's output showed a small decrease for all the metals In Gilpin county not only was there an increase of gold bullion produced, but the contents of all the metals in ore and concentrates showed appreciable gains.

The Pitkin county (Aspen) yield showed an appreciable increase in silver output but a decrease in lead. Several cars of zinc carbonate (the first ore of this class from this camp) and several cars of zinc sulphide concentrates were shipped. The shipment of ore and concentrates from Creede showed a decrease for all the metals except silver, which increased about 200,000 ounces. A larger tonnage of ore was shipped from Hinsdale county. The dredge output of gold in Summit county increased $150,000; the zinc yield from Breckenridge equaled that of 1911, but smaller shipments of zinc concentrates from Kokomo resulted in a decreased yield of zinc for the county. Eagle county's output of zinc showed very little change. Park county's placer output of gold showed a small decrease, but there was a considerable increase in the gold contents of crude ore shipped, while the contents of lead and silver decreased appreciably. The dredge in Costilla county was not operated.

IDAHO METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Production of Copper, Lead and Zinc.

In 1912 the metal output of Idaho, according to preliminary estimates by C. N. Gerry of the United States Geological Survey, was valued at nearly $21,000,000, an increase of about 10 per cent over the value for 1911. Increases were made in the production of copper, lead and zinc, while the output of gold and silver slightly decreased. The added value was due partly to the better prices of silver, copper and zinc prevailing in 1912. There was a slight decrease of about 4 per cent in gold production, lowering the output for 1912 to about $1,300,000. This decrease is traceable to lessened production from siliceous ore and partly from copper ore, as gold from placers and lead ore increased. The Lost Packer copper mine, the ore of which contains considerable gold, was unproductive, and less gold came from the siliceous ores of Owyhee and Elmore counties. Placers, particularly those worked by dredges, had a greatly increased gold output. Two boats in Boise county, two in Lemhi and two in Clearwater were active.

The silver output was nearly the same as that of 1911, or approximately 8,196,000 ounces. Silver production is principally from lead ore, but the amount of silver per ton is gradually decreasing in the older mines. Although shipments of lead ore increased, the total silver output slightly decreased. Many of the Coeur d'Alene mines marketed more than the usual amount of silver, but others decreased their output.

An increase of over 46 per cent was noted in the copper production, in spite of the fact that the Lost Packer smelter at Ivers was idle in 1912 The estimated production of about 7,500,000 pounds came principally from the Empire Copper Co., in Custer county, and the Snow Storm mine, in Shoshone county, each property sharing the increase. The 100 ton mill at the Snow Storm concentrated part of the ore the last half of the year.

Lead production increased about 2 per cent, the total for 1912 being about 279,000,000 pounds. From the activity toward the end of the year, the price of the metal and the improved production of some of the large Coeur d'Alene mines, a greater increase was expected, but shipments from several mines at Mace and Wardner were much less than in former years. The Hercules, Hecla, Morning, Stewart and Ontario mines had better results, and the Bunker Hill upheld its great record. Lemhi county was the source of about 18,000,000 pounds of lead, largely from the Latest Out and Pittsburg Idaho mines at Gilmore. The Blaine county production was small near Hailey, but at Arco the Wilbert Mining Co. operated a new concentration plant and produced nearly 1,500,000 pounds. The Ideal smelter at Hahn was burned in September and a lead furnace at Clayton, in Custer county, was the only smelter operated in the state. The lead production of Idaho represented 65 per cent of the value of the total metal output in 1912, or about $12,500,000.

There was an increase of 62 per cent in the shipment of zinc concentrates in 1912, the total spelter output being about 13,500,000 pounds. The Success mine had a most productive year, having shipped over 1,000 tons of concentrates a month. A second set of Macquisten tubes were in operation at the Morning mine, thus doubling the zinc output. The surprise, at Pine Creek, the Black Horse, near Murray, and mines near Ketchum contributed, and the Amazon Manhattan made shipments of zinc ore for the first time.

OREGON METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Output of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead.

For several years there has been a decline in the metallic output of the state of Oregon, more especially in its gold and silver, but preliminary returns for 1912 show that this has now been checked, according to Charles G. Yale of the United States Geological Survey. The mine report of the Survey for 1911 showed an output of gold valued at $633,407 and 45,221 ounces of silver. The preliminary returns for 1912 indicate that the Oregon yield was about $657,000 in gold and 86,951 ounces of silver, a marked advance in the silver output. Moreover, the smelters received about 100,000 pounds of copper, compared with 93,196 pounds in 1911, and 38,000 pounds of lead, whereas there was no yield of lead in 1911. More placers are being worked than formerly in Oregon, mainly by hydraulic methods. The grade of ore in the deep mines has been much lower than formerly, although more of it is treated The lowering of the average tonnage value is due to the large quantities of old tailings handled, their average yield being taken with that of the new ore in making up the totals and average values.

The largest producer of gold in Oregon is Baker county, as has been the case for some years. Following in order of rank are Josephine, Jackson, Grant, Lane and Malheur counties. Eleven counties of the state are now producing gold, Josephine leading in the production of placer gold, and Baker in that from deep mines. In silver yield Baker county holds first rank. Most of the ore in Oregon is milled, very little of it being shipped to smelters for reduction. Neither the southwestern nor the northeastern counties of Oregon are producing as much gold as a few years ago, although the estimated figures for 1912 show that some little advancement is in progress. The state badly needs the advent of capital to open and develop its deep-mining properties, many of which are lying idle for want of means to place them on a productive standing.

NEVADA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Total Value and Large Increases in Output of Copper, Lead and Zinc—Large Decrease in Gold Production, But Continued Increase in Silver.

The total metal yield from ores mined in Nevada during 1912, according to preliminary figures by V. C. Heikes, of the United States Geological Survey, was valued at nearly $36,500,000, which is a little over 7 per cent greater than the value for 1911.

The gold output forms the largest part, or 37½ per cent, of the total value; copper nearly 34½ per cent, silver slightly in excess of 23 per cent. and lead and zinc each over 2 per cent. The Goldfield mines produced more ore but less gold in 1912, and this with decreased output from the National and Seven Troughs district was the principal cause of a decrease in total gold production of about 25 per cent from the yield of $18,193,397 in 1911. The mill at the National mine was burned early in September, and work was delayed at Seven Troughs by damage from a cloudburst in July. The Goldfield Consolidated, according to published reports, was producing about 30,000 tons of ore a month, but the recovery from ore treated decreased from $25.08 a ton in January to $13.13 in September. The Manhattan and Round Mountain districts and mines in the Fairview district increased their gold yield in 1912. The Aurora and Rexal districts and the new district of Rochester, in Humboldt County, are expected to add to the future gold output. The Nevada gold output for 1912 is estimated at about $13,500,000

There has been a steady increase in the annual silver output of Nevada since 1901, when production began at the Tonopah mines. In 1912 the producers of Tonopah increased the yield of ore from about 8,000 tons to nearly 12,000 tons weekly, but the average silver content per ton decreased. The new Tonopah-Belmont mill at the mine began crushing ore in July, and a new 150-ton cyanide plant was erected for the West End mine and operated the last half of the year. A new 10-stamp mill at the McMamara mine had its initial run in January. The estimated 5 per cent increase in the silver output of Nevada, from 13,184,601 ounces in 1911 to about 13,840,000 ounces in 1912 was due to lead ore shipments from Pioche, in Lincoln County. There was much activity in the Comstock district of Storey County. The Yellow Jacket and Mexican mills were operated the entire year, and a new cyanide plant was completed for the Ophir mine and operated in October.

An increase estimated at 17 per cent in the production of copper, from 67,377,518 pounds in 1911, to about 79,000,000 pounds in 1912, is due to the new smelter which started operations early in 1912 at Thompson on copper ores produced chiefly from the Mason Valley and Nevada Douglas properties, in the Yerington district. High-grade copper matte was shipped from this plant to Garfield, Utah, from conversion. It is reported that converters for the production of blister copper will be built in 1913 at Thompson. The Nevada Consolidated mines at Ely produced daily from 10,000 to 14,000 tons of low-grade copper ore, which was concentrated and then smelted at the Steptoe smelter at McGill. One unit of the Nevada Consolidated concentrator was devoted to the daily treatment of about 1,000 tons of Giroux copper ores. The labor strike of 26 days curtailed production to some extent at these mines.

Mines in the Pioche district of Lincoln County and the Yellow Pine district of Clark County furnished the largest part of the lead production, which is estimated to have increased from 3,263,657 pounds in 1911 to nearly 19,000,000 pounds in 1912. The adjustment of litigation of Pioche resulted in increased ore production in that camp, along with the completion of a railroad spur to the Bullionville tailing dump, which furnished from 12 to 15 cars

daily. About 300 tons of iron-manganese ore, containing small quantities of lead and silver, was shipped daily from the Prince mines, and 100 tons from the Day-Bristol mines. The mines of the Yellow Pine district produced an increased quantity of lead ore and concentrates, the largest yield in the history of the district.

All records of zinc production in Nevada were broken by the output of the Yellow Pine district in 1912, when nearly 12,000,000 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter) was produced. This is an increase of about 233 per cent over the production of 1911, when only 3,548,032 pounds of spelter was reported. The chief producer was the Yellow Pine mine, which is equipped with the only concentrator in the district. The Potosi and others also contributed.

Nevada mines produced a greater tonnage of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc ore in 1912, but it was probably not over 1 per cent greater than the output of 1911, which aggregated 4,132,721 tons.

MONTANA METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Large Increase in Copper Production.

As a result of the increased prices of metals and the greater production of copper particularly, the total value of the metal output of Montana in 1912 was close to $64,000,000, according to preliminary estimates by V. C. Heikes of the United States Geological Survey. This represents an increase of nearly 36 per cent in value over the 1911 output and is the most valuable production since that of 1906. About 79 per cent of this value came from copper alone, about 12 per cent from silver, nearly 6 per cent from gold and nearly 3 per cent from zinc.

An estimated decrease of over 5 per cent in gold production brought the output of 1912 down to about $3,500,000. This was probably due to a diminished yield of mill bullion, especially in the Little Rockies district, formerly in Chouteau county but now in Blaine county. The gold output from placer bullion slightly increased, being sustained by six operating dredges. The four boats at Ruby had a successful season, and the Kansas City plant, in Missoula county, and the Magpie, in Lewis and Clark county, were active.

There was also an increase of about 5 per cent in silver, from nearly 12,000,000 ounces in 1911 to about 12,500,000 ounces in 1912 This was to be credited to Butte copper ore. The increase of 7.5 cents a fine ounce in the average price of silver meant a difference of nearly a million dollars in the value of the production.

Instead of curtailing the output of copper, as in 1911, when nearly 273,000,000 pounds were marketed, the production of 1912 was brought up to about 310,000,000 pounds, or nearly that of the year 1909. This is an increase of about 14 per cent, due partly to the rise in price of the metal, which averaged somewhat over 16 cents a pound, against 12.5 cents in 1911. Although Montana recorded a larger copper output, it retained second place among the states in 1912, as Arizona had a much greater increase. The copper mines at Butte, especially the Anaconda, East Butte and Tuolumne mines, made better showings. The smelting plants at Anaconda and Great Falls were not only more active than in recent years, but plans were made and work started to entirely reconstruct the Great Falls plant. The Anaconda mines were producing at the rate of 26,000,000 pounds of copper a month, and the East Butte at somewhat over 1.000,000 pounds. At the latter plant capacity was increased by lengthening the furnaces. The cost of mining at Butte was lessened by the use of electric power.

There was no important change in lead production in 1912 from the output of nearly $6,500,000 pounds in 1911. The East Helena lead plant was active but worked largely on lead ore from other states.

A decrease of about 41 per cent, to an estimated production of 25,520,000 pounds for 1912, was shown in the spelter output, but interesting work was done in metallurgical treatment and construction. The Elm Orlu mine, the concentrator of which was lost by fire in 1911, produced no zinc, although experiments were made in direct smelting of the ore, both at Butte and in Germany. Improvements were made at the Butte & Superior mine, which somewhat retarded shipments. A new surface plant and a 500-ton unit of a concentration mill were constructed. The latter began operations in June, using an oil flotation process in connection with concentration. Small shipments of zinc concentrates were made from Basin, in Jefferson county, and of zinc ore from Troy, in Lincoln county. Work at Georgetown, in Deer Lodge county, was stimulated by the building of the railroad into the district, and construction was continued on the road to Radersburg, in Broadwater county.

WASHINGTON METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Production of Copper and Silver.

Although the output of gold, which is the principal metal produced in Washington, decreased to about $679,000 in 1912, according to preliminary figures by C. N. Gerry of the United States Geological Survey, the total value of all metals produced in the state was greater by nearly 7 per cent than that of 1911. This was due to the increased production and better market price of both silver and copper. There were no shipments of zinc ore, and only a few cars of lead ore were marketed, against a nominal output of zinc and a production of 848,584 pounds of lead in 1911. Interest centered around the new cyanide mills at Republic, in Ferry county, and the copper mines at Chewelah, in Stevens county. The decrease in gold output of about 20 per cent, or nearly $163,000, was the result of fewer shipments from Republic, where much ore was accumulated for the two cyanide plants which were operated during the latter part of the year. After changes made in the crushing department, the North Washington mill was treating 125 tons of ore per day in September. The ore averaged $7.75 a ton and the extraction was said to be 95 per cent. The San Poil mill, also rated at 125 tons, made its first bullion clean-up in September from $12 ore. During the year shipments were continued from the Surprise, Knob Hill, San Poil, Insurgent and Quilp mines at the rate of 3,000 tons a month during the first half of the year, and at a somewhat decreased rate thereafter. Besides that from the Republic plants, bullion was sold from mills operated in Chelah, Kittitas and Okanogan counties.

The estimated increase in silver production of 63 per cent made the total output for the year close to 398,000 ounces. Copper ore produced in Stevens county is to be credited with this increase, as well as with the increase of 295 per cent in the state copper output, which brought the total copper production up to about 1,250,000 pounds in 1912. The United Copper Co shipped five times as much ore as in 1911, and there was much activity in development in the Chewelah district. Lead ore came from mines near Bossburg and Turk. The lead plant at Tacoma was closed in July and improvements were made for copper smelting, including blast furnace, basic converter and electrolytic refinery.

NEW MEXICO METAL PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Increased Mine Output of Gold, Silver, Copper, Lead and Zinc.

The mine production of gold in New Mexico in 1912, according to preliminary estimates by Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, showed a small increase over the output of $762,808 in 1911; the output of silver an increase of about 150,000 ounces over the production of 1,354,540 ounces in 1911; lead an increase of about 1,700,000 pounds from the yield of nearly 3,000,000 pounds in 1911; and copper an increase from 4,057,040 pounds in 1911 to about 28,000,000 pounds in 1912. The output of zinc made little change in 1912 from the output of 10,237,176 pounds in 1911. The increase in the value of copper alone adds over $4,000,000 to the value of the output of New Mexico.

The output of gold and silver from the cyanide plants at Mogollon, Socorro county, showed a small increase, and a slightly increased output of the precious metals was also derived from the gold and silver-bearing siliceous and copper ores of the Lordsburg and Central districts, Grant county. The reopened copper mines at San Pedro, Santa Fe county, added to the output of gold and silver.

The increase in the copper output came chiefly from the operations of the Chino Copper Co., which is mining a low-grade copper deposit at Santa Rita by steam shovels. This ore is concentrated at Hurley, where a 5,000-ton plant has been completed in five sections, two sections being in operation at the beginning of the year 1912 and the other three being successively placed in operation during the year, the last being completed in December. The public report of this company for nine months of the year shows an output of 17,902,587 pounds of copper, and the output for the last three months was approximately 11,000,000 pounds. The second copper district in importance was the Lordsburg district, with an increased output for 1912. The Burro Mountain district, where much development work has been done during the last six years, made a small output. The copper mines and smelter at San Pedro, Santa Fe county, were reopened in August and operated throughout the rest of the year.

The lead output of New Mexico comes chiefly from the shipments of lead ore and concentrates from the lead-zinc deposits at Kelly, Socorro county, but there were also increased shipments of lead ore from the Cooks district, Luna county.

Shipments of zinc sulphide ore and concentrates from Kelly were about the same in quantity as in 1911, but those of zinc carbonate decreased. This district yields the greater part of the zinc output of New Mexico. In January, 1912, the zinc deposits at Hanover, Grant county, were reopened, after being idle for a year, and zinc concentrates and ore were shipped from Pinos Altos, Grant county.

HAYWOOD AS A REACTIONIST.

It is rather a pity that with all his opportunities to study and learn, William D. Haywood has been unable to arrive at any real understanding of Socialism or comprehension of the meaning of Socialist political action. At Harlem River Casino he boasted that he had not advocated political action and had not urged workingmen to use their votes. He looked upon such a course as useless because he was engaged in something he considered far more important, the preaching of direct action and sabotage, neither of which employments have engaged him of late.

While he has been carrying on his course in the higher violence, among the highbrows, of which he is in all ways one, the enemies of the working class have been giving some drastically illuminating lessons in the utility of political power. They have shown what political power means to those who possess it, and they have used that power to the detriment of the working class. But Bill Haywood would not think of such a thing as advocating the assumption of that power by the working class. He does not trust the working class—all his phrases show it.

There was a deal of presumption when he said that he would not talk ballots to voteless foreigners. It would not do him any good if he did, for they would not understand him, as he speaks English only. But there are others who do talk ballots to those foreigners who are now voteless, and with good effect. It is for that reason that in the industrial towns and cities of New England, the French Canadians, the Italians and many of the Slavs who are naturalized are drawn into the Republican and Democratic camps, where they help maintain the political power that oppresses them. If Haywood has any interest at all in this most important question, he might profitably spend a few days around the naturalization courts. That he would see Tammany and Republican leaders sedulously putting Italian and other workers through the mill, looking after them carefully and removing all obstacles from the way. He may be wiser than Tammany, but, for the working class, he isn't one-tenth of 1 per cent as effective as Tammany is for the capitalist class, and a thousand broken heads in recent strikes testify to the fact.

When he said he would not talk ballots to women and children, he assumed the superior, merely masculine, tone. Women and children have no votes. But women and children have intelligence, and will soon have votes. While Haywood is silent, in deference to their supposed lack of understanding, others are not, but are doing their level best to line up working women and working children politically against their own class.

But what he does advocate, direct action and sabotage, as a short-cut to the industrial republic, are at once visionary, opportunistic and vicious. Striking on the job frequently does force some concessions. Frequently, also, striking on the job results simply in the victimization of some of the weaker workers. Direct action is something that was publicly disapproved and secretly practiced by some old-line unions. The result was the spread of the spy system in the A. F. of L. If Haywood believes because of open advocacy of such measures the spy system does not exist in the I. W. W., he is gullible as well as futile. It does. The I. W. W. is filled with spies, and he knows it.

His fondness for empty epigrams should, for a while, give way to solid reasoning. The Socialist party is a political organization, not a mere happy hunting ground for the passing of the contribution basket. The Socialist party has never hesitated to take the lead in helping any working class struggle, and it never will hesitate. The Socialist papers have given the widest publicity to every working class struggle, have fought none but the battles of the working class, and will continue to fight no other. The party is not going to go out of existence because Haywood is indifferent or opposed to political action. It showed, at the last election, that it is growing stronger and clearer—and William D. Haywood, though a member of the National Executive Committee, contributed nothing to that result.

He has been a prominent figure in the I. W. W. Prominent figures do not make a revolutionary organization. The force and the utility of an organization are conditioned on the intelligence of the membership. When Haywood ignores political action he casts aside what would be the greatest weapon of the organization. When he preaches sabotage and direct action exclusively, he opens the way to victimization, and the workers will be victimized as long as they lack political power.

We intend to destroy capitalism. Nothing is gained by destroying individual capitalists.

We intend to expropriate the expropriators, but you cannot do it by ruining a machine or a piece of goods now in the hands of the expropriators.

You cannot organize by mouthing phrases and coining epigrams. You must get down to solid work and show the workers how to use their irresistible power, their power to run the industries and their power to reorganize the government so it will be for the benefit of humanity, not a weapon of a class.—New York Call.

A LETTER TO WHITNEY.

Cobalt Ontario, January 1, 1913.

Sir James Whitney, Legislative Assembly, Toronto, Ontario:

Dear Sir—As the time is once more at hand when the province law-making body meet in session for the purpose of enacting legislation that will be beneficial to the people of the province, be they rich or poor, we deem it advisable to once more impress upon our representatives the necessity of enacting an eight-hour law for underground miners. The miners of Ontario have endured quite long enough the unfair nine and ten-hour day in unhealthful and dangerous underground dungeons, and there are indications on every hand that their patience is well nigh exhausted.

One camp is on strike with an eight-hour day as one of the demands of the strikers. The other camps are just as anxious for this piece of justice, but are waiting to see if the Ontario Legislature will ever harken to the needs of the ore-producers. The case in favor of an eight-hour law has been stated so often that it seems a waste of words to reproduce them here. Two Canadian provinces and most of the Western states of the Union have eight-hour laws on the statute books. And here let it be said that there is more need of such a law right here than in the majority of mining camps, for in addition to the ordinary needs for such a law, there is the fact that hydraulic power supplies air which is lacking of the necessary amount of oxygen to properly sustain life and in which candles and other ordinary lights refuse to burn.

Both the government and opposition at last session introduced bills providing for an eight-hour law for underground miners. The opposition adhered to its support of the bill, but some unexplained influence appears to have been brought to bear on the government, causing them to change their opinion on the immediate necessity of an eight-hour day, and they announced that action on the bill was to be postponed, pending an investigation. Nearly a year has since passed by giving oceans of time for an investigation, and we understand that such investigation has taken place, including balloting by the miners in various mines, the majority of whom, despite the fact that most of them were unorganized, voted in favor of an eight-hour day.

With all these facts before us we feel it is high time for the government to recognize the justice and necessity of this law and to pass it without any further delay. Otherwise the government must in a large measure accept the responsibility of industrial troubles which are bound to ensue for the purpose of enforcing an eight-hour day.

Trusting the government will see fit to enact an eight-hour law for the miners without further delay, we remain, Yours sincerely,

(Seal) COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.

W. DUFEN,
O. G. MILL.
J. GORMAN,
Committee.

FAVORS A DISTRICT UNION.

Cobalt, Ontario, December 26, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the Western Federation of Miners:

We wish to bring the following suggestions to your attention in order that you may be advised as to our position on this important question, and therefore in a position to discuss the matter with the members of your local in such a manner as will bring some definite results.

It has been suggested that a District Union be formed, embracing all the metalliferous mines in the immediate district and ultimately all such mines, smelters, etc., in the province of Ontario. It is obvious that if we are to maintain our present position as the sole organization of miners in the province that we must use our best efforts not only to keep our present membership intact but to increase that membership whenever and wherever possible. For this purpose a district organization would be invaluable. One local cannot be expected to pay for the organization of unorganized areas, but if all locals are united into one District Union for this purpose it would be much easier.

It has been pointed out that another function of the District Union would be the preparation of a district wage scale. This function is perhaps the most important of all and at the same time the most difficult. The view which we take on this question is that a satisfactory wage scale can only be drawn up after the most exhaustive and detailed inquiry has been made into all the varying phases of this question. We are of the opinion that it would be the task of your district organization to collect and properly tabulate this information and submit the same to each local for consideration. It is of course unnecessary for us to point out that the mere promulgation of a wage scale by your District Union would not ipso facto make such a wage scale operative.

We, therefore, regard the wage scale as an important branch of activity for the District Union to undertake, but the district organization must first be perfected before the wage question could be handled to your satisfaction.

Another important function of the District Council would be the organization of mutual aid and protection in times of strike, with the power to declare a district strike if conditions warranted such action and the membership concurred. Although we are of the opinion that in case of a district strike our demands should be as uniform as possible, yet you will at once see that uniform demands are not absolutely imperative, though certainly advantageous. A district strike could be undertaken with varying demands from the different locals with every chance of success. In all matters which may be classed as political demands, such as the eight-hour day and workmen's compensation, the work of your District Council would be invaluable. Statistical tables regarding accidents, benefits and compensation could be drawn up in such a manner as to put our case succiently before the people through our labor and Socialist press and also before any investigating committee or parliamentary inquiry that may be constituted. For these reasons we are of the opinion that the organization of the District Union should be undertaken as soon as possible without imposing too many restrictions on their activity. The constitution of this District Union should be elastic enough to permit them to undertake without too much red tape such duties as they may, from time to time, find advantageous to the welfare of the district. It is our opinion that the local unions should not wait for the formulation of a specific set of demands or a fixed wage scale. The work to be done now consists of getting together and drawing up a somewhat loosely constituted District Union, leaving to time, circumstances and experience to suggest its ultimate form and power.

(Seal)
(Signed) COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.
Cobalt, Ontario.

AMERINGER DISCUSSES WILSON AND THE TRUSTS.

For half a century the "small man" followed the political party of plutocracy under the childish belief that he, too, belonged to the Morgans and Rockefellers.

Ten years of muckraking have destroyed this illusion. The Lawsons, Tarbells, Russells, Bakers and Steffens, held a mirror before the bulging eye of the small man, in which he beheld himself, a helpless little lamb in the society of bulls, bears and wolves.

Instead of proudly feeding with the royal animals, his humble mission was to furnish the meal.

There can be no question that the small man belongs to the trust magnates. Only in a different way than he imagines. The fact is, the trusts are rapidly reducing the independent middlemen to vassals, campfollowers and parasites.

Numerically the middle class may be still increasing. Potentially its power is melting away like snow in spring.

As an illustration, let us take the industry that made Milwaukee famous.

There was a time when almost every little burg had its own brewery. Many of these are closed down. Others hang on by the skin of their teeth. This in spite of the fact that population and consumers of beer are still increasing.

In place of the little brewery operated by its owner and a few hired men we see a few giant beer-factories. These are owned by stock companies and operated by hired managers.

The principle of five cents apiece and three for a dime also operates in industry. Four men doing the same thing together will produce more than four times as much than one man working by himself. In production two and two do not make four, but five or six. The productivity of each laborer increases with specialization. And the greatest specialization is found where the workers are most numerous.

So, in spite of all that has been said and written, in spite of all anti-trust laws and anti-trust administrations, big business is enlarging its sphere at a tremendous pace.

With the increase of large scale production goes the elimination of the small producer. As the field of operation is steadily narrowing down he becomes distributor, agent or salesman.

The more difficult it becomes for the small producer to compete with the larger one the more he is forced to resort to advertising and traveling salesmen.

Thus it comes about that the consolidation and concentration of industrial plants is followed by a numerical increase of the middle class. But this new middle class bears no relation to the independent small producer of a generation ago. Divorced from the ownership of the means of production, it becomes more and more dependent on large capital.

Thus, to return to the beer industry; we find that while the size of the large plant is increasing and the smaller ones are disappearing, the places in which the beer is sold are not decreasing. On the contrary, where their growth is not hindered by legal restrictions they are positively increasing.

But what kind of an independence does the saloonkeeper enjoy? The building in which the saloon is located belongs not to him but to the brewery. The same is the case with the fixtures, the stock and the license.

Our independent saloonkeeper is but an agent. If he fails to collect the required amount of nickels his place is taken by another man; if his business is prosperous, the larger share of the prosperity is expropriated by the brewery in increased rent. Enumerated in the census as an independent business man he is in reality a vassal of the brewery.

The same phenomena we find in the tobacco industry, where the concentration of plants has been followed by the establishment of many cigar stores by and belonging to the tobacco trust.

Out of this condition arose the Bull Moose movement and the revolt against Taft that landed Wilson in the White House.

As a result of its victory at the polls the middle class will obtain—nothing! Its return to power could only be accomplished through the destruction of the trusts. But every attempt in this direction must necessarily shake the very foundations of modern society. The only result would be a terrific panic and the end of the Democratic party.

But Mr. Wilson will not destroy the trusts. He will not even arrest their development. No man and no set of men can do that. The causes that have produced the trusts are still at work. Consolidation, concentration and the elimination of waste in production will be followed by the same process in distribution. This process will go on and on until every important industry and its distributing organs are trustified and the middle classes forced down into the ranks of labor.

We Socialists know that now—and others soon will know it.

Far from being discouraged, the result of the last campaign will only stimulate us to greater efforts. Out of this blind revolt, this wild stampede of the middle class towards nowhere, that dragged down a great, historic party and saw the birth of a new one, there rises one monumental fact: Eight hundred thousand men voted for Socialism. Eight hundred thousand stood calmly aside and let the stampede pass by.

Neither the sham Progressiveism of a Roosevelt, the threat of hard times by Taft or the promise of immediate benefits by Wilson were able to swerve these men!

No! Socialism was not defeated, as our capitalist press fondly imagines. But the party of plutocracy was defeated; Roosevelt's sham Progressiveness was defeated; and the inevitable defeat of the middle class will only be hastened by capturing a weapon it cannot wield and assuming a mission it can never fulfill.

Like blind Samson, this class stands between the pillars of the temple of industry it cannot destroy without being buried beneath its ruins.—Social Democratic Herald.

BLASTED HOPES.

Our subjects who held a celebration in Manila when they heard that the Democratic party had elected its candidate for President and obtained control of both branches of Congress, are inviting disappointment in giving free rein to their expectations that there will shortly be issued at Washington a declaration acknowledging the independence of the Philipipne islands.

It is true that in 1900 the Democratic party in national convention assembled, declared with all the emphasis at its command, that imperialism, as involved in the conquest and benevolent assimilation of the Philippines, was the "paramount issue" before the American people. Until it should be definitely determined and decided whether the United States should become an

imperial republic and go the way of Rome, or return to its pristine purity and remain a beacon light to the world's persecuted and oppressed, all other questions were deemed trivial and inconsequential.

The Democratic party was fixed and unalterable in its resolve that the United States should not remain half republic and half empire. It recalled Lincoln's words of warning that no people can be half slave and half free.

It was never contemplated by the fathers of the Republic that the American people should hold subject races and govern them without their consent. The policy of the Republican party challenged the sacred traditions of the Republic and repudiated the very principles upon which the embattled farmers justified their war against the British crown for the independence of the American colonies.

We recall now that the Democratic party was in possession of an embarrassing issue—the issue of the free coinage of silver at a ratio of sixteen to one without waiting for the intervention or consent of any other nation. There was much anxiety among its leaders lest the issue, like the scent of the rose clinging to the fragments of the broken vase, should attach to the party whatever disclaimers it might make or whatever silence it might impose upon the authors of its declaration of principles and its avowal of purposes.

Mr. Bryan was obdurate. He stubbornly refused to kick over the ladder by which he had climbed to high eminence. He was besieged and urged to forsake his idols of silver and consent to the crucifixion of mankind upon a cross of gold. But he would not listen, even though, as the citizen who struggled with the bear, he desired to let go and abandon the heaven-given ratio.

Then it was that there came to the authors of the platform the inspiration to proclaim the paramount issue without abandoning the lesser issue to which the Democratic party was so closely bound.

Labor was still upon the cross—its cries of agony moved every Democratic politician from Gompers to Tillman, to wail and moan, but liberty was imperiled, the Republic menaced, our glorious institutions were in the balance and labor would have to wait.

When the Filipinos should be freed, when there should be established in the eastern seas a republic fashioned after the work of the fathers, then, and not until then, could labor, writhing in pain, expect that the Democratic party should issue the final command to Mammon to cease pressing upon its brow the crown of thorns.

Twelve years ago imperialism was the paramount issue. Twelve years ago free silver was an embarrassing impediment. Today the heavenly-ordained ratio has gone to that limbo from which no traveler returns.

Other issues have arisen.

The trusts, like giant ogres, have licked their chops. The tariff has come forth from its death chamber when graveyards yawn and has groaned.

The blood has frozen and the dark night of despair has settled over the nation as Democratic alarms have given way to succeeding fears and greater calamities.

The Democratic party still stands pledged to Philippine independence. It still condemns imperialism and proclaims its devotion to the principles set forth in the Declaration of Independence. It still holds, in the abstract, "These truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed." In its platform, adopted at Baltimore. it declared:

"We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established."

The Democratic party is devoted to liberty. It hates tyranny. It cannot sleep o' nights or rest in peace so long as a subjugated race is held in bondage to the Republic.

But it may take a long time to prepare the Filipinos for stable government—quite as long as it would take under Republican administration.

The Filipinos are good Christians but they are disposed to be rebellious children. Their spiritual shepherds feel much more secure with an army of occupation to lend substance to their authority than they would were independence to come and liberty be turned to license.

The Filipinos may have to wait, even as did labor when its brow was pressed with thorns and imperialism became an issue which was paramount. —Milwaukee Leader.

NOTHING TO FEAR.

That assurance of President-elect Wilson to the "honest and enlightened business men of the country" that they have nothing to fear from him, may seem at fight sight to smack something of the pedagogue telling the little boys to be good and he won't cane them, but nevertheless it is a statement that is expected from every successful candidate for the presidency.

It is necessary for such a one to believe that he really has such power as is implied in Wilson's statement. The farce that capitalist government is superior to capitalist business must be kept up.

When Roosevelt ascended the throne he made a similar statement, though in more forcible terms. He, too, assured the "honest and enlightened" that they had nothing to fear from him, but that "malefactors of great wealth" had better look out. Taft didn't make any such announcement, but then it was not considered necessary from him.

So far as representatives of "big business" are concerned, whether they are "honest" or not, they are certainly "enlightened" as to the meaning of and need for this performance, and it is fairly certain that Wilson's pedantic assurance was received with a cynical chuckle in many great financial sanctums. The idea of Schoolmaster Wilson playing ducks and drakes with the financial interests of a Morgan, a Rockefeller, a Ryan or a Belmont, no doubt, seems the most hilarious kind of a joke to these gentlemen, and with good reason. Not one of them has the slightest doubt of his ability to "lick the schoolmaster" if he gets too gay and forgets that his position is dependent upon them, and that he holds it only on condition of doing the will of the capitalist class. They tamed bully Roosevelt easily enough, and Wilson is a cinch compared to him.

However, the announcement is orthodox and expected and none of the "honest and enlightened" will publicly resent the admonition. It is in reality not intended for them, and they know it. Its real object is to impress the masses with the belief that government is something more than an instrument of the ruling class; that the politician is the master of the capitalist and not vice versa. And in the inculcation and strengthening of that belief lies the safety of the system of capitalistic exploitation. Hence it is never openly resented by the big capitalists, who are all "enlightened" on this particular point at least.

This particular deception is merely one of many intended for the preservation of the established order of things. The words placed in the mouth of the notorious "Mrs. Warren" in Bernard Shaw's play will apply equally in this case. Mrs. Warren declares to her daughter: "You don't understand. You've been taught wrong on purpose. You think that people are what they pretend to be—that the way you were taught at school and college to think right and proper is the way things really are. But it's not; it's all only a pretense to keep the cowardly, slavish common run of people quiet. The big people, the clever people, the managing people, all know it."

And the "big, clever, managing people" who own America, Wilson included, know all about the nature of the assurance given them by the Princeton Pedagogue. But they will never publicly proclaim it. For as another "enlightened" character in the play above quoted puts it, "there are no secrets better kept than the secrets that everybody knows."—New York Call.

WAR AS SEEN BY THE FINANCIERS.

Is the Highest Paying of All Enterprises in Which Capitalists Invest.

The Australian press has been much perturbed by what it terms the "blaze in the Balkans," and its effect upon Australian finances. Money is becoming short we are told, and most astounding of all, there have been heavy withdrawals of capital from our most sound and tempting mining propositions.

The press has floundered badly in its attempts to explain matters in connection with the doings of the great financiers, either from the fact that it hesitates to lay bare the villainies of the international capaitalists, or it does not know the true state of things, and is hence unable to throw any light upon the matter.

That there is no lack of capital we may see from a statement issued by "The Economist," which states the total issue of fresh British capital for 1911-12 to amount in all to £191,759,400. Of this huge capital Canada received in round numbers £41,000,000, Argentina nearly £17,000,000, Brazil over £19,000,000, the United States about £21,000,000, and Australia £2,332,000. In addition to this, the British Government, representing six powers, brought pressure to bear upon China to make her accept a loan of £$60,000,000. On the authority of Dr. Morrison, we have it that this proposal was regarded as one that would saddle the Republic with a preposterous burden, and Chinese statesmen rejected it, thus showing unmistakably that the action of the British Government was regarded with the utmost suspicion as being that of a capitalistic committee on the lookout for investments for its clientele.

In a recent speech the British Prime Minister said that in the past six years Britain had reduced its national debt by £64,000,000. France £17,000,000, and the United States £14,400,000. On the other hand he said that Germany had increased her national debt by $83,000,000, Austria by £112,000,000 Italy had, up to the time of the war in Tripoli, reduced her national debt £8,000,000, but the war had wiped this out and added £$20,000,000. And Russia, in the six years from 1905 to 1911, increased her national debt by £200,000,000.

The whole of the facts indicate that the nations whose industries and markets are limited are being driven to war by the international capitalists, who must, if they are to continue living upon the workers, find a means of skinning them.

The "Balkan-Blaze" is simply the result of the operations of capitalists. All the nations surrounding that storm center have been piling up their debts and preparing for war, and now that war has commenced, we hear the capitalist financiers chuckling to themselves from the remotest corners of the earth, because war offers the highest reward for the use of capital. When the war is over, and the numberless dead workers are thrown into pits like so much offal, capital will count its gains and look round once more to employ them.

The whole trouble arises from allowing the machinery of production to be owned by the few who have year after year to find increasing investments for their increasing capital. We may expect the trouble to increase, for as industry becomes unable to employ the increasing capital, the financiers will force the governments to employ it first in war preparations, and then in actual war itself. It is a murderous business that the financiers are engaged in. It is a business, which did the world properly understand it, would lead to every money-lord and every war-lord being impeached in all countries as the most dangerous and bloody pirate that the world has ever known.—International Socialist, Australia.

PLAIN TRUTHS

That Will Land the Thinking Man Firmly on His Feet.

The more we know of other nations the less we distrust them.

There is a Golden Age before us, and to that we must continually stretch forward.

The anti-Socialists are beginning to quit saying, "Socialism won't work."

It is working entirely too much to please the masters

Profit-sharing, bonuses, insurances and the like are schemes to blind the worker while they speed him up.

He is still a wage slave, and a tied one at that, for should he at any time rebel his "benefits" vanish.

Emancipation from wage slavery is the great thing to strive for.

All else is froth and bubble.

A fuller, freer, and happier life is assured when people are educated sufficiently to understand.

Socialists have got hold of the glad tidings that will usher in a "heaven upon earth," and should let no opportunity slip to pass the word along.

Light is the cure for most evils. It certainly dissipates ignorance.

Socialism advances a step with every person it enlightens.

Socialism's strength lies in the fact that it is based on truth, on liberty and on justice.

The "powers of darkness" are now understood to be Vested Interests which would keep the people ignorant.

There is no longer a genuine competitive system, except among the non-capitalists and the very small capitalists.

The control of industry is falling more and more into the hands of large combinations of capital, to the detriment of the mass of mankind.

The combination of the people is necessary to save the people.

A powerful Labor and Socialist press is required to dispel ignorance, and teach the people that their salvation depends upon social co-operation.

Poverty and unemployment result from industry being run on individualistic lines, thus preventing social organization.

Millions are out of employment in the world under capitalism.

It is surely time to inaugurate a system that will employ all.

Those who work now keep those who don't; the producers keep the idle rich and the unemployed poor.

A workless world is an impossibility because it is against natural law.

Work, however, should not be a species of servitude, but an expression of a rightly-directed energy.

Under a properly-organized system of industry some kind of work would be found for every man.

In the Socialist Republic by working for all, the individual will have all working for him.

Socialists have no interests separate and apart from the working class as a whole.

Entomologists teach us that a parasite in one locality may become useful if shifted to another locality.

Socialism's cure for the social and industrial parasite is to put him where he will be useful.

Socialism doesn't mean dividing-up; that's why it hates dividends.

Capitalism creates criminals and then punishes them, which suggests a bad workingman angrily smashing his own botches.

Labor's aim is that people should live on useful work, not on rent, interest, and profits, and useless work.

What living costs doesn't trouble the millionaire. What his liver costs is a more thrilling question.

Man wants but little here below, and capital sees that he gets it.

An advantage gained through education is permanent, because the community will allow no legislature to go back on a wide-spread conviction.—New York Daily People.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

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WILLIAM DAVIDSON..... New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Liljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Geo. Wagner.....	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai.....	Fri	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	H. T. Gregory...	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	.....	Cal. Bywater.....	W. H. Dowling ..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Tnur	Fred Erickson....	s. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA			A. C. Webb		
216	Britannia	.....	Neil Haney	R 216 Labor Tem	ple	Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis...	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Sat	T. J. Simpson ...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	Steve Trefon.....	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhlich.....	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Sun	Geo. Amert.....	S. T. Echols, 606 B	elle	St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	.....	Carl Kreider.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Su am	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculatti....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling....	E. Harper, 115 Cle	vela	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Thur	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylack ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Gucttar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Jos. Neel	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	.....	J. N. Powers.....	G. Paxton. Rlt N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain...	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller ...	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain...	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Supersor
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Helena
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	Paul B. Missimer	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Chas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	Harry Thomas...	Richard J. Ryan.	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City.....	Tues	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	W. T. Sylvester ..	E. E. Knox	136	Ely
225	Thompson M.&S.	1&16h	J. E. Donohue...	J. V. Bonner	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	.....	Chas. Rupert	Frank Froates	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod...	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan ...	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J. C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McCartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Joe Diani.....	226	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	1-3 Su	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah .... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ..Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .... A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
San Juan District Union No. 3, W. F. M., Silverton, Colo. .. C. R. Waters, Sec'y
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
..... Fahle Burman, Sec'y., P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Mich.

AUXILIARIES.

Rossland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.....Ida M. Roberts, Sec.
Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D. . Mary Trenboth, Sec.
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ..... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Cora Morton, Sec
Hancock L. Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ...Linda Wesala, Treas., Lock Box 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead. S. D.....Polly Christiansen, Sec.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. ..... Grayce Davis, Secretary
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Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.....Senja Jylha, Sec

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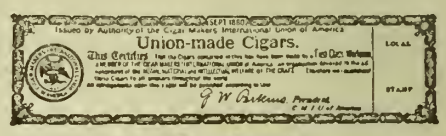

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

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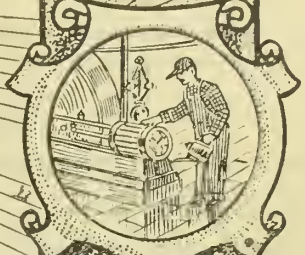

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DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 23, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 500.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 23, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 500
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.....19..

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.
Occupation

.....

Signed

.....

Department

.....

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THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

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IN THE TRIAL and conviction of the Structural Iron Workers at Indianapolis, the United States government seems to have been the agent of the Steel Trust.

THE AVERAGE WAGE of the working girl in the United States is $6.15 per week On this princely salary she is supposed to secure food, shelter and clothing.

Furthermore, if she becomes ill, she is presumed to have enough "mazuma" laid away to pay for medicine and the services of a physician, and under all circumstances she must retain her virtue to merit the approval of the "Holier Than Thou."

HEADQUARTERS
WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS,
Railroad Building.
Denver, Colorado, January 3, 1913.

To the Membership of Organized Labor, and All Who Believe That the Workingman Should Receive a Living Wage:

This is to officially notify you that on September 18, 1912, the Western Federation of Miners, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Molders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders and the Associated Union of Steam Shovelmen; in fact, all organizations whose membership were employed in the production of copper at Bingham, Utah, except the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, after having exercised every effort within reason to negotiate a reasonable wage scale, declared a strike against all mining companies in said district. This strike is still on, and you are warned against paying any attention to the reports sent out by these companies and their agents that this strike has been settled.

Any man going to Utah and accepting employment in any of the mines at Bingham or the mills and smelters which treat the product of said mines is filling the position of a strike-breaker and lending his assistance to the Brotherhood of Firemen and Enginemen to defeat the efforts of their fellow wage-workers to establish conditions under which they and their dependent ones may enjoy, at least, some of the absolute necessities of life.

When a settlement is reached you will be officially notified through the United Mine Workers' Journal, The Miners' Magazine and the other official organs of the organization involved.

You will also take notice that the miners at Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, are striking against a reduction in wages.

(SEAL) CHARLES MOYER,
President Western Federation of Miners.

OVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND Garment Workers in the City of New York, struggling for a living wage, tells the glowing story of our wonderful *prosperity*.

CARRIE NATION believed in "direct action" but Carrie is dead and the liquor traffic which she attempted to destroy with a *hatchet* is more prosperous than ever.

MORALITY is the outcome of the social conditions of man, and it is a mistake to attempt to improve the morals of the people without improving the environments by which their actions are conditioned.

You cannot, for instance, love your neighbor and at the same time compete with him in the labor market, in business or in any other field of human activity where the struggle for existence is fought, and where the victory of one often means the utter ruin of more than one other.

You cannot be really truthful in a world where the consummate liar carries off the prize amid the plaudits of the many, and truthfulness is only too often considered a badge of inefficiency and of lack of capacity for business.

You cannot even be honest, in the strict sense of the word, in speech and action, as long as hypocrisy is called politeness and regarded as an indispensable requisite of any person pretending to good manners, refinement and culture.—Buffalo Socialist.

DURING THE YEAR 1912, more than 10,000 employés were injured while pursuing their various trades and occupations.

The safety of human life commands but little attention from economic masters

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THE I. W. W. has practically resolved itself into a *lunch ticket* for a number of professional skates who lost their usefulness in the real labor movement, and an *agency* for soup funds for those who are too *tired* to work.

CALIFORNIA has one Socialist in the Legislature.

In the year 1915 there will be others of his political faith, for such men as Otis and his confederates are making workers do some thinking in the Golden State.

DURING the past year, the courts granted 100,000 divorces, which left 70,000 children without parental supervision. In all probability, the vast majority of these people who resorted to the courts to break the bonds of wedlock will exclaim, "Socialism would destroy the home!"

THE STRIKE in the Porcupine Mining district of Ontario, Canada, still continues, and the strikers feel confident of ultimate victory.

The outrages perpetrated by the gunmen imported by the mine operators have failed to dampen the ardor of men who believe that dauntless determination can conquer the injustice of economic masters.

WILLIAM ROCKEFELLER is a citizen of the United States.

All citizens of the United States are supposed, in fiction, to be equal before the law.

But Mr. William Rockefeller is blithely sailing away for Honduras.

Meanwhile his lawyers have accepted, for him, a summons to appear before the senatorial money trust investigators. His attorneys will appear for him and answer for him!

How lively for William Rockefeller!

During many days and nights United States officers searched for William Rockefeller. He declined to allow service of a summons. He proved that he was superior to ordinary mortals before the majesty of the **law.**

He proved that old saying about equality to be sheer nonsense!

Had William Rockefeller been just Bill Plainman he would have been yanked out of his shanty and hauled away in a patrol wagon. He would not have been allowed to answer a federal summons through a lawyer, and to appear in the person of a lawyer.

He would not have sailed away to the balmy breezes of Honduras!

Can it be possible that there is any lesson for the workers in this little jaunt of Mr. Rockefeller?—California Social-Democrat.

SUPREME COURT Justice Blackmar of Brooklyn, New York, has upheld the constitutionality of the law limiting the hours of women to fifty-four per week. Judge Blackmar, in rendering his decision, said:

"The development of the industrial life of the nation, the pressure of women and children entering the industrial field in competition with men physically better qualified for the struggle, has compelled them to submit to conditions and terms of service which it cannot be presumed they would freely choose. Their liberty to contract to sell their labor may be but another name for involuntary servitude created by existing industrial conditions.

"A law which restrains the liberty to contract may tend to emancipate them by enabling them to act as they choose and not as competitive conditions compel.

"All these considerations are for the Legislature, and for the Legislature alone. It is only where the statute controls conduct in matters plainly and obviously indifferent to the welfare of the public or any portion thereof, that the courts can pronounce the act violative of civil liberties. Certainly this is not such a case.

"Laws which may be meddlesome interferes with the liberty of the individual in a primitive state may, in a highly organized society, become essential to public welfare, or even to the continuance of civil liberties themselves."

An appeal has been taken to a higher court.

OUT IN CLEVELAND a big tabernacle is being built to accommodate the crowds which are expected to attend "union services" to be held there within the next few weeks. The job is being done by scab labor.

The preaching will not be done by a scab parson. Heavens, no! He will be one of the very highest priced parsons to be had.

Only the portion of the work that should bring food to the working class is being done by scab labor.

Let's see: Jesus, the Nazareth labor agitator, who was crucified by the master class, was a carpenter, wasn't he? Yes. He was a carpenter.

Is it of record that he ever scabbed on the other carpenters? No. He wasn't that kind. He put in his life organizing the workers of his time.

That's why they put him to death, just as other organizers of the subject class have been put to death by the masters from time immemorial.

Well, during the big "union meetings" when all of the bankers and other bloodsuckers in Cleveland are listening to the high-priced singers and sobbing in chorus, when the high-grade spouters are putting on the soft pedal and the weepy crescendoes about meeting mother in the sky, if there is a strike meeting of the union carpenters in Cleveland, which do you think the lowly Jesus, who gave his life for his class, will attend?

Think it over.—Buffalo Socialist.

I SHOULD JUDGE by the utterances of the Old Doc that there are to be hot times in little old Washington after the 4th of March.

In a speech made at Staunton, Va., the other day, he announced in that simple offhand way of his that in his administration there would be no monopolies and no one would be allowed to get rich except by rendering an adequate service to the public.

So I should judge there will be some doings when the Old Doc takes hold. Mr. Rockefeller's income last year was $75,000,000 and his services to the public consisted of batting a golf ball over the course twice a day. So he will have to go. And the Vanderbilts, the Goulds, the heirs of the Huntingtons, Crockers, Hopkinses and the rest of the railroad wreckers drew about a billion for no services whatever. So they will have to go. And Mr. Thomas Fortune Ryan annexed the interest on $500,000,000 and did nothing except finance Harper's Weekly, which isn't a service at all, but an offense before God and man. So he will have to go. And about one hundred thousand other parasites fed upon the labor of other men and rendered no service except to exhibit their upholstered forms for the benefit of the untaught multitude. So they will have to go.

Yes, it's going to be something of a season at the nation's capital. Dr. Wilson doesn't tell us how he is going to make all these fateaters get out, but he has put on record his opinion of the man that makes promises to the country and then does not keep them, so there can be no doubt that monopoly is about to end in America and how nice that will be!—Russell, in Coming Nation.

"WHY, LIKE AS NOT, only the prospect of another prison term." Is this society's measure of the worth of a man? Would it be too "paternal" for the state to pay a man for the work it requires of him while in prison, and thus give him a real start when it adjudges him fit to return to the world? The state restrains the liberty of a man for society's good. It takes profit off the labor of this same man—for whose good?

It is hard enough for the average man, dropped from one place of employment, and without means to get self-sustaining work. How much harder, then, must it be for the man who leaves the doors of a prison, to re-enter the world in which he is to redeem himself, without money and without a job?

They said they were giving that boy his liberty when they released him from the reformatory. But they told one of society's sad, stale lies.

The boy or man who has to hunt for a job is about the most helpless prisoner on the map.

Men are every day selling their manhood for the sake of a job. They bend in unmanly attitude before the jobholder, and they take his slurs—for fear of losing their job.

Girls and women are every day selling their bodies to get or hold a job.

The prison isn't the problem.

It's the uncivilized scheme of society that makes the world one vast prison wherein the honest and industrious are eternally penalized for the profit of the lazy and dishonest.—The Citizen.

JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD of Scranton, Pennsylvania, has been found guilty by the Senate of the United States. That august body of national lawmakers has brought in its verdict charging Archbald guilty of "crimes and misdemeanors."

There were thirteen charges filed against Archbald and he was found guilty on five.

The Senate declared as follows:

"The Senate therefore do order and decree, and it is hereby adjudged, that the respondent, Robert W. Archbald, Circuit Judge for the United States for the Third Judicial Circuit and designated to serve in the Commerce Court, be and he hereby is removed from office; and that he be and hereby is forever disqualified to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States."

Robert W. Archbald has occupied various judicial positions for a period of twenty-nine years, and his record on the bench has reeked with infamy.

The Senate found that he had used his official position to advance his personal interests.

He has dealt with mining corporations and railroads and never hesitated to enter into shady transactions to enhance the financial standing of himself.

Archbald has been removed from the bench, but the system that made Archbald a corrupt judge has not been molested.

Archbald's successor will be surrounded by the same environments

and it is reasonable to presume that he may yield to the same temptations that have smirched the judicial ermine of the deposed jurist, of Pennsylvania.

Removing a judge from the bench will not remove judicial corruption as long as the *system* remains that debauches official life.

THE DELEGATES (A. F. of L. convention) evidently represented the average opinions of the members of the unions that sent them. The more progressive element cannot go ahead very far until these others become convinced of the necessity of adopting their ideas. To educate them to that point we must stay with them; accept the verdict of the majority while we continue our work of education. We may become impatient, disheartened by the inertia of the mass, but we can not go far ahead of the mass. We can only lead our fellow workers in the light by staying with them. We have the right on our side. Grim necessity will continue to forward our programs. The one fatal mistake we could make would be to sever our relations with those who, in time, will be forced to see the logic of our position. In each convention the minority, representing the real leaders, is becoming more formidable. Let us stick with them until we become the majority.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The above sentiments expressed by the United Mine Workers' Journal have the right ring and are typical of men who believe in democracy.

If the logic and arguments of the progressive element in the American Federation of Labor are based upon a solid foundation, it is only a question of time until that element will be in the majority. In this day and age when Capital is working ceaselessly to dismember the labor movement, it would be fatal to the interests of the working class for organized labor to split on the question of the policy to be pursued to achieve the best results. The progressive element can convert the conservative element, and the man who calls himself a *progressive* and who advocates that his particular craft or trade organization shall sever the ties of affiliation, has lost faith either in the efficacy of his arguments to convince, or else he concedes but little intelligence to the rank and file of the labor movement.

A Carrion Feast

WITH THE HOWLING FEROCITY of slavedrivers who have caught a victim in the act of striking back, the capitalist pulpit, press and public forum have fallen upon the manacled "labor leaders" at Indianapolis, and, feeling safe to vent their spite upon them, have taken full advantage of their opportunity. Of the two classes, we do not hesitate to say that, conscience considered, we would rather be with the poor, ignorant, half-baked victims condemned to prison, than to be with the fat, corrupt, overfed lackeys of the rich who are delighting in the feast upon their entrails.

The fact that not a single one of the condemned labor leaders is a Socialist has nothing to do with the case; the fact that many of them, including John T. Butler of Buffalo, had frequently fulminated against the Socialists as being "too radical" has nothing to do with it; the fact that they insisted upon butting their heads against the stone wall and ignoring the convenient gate of political class action, has nothing to do with it.

Two facts stand out bright and clear.

First, that if they were guilty, which is by no means established to the satisfaction of the working class, they had merely done to certain powerful members of the capitalist class what the capitalist class has been doing to them for ages.

Second, if they were innocent, which is not improbable, they merely add a few more to the long list of working class leaders who have fallen a prey to the vengeance of their hereditary enemies.

They say that the Steel Trust is the most implacable of foes, and that years ago, J. P. Morgan vowed that the last labor union should be wiped out of the steel industry. Apparently Morgan is triumphant for the time being; but the battle is by no means over.

For long, the workers have been led by blind leaders whose only resource has been to fight the capitalist with the weapons which the capitalist alone knows how to wield—the weapons of conspiracy, war chests and "starving out" the enemy.

Of late years, the working class in the steel industry, as in other industries, has been educating itself to the use of new weapons. These are the weapons of political solidarity and industrial unionism.

Morgan has gained a triumph in carrying out his threat to wipe out the last of the iron workers' unions. His success for the time being has been due to two causes: First, the control of the political, police and judicial powers; second, the fact that the workers, split into warring craft unions, persisted in helping him to win by alternately fighting one another for the benefit of Morgan.

If the struggling victims caught in the net at Indianapolis fought back, like rats in a trap, as they best know how, poor as their method was, we can but commend the spirit of militancy, even though we may at the same time regret the crack-brained idiocy of fighting a foe on his own ground, with his own weapon—violence.

The "crimes" of the group convicted at Indianapolis, if crimes they were, are trifling compared with the crimes of the capitalist class committed every day in each sweatshop of America, in each child-slave pen, in each mill and mine where the life-blood of the workers' babes is ground and squeezed into dollars to buy diamond collars for pampered poodles, and pimpled princes for the vacant-minded daughters of our toadstool aristocracy.

The lessons learned by the working class are learned in the hard school of experience. In the stress and strife and turmoil of the everlasting battle for a chance to live, the economic and ethical truths born of the class struggle are driven home. But, ultimately, the working class learns its lesson.—Buffalo Socialist.

Denunciation Will Accomplish But Little

SAMUEL GOMPERS delivered a lengthy address recently before the sub-committee on judiciary of the United States Senate, and his address was a vigorous defense of organized labor.

Mr. Gompers was still smarting from the effects of the verdicts rendered in the trials at Indianapolis and the conviction and imprisonment of thirty-three members of the Structural Iron Workers nerved the president of the American Federation of Labor to surpass his previous efforts in denunciation of the war that is being waged against the labor movement.

The following synopsis of Gompers' address was sent out from Washington and appeared in almost all the daily journals:

"If ever the time shall come," said Gompers in the climax of his address, "when government by dynamite shall be attempted (and let us hope and work that it never shall come), it will have as its main cause the theory and policy upon which is based government by injunction—personal government foisted upon our people instead of a government by law."

In closing his statement which included an assault upon employers and the Manufacturers' Association, particularly the United States Steel Corporation and the National Erectors' Association, Gompers declared that organized labor would not repudiate the Structural Iron Workers' Union "and leave them helpless and at the mercy of organized capital and insatiable, uncurbed greed for profits."

"Though all censure those whom men may deem guilty of dynamite conspiracy," the federation leader continued, "none feels the terrible consequences of the Indianapolis trial more keenly than the men of organized labor. There have been added heartache and sorrow to our already heavy burdens. The men accused and sentenced cannot suffer the penalties alone—upon them and all workingmen fall the suffering and penalty.

"But what of the conspiracy of organized capital—the conspiracy to murder the liberty of the toilers, to tear from them the means of protection by which they have bettered their condition, to leave them bare and defenseless in the competitive struggle?"

Judge Anderson, who presided over the trial of the iron workers, was referred to particularly by Gompers, when he declared that 'our whole social organization seems to be on trial."

"Even the judge who tried the case, smugly assured of personal irresponsibility," Gompers said, "fatuously declared that 'the evidence in this case will convince any impartial person that government by injunction is infinitely to be preferred to government by dynamite.'

"The worthy judge had blindly chanced upon one of the causes, but had failed to realize casual relationship. The worth is to him simply the worth of a conventional epigram—he does not know that there is a law of life just as immutable as the law of gravitation."

Gompers defended the American Federation of Labor as a force for betterment of conditions, and resented the attacks made upon it in the beginning of the dynamiters' case.

"We have been investigated," he said, "from the first insinuation that the enemies of our movement made to get the men 'higher up.'

"Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, was summoned to appear before the grand jury. Not a scintilla of evidence or suspicion of wrong-doing could be discovered."

The Federation leader referred to statements made by John Kirby, Jr., president of the National Manufacturers' Association; William J. Burns, the detective; Harrison Grey Otis, editor of the Los Angeles Times, and others whom he characterized as "enemies" of organized labor.

Launching into his attack upon the employers whom he declared persistently had fought the iron workers' union, Gompers said:

"For six years the fight went on. You say that these men resorted to forbidden methods of violence and even sacrificed lives. You condemn their methods. Of any of those who are guilty, the condemnation is true, but I ask you—were the methods used by the employers less deadly to humanity and freedom?? Each will protect his own interests."

The above sentiments expressed by Gompers show conclusively that he realizes the seriousness of the assault that is being made against organized labor, but Mr. Gompers should likewise realize that *denun-*

ciation will not halt or minimize the attack of exploiters who have decreed that the forces of labor shall be shattered, if possible. Gompers may hurl his most forcible condemnation against the means and methods utilized by employers and the combinations to which they belong, but the most vigorous objections that may be raised by Gompers against the combined efforts of organized wealth to render the labor movement helpless, will be of no avail.

The closing sentence of Gompers: "Each will protect his own interests," demonstrates that Mr. Gompers recognizes the fact that "identity of interest" between employer and employé is being exploded by the history that is being written every day concerning the conflicts between Labor and Capital.

The most conservative member of labor is being forced to discard the false philosophy that the interests of employer and employé are *identical* and forced to the conclusion that their *interests* are diametrically opposed, and because of this fact, every organization of employers is arrayed against the labor movement.

Mr. Gompers, in declaring that "each will protect his own interests" must admit that there is a *class struggle,* and that being true, it devolves upon Mr. Gompers to teach a philosophy that will unite labor industrially and politically.

"Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies" will not solve the problem, but the industrial and political solidarity of labor will make it possible for the working class to enjoy human rights.

Shut Off the Revenue

A NUMBER of Socialist publications, during the past few months, have contained editorials that reflect seriously on an organization that is known as the Industrial Workers of the World.

These publications have likewise contained many articles written by prominent Socialists, who denounce the doctrines of an organization that has nothing in its armory save weapons of destruction.

Observing Socialists are beginning to realize that the I. W. W. is but a parasite that feeds upon the generosity of those who have been unacquainted with its methods of disruption.

Socialists are beginning to realize that the *propaganda* of this organization calling itself the Industrial Workers of the World, consists of *abuse* and *slander* and that the name and reputation of no man or woman is secure, who repudiates the hoodlum tactics of the professional disseminators of verbal garbage.

For the past few years Socialists, as well as members of organized labor, have been deluded by the loquacious managers of this aggregation, and when receiving circulars in glaring headlines, announcing *strikes* and *free speech* fights, have contributed generously, believing that their contributions would advance and promote the interests of the working class.

The orgies at Spokane, San Diego and other places have become a matter of history.

Thousands of dollars poured into Spokane and San Diego, and these funds were raised by Socialists and organized labor, but the recipients of these funds have not even been grateful to the men and women who parted from their hard-earned dollars in response to the heartrending appeals of sweatless vagrants who *work the workers* and *keep no books.*

Their appeals for funds did not find space in the columns of the Miners' Magazine, and for this lack of recognition on the part of the editor, he has become a target for the profane maledictions and scurrilous defamation of the beggarly mendicants who glory in singing: "I'm a Bum."

The membership of the Western Federation of Miners repudiated by referendum vote this *abortion* on unionism, and the Socialist party and every labor body in this country must take the necessary steps to strangle to death the *Indolent, Workless Ingrates,* whose *mitts* are continually stretched to receive funds from the very organizations which are calumniated and slandered by its traveling jawsmiths. The Socialist party and organized labor have made it possible for the *Hammer Gang* to live, and it is about time that men and women who believe in *Socialism* and *Unionism* reached the conclusion that the *Miscarriage,* better known as the "Bummery," should be sentenced to death via the starvation route.

When organized labor and the Socialist party, that are traduced by the professional detractors, shut off the revenue, the obituary of I. W. W.-ism will be written.

District 6, W. F. M., in Convention

Special to the District Ledger.

NELSON, JAN. 9.—District 6, W. F. M., met in annual convention for the fifteenth time yesterday and are continuing their sessions today and until their business is transacted. President Davidson, in his address, made reference to many subjects of import to the organization and dealt at some length with the matters in dispute between themselves and the operators, and for which a board of conciliation has been appointed. Resolutions asking the Dominion government to improve the present system of the savings bank; authorizing the executive to put an organizer in the field; opposing the suggested increase in postage rates on newspapers and other matters of importance is on the agenda.

Reference was made by President Davidson in his annual report to the importance to labor of the victory won by District No. 6 and District No. 18, United Mine Workers of America, in the Kruz case, which, by the decision of the privy council, established the right of foreign dependents to secure damages under the workman's compensation act and in the good work which had been accomplished by the district.

That District No. 6 was in a better condition financially and from the point of view of prestige than at any previous time in its history was shown by the report of Secretary Shilland who presented the statement of receipts and expenditures.

Amendments to the provincial elections act, which were regarded as of the utmost importance to the union men and people as a whole of this province, were suggested in a resolution from Sandon local, which was referred to the British Columbian Federation of Labor.

Nelson, B. C., Jan. 10.—Legislation providing that workers acquiring miners' phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment under unhealthy conditions may secure compensation under the workmen's compensation act; that the eight-hour law be extended to include all men working at smelters, and that the B. C. act will be amended to the standard of the Alberta compensation act, were passed at the closing sessions of annual convention of W. F. of M., No. 6.

Officers elected were: President, Cuthbertson, Trail; vice president, W. Flemming, Kimberly; second vice president, George Castele, Trail; secretary-treasurer, A. Shilland, Sandon; delegates to B. C. F. of L., Percy Johnstone and J. Cuthbertson; District 18, William Davidson; fraternal delegate.

A. J. Carter addressed the convention, also J. W. Bennett and Mr. McNiven, fair wage officer, spoke to the delegates on matters concerning labor which was received with enthusiasm. Matters pertaining to the conciliation board now sitting in Nelson were extensively discussed and some misunderstanding relative to the action of some of the locals was cleared. Convention closed by interesting remarks from retiring President Davidson on the work of the organization during his term of office.

The Situation at Bingham Canyon, Utah

Bingham, Utah, January 12, 1913.

Report to the Executive Board, Western Federation of Miners.

WHILE IN COMPANY with several others viewing the mining district of Bingham, in as far as the Utah Copper aperations are concerned, we discovered that there are six steam shovels on the ore body, of which only three are in operation loading ore on the railroad cars. Near the top of the mountain there are also two shovels, one removing capping on the south side, the other one is on the north side standing idle.

Further investigation disclosed the fact that as far as ore shipments for the previous week are concerned, approximately forty cars of ore on each road (B. & G. and D. R. & G.) daily.

This great falling off in tonnage is due to the dilapidated condition of the mills and smelters in Garfield, as a result of insufficient help in the various mechanical departments.

We were also informed that during the latter part of December, on or about the first of the New Year, there would be a marked decrease in the number of deputies employed, ahd as a result of our investigation discovered that at various points along the route twenty-five or more of the most desperate looking Cossacks that ever graced God's footstool were still on duty. This looks as though their number was not decreasing very fast, judging from personal observation, as well as other reliable sources, that the number of men employed in and around the Utah Copper, inclusive of deputies, to be not over 750.

The Utah Construction Company has two steam shovels also in operation removing capping for the Utah Copper Company with a force of about seventy-five men employed.

We have learned but little in regard to operations in the United States mining district, as it is practically unsafe for other than a

strikebreaker to try to penetrate the Cossack stronghold. But we were informed by some of the men employed there at the time of the recent cave-in, in which four strikebreakers lost their lives, that there would be an exodus of at least 100 men in the near future as a result of the unsafe condition of the underground workings caused through lack of experienced employés.

There is practically no change as far as the smaller companies are concerned; they all seem to be dragging along in the same old haphazard way.

We also understand that the proposed increase in wages in as far as some of the common labor is concerned, did not materialize.

Relief Committee: P. J. McKENNON, Chairman.

Condemned by Their Brotherhood

Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1913.

THE FOLLOWING RESOLUTION was unanimously adopted by Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at our regular meeting held January 9th, 1913:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that certain demands for increased wages made by certain employés of The Utah Copper Company, located at Bingham Canyon, Utah, and that said increase did not even reach the amount paid other employés for similar services, and the refusal of said increase resulted in a strike of the said employés of the said company; and

WHEREAS, As we have learned that all other employés of the said company, located at or about the mines of Bingham Canyon, including the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, shovelmen and all others, have ceased to work for said company, during said strike, except the men who are engaged in the operation of the locomotives employed in taking the ore from the steam shovels; and,

WHEREAS, As we understand it, the men employed on said engines are all, or nearly all, members of this brotherhood and mainly constitute the membership of Lodge No. 690; and,

WHEREAS, No contract of any kind exists between said company and said brotherhood, or the members of said lodge, or any of them, directly or indirectly; and,

WHEREAS, The said Utah Copper Company absolutely refuses and did refuse to at any time receive any of the officers of this brotherhood, as such, having business in connection with said enginemen, or to in any manner acknowledge the existence of this brotherhood or of any other labor organization; and,

WHEREAS, These members have been and are now running and firing the engines hauling the ore from the shovels, and, as we are reliably informed are the only class of organized workmen who are working under these circumstances with strikebreakers, protected by gunmen; and while it may be true that said members can continue in said employment under such circumstances and conditions without losing their membership in this brotherhood; and,

WHEREAS, It is notoriously and well known that said, The Utah Copper Company, is amassing colossal fortunes in paid dividends every month, showing their full ability to meet with such slight increase of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore and condemn the actions of any class of labor, and particularly of this class, who will work under the facts and circumstances, as we understand them to exist, to be degrading in the extreme and worthy of the condemnation of all brotherhood men. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of Lodge No. 690, and to the men who are out on that strike.

J. F. McNAMARA, President No. 77

JOHN A. RYMER, Secretary No. 77.

A Dangerous Enemy to Labor

THE DESERET NEWS of Salt Lake, under the head of "Enemies of Labor," had the following editorial:

"The agitators who tell the people that there is one law for the rich and one for the poor are not telling the truth. In this country all are equal before the law. Or, in other words, the law applies equally to all, and the same law is for the millionaire in the palace and the miner in his cabin. It is true that the man who has money can buy costly lawyers and obtain advantages beyond the reach of the poor, but that is not because of the law, or the government. There is nothing serious the matter with either. Those who contend to the contrary are simply telling the people a falsehood. They are dangerous. They are revolutionists who would delight in seeing the flames of civil war sweeping the country from one end to another. That is why they are raving against the law and the government. That is why they are defending the destruction of property by dynamite and wholesale massacre of independent workingmen.

"There is no war by the government on labor or laborers. The real conflict is between laboring men themselves. Some of the workingmen have taken the view that organized labor has a monopoly of all the work there is to be done, and that independent workingmen have no right to earn a living for themselves and families. And this discussion has advanced far beyond the academic stage. Men have been murdered for daring to work, and that is why the government has interfered—not against laborers, but to put a stop to murder.

"We have not a word to say against unionism, or organized labor. Workingmen have a right to organize for their own benefit. But when agitators who never do an honest day's work but live on agitation succeed in using the unions for criminal purposes, it is the duty of friends of the laborers to warn them against the consequences, and it is the duty of society to protect them against their enemies, who come to them in sheep's clothes, though they are wolves."

No one who is acquainted with the editorial policy of The Deseret News will accuse that journal of being an advocate of the principles of organized labor. The most dangerous enemies of labor are those journals that profess friendship for unionism, and at the same time hold up the *agitator* as a criminal.

Every step in the progress of humanity has been brought about by the *agitator*, who is flailed by journals whose editorials must meet the approval of industrial pirates and commercial buccaneers. A rushing river is far more preferable to gaze upon than a stagnant pool. A human being who is mentally dead and voiceless, will never leave any "footprints on the sands of time."

Christ was an *agitator*, and because the doctrines which He preached were at variance with the ethics of the money changers whom He castigated in the temple, he was branded as a criminal, crowned with thorns and finally condemned to die upon a cross on Calvary.

The men of '76 who signed the Declaration of Independence were stigmatized as agitators and rebels, but from their missionary work as *agitators*, grew the deathless sentiment that crucified regal imperialism on the soil of a New World and laid the foundations upon which was built the structure of a Republic.

Brown, Phillips and Garrison were *agitators*, hounded, persecuted, maligned and mobbed by the pretended worshippers of the *law*, and yet these *agitators* who were spurned and loathed with contempt by our *respectable citizenship* who were credited with reverence for the majesty of the *law,* kindled that flame of fraternal sympathy in the human heart that resulted in snatching the black man from the auction block and putting chattel slavery in its eternal grave.

The *agitators* in every age have stood in the van of progress, and since Christ was crucified for his work in the uplifting of humanity, and Brown was murdered because his eloquence was consecrated to the liberation of an enslaved race, it is not to be wondered at that The Deseret News, the organ of Privilege, should raise a protest against the *man* who speaks for the victims of economic masters.

The Deseret News, with unblushing effrontery, repeats the old, chronic lie that we are "all equal before the law," when even the most verdant "Rube" that ever escaped from an alfalfa reservation, knows that our courts are reeking with corruption.

The victim of poverty who is forced to steal, is furnished with a cell in a prison, but a "frenzied financier" who loots the vaults of a bank, can take a trip to the Old World, carrying in his pocket a pardon from the President of the United States.

A pauper, stealing to save himself from starvation, is imprisoned, but a Morse can feign ill health and be restored to citizenship, to again pursue the vocation of a shark on Wall Street.

The News refers to the *independent* workingman, and by *independent* means the man who has not brains enough to seek shelter in a labor organization. If to remain outside the realms of a labor organization means *independence* for the workingman, then why does the manufacturer, the mine operator and other employers of labor band themselves together in their respective organizations? Does the employer lose his *independence* when he joins an Employers' Association, and if not, then how does it follow that the worker ceases to be *independent* when he joins hands with his fellowmen in a labor organization? The employer, when he becomes a member of an Employers' Association, puts his individual interests behind the bulwarks of the organization of which he becomes a member, because he knows that his individual interests in such an organization will receive protection. The workingman with *brains,* joins a labor organization because he knows that standing alone as an individual, he can wrest nothing from the clenched grip of Greed.

The workingman who stays outside the labor organization in order to be *independent,* reads journals of the same character as The Deseret News, and is more to be pitied than blamed for his mental malady that makes him believe that he is *independent.* The News is *coarse* in its *work.*

When members of the working class, driven to desperation through the despotism of industrial tyrants, use weapons of violence to redress wrong, and in the use of such weapons take human life, the *government* becomes the *agent* of giant trusts and corporations to put the lawbreakers in prison or send them to the scaffold. But when a mine owner, through greed for profit, is culpable of an explosion that kills hundreds of his slaves, there is no federal investigation and no indictments of a grand jury to bring the murderer to the bar of justice.

The editorial flummery in The Deseret News should be consigned to the garbage can.

FRANK PANTALONA

Ex-prize fighter, who was arrested in Pueblo, Colorado, on the charge of hiring strikebreakers for Bingham, Utah under misrepresentation. He was formerly a member of Bingham Miners' Union, but turned traitor for Judas' money.

The General Strike

VI. THE MEANING OF SABOTAGE.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

DIRECT ACTION, as understood in the Latin countries, has three main ways of expressing itself. It can take the form of strikes, of boycotts, and of sabotage. The first two methods of industrial warfare are well enough known in this country not to require definition. But, what is sabotage?

"I am not going to take time tonight," said William D. Haywood, in a famous address at Cooper Union, New York city, "to describe to you the conditions in France, though I would like to do so, because I again want to justify direct action and sabotage. You have plenty of it over there. I don't know anything that can be applied that will bring as much satisfaction to you, as much anguish to the boss, as a little sabotage in the right place, at the proper time. Find out what it means. It won't hurt you, and it will cripple the boss."

Well, now, what does it mean; what is sabotage? Pouget, the French trade union leader, declares that sabotage was first intended to mean, for bad pay, bad work. As the English workers say, "Go Canny! Don't hurry." Give as little in return to the employer as possible. The employer considers labor a commodity—well, if he insists on buying it cheap, let him get an inferior article. This was the original idea; but the term came gradually to include any action on the part of dissatisfied workmen to break the machines, spoil the product of the machines, and render the conduct of industry unprofitable, if not actually impossible. Finally sabotage ranged all the way from machine obstruction or destruction to dynamiting, train wrecking, and arson. It is not advised that a dissatisfied baker worker should put ground glass in the dough, or that a pharmacist put poison in a medicine; but it is advised that an electrical worker should tangle wires or cut them; that a railroad employé should smash his engine, and that a machinist should drop a bolt in the turbines. These, or indeed any effort, criminal or otherwise, to ruin a machine or to spoil its product, would be classed as sabotage. To be sure, many of the advocates of sabotage disclaim any intention of personal injury. They seek only the injury of property. The McNamaras declared that they had no intention of destroying human life, but the fact remains that in the attempt to practice the methods of sabotage, the McNamaras were led deeper and deeper in the ways of crime and violence.

While sabotage is a new term, it describes a method of warfare that has been practiced by the oppressed in all ages. Slaves were forced to practice sabotage in some manner or other, as that was their only means of retaliation for any brutality of the master. In those countries where men are not allowed to strike against oppression, sabotage is used as a method of warfare. Where workingmen are denied all open and peaceable means of righting their wrongs, when their strikes are doomed to failure by the use of the courts and the armies, when their protests are of no avail, and all their honorable efforts fail to bring relief, sabotage will inevitably be resorted to as the one most effective weapon left to rebellious spirits. As assassination is almost the only weapon men have in countries without the freedom to speak, to write, to assemble, or to vote, so sabotage is the only weapon that workingmen have in a country that denies them the right to organize, to strike, and to picket. Like insurrection—it is the last resort. It is a right that cannot be denied. And if it is not generally used by men today, it is solely because of their desire to abide by open, humane, and legal methods of warfare so long as those methods are allowed them.

Sabotage is a product of despair. It is an acknowledgment that working class organization, both political and economic, is a failure. Turning then from organized and co-operative effort, the advocates of sabotage believe that a minority of desperate and determined men can do by violence what the open efforts of democracy have failed to accomplish. Sabotage is a return to the individual methods of the anarchists. Eugene V. Debs has well said: "If I regarded the class struggle as guerrilla warfare, I would join the anarchists and practice as well as preach such tactics. * * * I am opposed to sabotage and to 'direct action.' * * * The very nature of these tactics adapts them to guerrilla warfare, to the bomb planter, the midnight assassin. * * * Such tactics appeal to stealth and suspicion, and cannot make for solidarity. The very teaching of sneaking and surreptitious practices has a demoralizing effect and a tendency to place those who engage in them in the category of 'Black Hand' agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets.

"If sabotage and 'direct action,' as I interpret them, were incorporated in the tactics of the Socialist party, it would at once be the signal for all the *agents provovateurs* and police spies in the country to join the party and get busy. Every solitary one of them would be a rabid 'direct actionist,' and every one would safely make his 'get-away' and secure his reward, a la McPartland, when anything was 'pulled off' by their dupes, leaving them with their necks in the nooses.

"With the sanctioning of sabotage and similar practices, the Socialist party would stand responsible for the deed of every spy or madman, the seeds of strife would be subtly sown in the ranks, mutual suspicion would be aroused, and the party would soon be torn into warring factions, to the despair of the betrayed workers and the delight of their triumphant masters"

I quote the above denunciation of sabotage and similar tactics not merely as the opinion of Debs, but as the position of the entire International Socialist and Trade Union movement. There are only a handful of men, outside of France, who sanction such methods, and many of these have been excluded from the Socialist movement. Indeed, since Debs wrote the above, the Socialist party of this country has adopted the following article as a part of its constitution:

> Section 6. Any member of the party who opposes political action or advocates crime, sabotage, or other methods of violence as a weapon of the working class to aid in its emancipation, shall be expelled from membership in the party.

Fortunately, even the French workers, who at first put their faith in direct action, are now beginning to denounce some of its most dangerous forms. Especially are they awakening to the folly of sabotage. Sorel, who has been the ablest theorist of revolutionary unionism, declares: "Sabotage is a method of past ages, and it does not at all tend to lead the workers toward their emancipation. There is, in the mind of the masses, a great number of grievous survivances which it is the mission of Socialism to dissipate." Some anarchists are also growing sick of such barbarous and degrading tactics. "Sabotage," says Jean Grave, "is the crafty procedure of the feeble or the slave, who, not daring to rebel, gives a kick to the dog of his master. In order to have the right to argue with one's employer, one must not place one's self in a condition of inferiority, where he may treat you as a thief and a liar."

"La Grave Perlee" is a method of warfare similar to sabotage. This is a strike of men who remain at work, and who, with apparent zeal to carry out all instructions, conspire together to do everything wrong. Goods are labeled to the wrong address. The engineer, who is instructed to see that every nut and bolt is tight, loses endless time at every station in the most minute inspection. Dispatches are sent to the wrong place, with the result that trains stand without orders, and the whole system breaks down. The latter method is less vicious than sabotage, but the two in practice usually end the same way—in a series of criminal acts.

There is somethihg pathetic in the fact that at this late day the workers should have to spend any time discussing sabotage, and that the great and magnificent movement of the working class, which is in many ways the most inspiring thing the world has known, should have anywhere today to fight to free itself from a policy that offers a cloak for the work of "black-hand agents, dynamiters, safe blowers, hold-up men, burglars, thieves, and pickpockets." Must we admit that

the working class is yet so weak that its methods must be criminal or so childlike that it can only kick the dog of its master? The tactics of sabotage were practiced thousands of years before the working class knew the power of organization. They were practiced in England in the '30s and '40s of last century. It was the spirit of sabotage that led to the bomb at the Haymarket in Chicago. Up to the present the method of sabotage has only led the working class to riot without purpose, to violence without aim, into a helpless misery which it has seemed would never end.

Fortunately, there is no need to fear that sabotage will ever get a hold on the workers of America. As soon as the American workers understand the meaning of sabotage, they will have little use for it. Criminal methods may attract to the unions bums and hoodlums, but they only repel the working class. And the simple fact is that the American movement is too far advanced, politically and industrially, to listen long to the propagandists of sabotage. Wherever it is preached and practiced, labor organization is weak. It is a sign of infancy and mobs. It can never dwell in harmony with the intelligent and constructive organization of labor. As John R. McMahon has said:

"A gorilla might be taught to throw a brick. * * * It is easy to teach a man to throw a brick or cripple a machine. It is hard to teach him Socialism. What use is the man who has been taught to throw a brick? Give him a full stomach and he will fight on the other side. What is direct action, sabotage, after all? It seems to be our old friend, anarchism, in a new, though slightly bedraggled grab. *The mission of Socialism is to teach the workers the futility of sabotage and to show them that stupid fury will gain them nothing.*"

Sabotage has, of course, no inherent connection with the general strike. It has, however, an association. Both are the theories of those who fight political action; both are examples of "direct action," and both may be merely the outbursts of a blind fury that can lead a working class, too ignorant to think and too inert to organize, into the streets to be shot.

Some have lamented the loss to the working class of the marvelous and masterful oratory of Briand, the self-styled father of direct action. Well, I don't know what services he may render capitalism, now that he works openly in its pay; but, God knows, his work in the French labor movement has been worth millions to his present masters. It is not without sorrow that one thinks of Herve, who has spent so many years in prison, because he was sincere enough to practice what he preached, now forced to confess that since Briand turned the French workers from trade union methods and political action to anarchistic methods and direct action—the French workers have developed a party and a trade union movement "equally stagnant, with equally ridiculous inefficiency, treasuries without money, journals without readers, and have engendered demoralization, skepticism, and disgust."

Some Truth Revealed

THE FOLLOWING is extracted from the Salt Lake Deseret News:

"From the east, however, comes a report of the effect of the strike upon the Utah Copper's reduction.

"Utah Copper is still suffering from the effects of its recent labor troubles, according to George L. Walker. It is estimated that the strikes in Bingham and Ely will result first and last in a production loss of 35,000,000 pounds of copper for the two districts; that they will add more than half a cent per pound to the cost of the company's copper for the year 1912, and that its net earnings will be lower by $1.50 a share than they would have been had operations continued uninterruptedly throughout the year.

"When production wsa resumed after the strike ore had to be mined at those points where it could be gotten at quickly and conveniently. The reduced labor forces naturally delayed a resumption of stripping operations. As a result, the average grade of ore treated during December was very low and with it was mixed more or less waste and capping. The grade of the ore that went through the concentrators in December was around 1.20 per cent. and the recovery probably did not exceed sixteen to seventeen pounds of copper per ton. As a result, Utah Copper's production for the month was somewhere around 6,000,000 pounds, which is only half the amount that was being produced monthly before the strike occurred.

"This, however, is only a temporary condition. The company has not yet secured quite as many men as it needs and of course it will take some time to organize thoroughly the new working forces. It probably will not take more than sixty to ninety days, however, to get the volume of production up to the maximum of 12,000,000 pounds monthly.

"The management of the Utah Copper Company now anticipates that the work of stripping the capping from that very large portion of its ore deposit that lies on the south side of the gulch and extends up to and just beyond the top of the mountain, on which its work is now centered, will be completed within three years. Meanwhile operations will continue on their present gigantic scale, 15,000 to 20,000 tons of ore and 30,000 to 35,000 tons of capping being excavated every day. After the stripping is completed it is confidently believed that the company's copper will be produced year in and year out at an average cost of less than seven cents a pound.

"During the year just closed, Utah Copper is estimated to have produced 97,000,000 pounds of copper. This year its output should exceed 120,000,000 pounds and its cost should be as low if not lower than in any previous year in its history. Every dollar of profit that comes from the Utah Copper Company's property in the future will be 'velvet.' From the beginning the company has had approximately $14,000,000 to spend on property purchases, stripping, construction, etc., and net earnings so far have equalled this amount. With the help of its $5,000,000 income from its Nevada Consolidated investment the company has paid over $16,000,000 in dividends and in addition has built up very large cash reserves for working capital. Some time this year it will increase its dividend rates. The stock is being bought on all reactions by strong investment interests."

In the above is revealed considerable truth as to the loss sustained by the mine barons of Bingham, Utah.

The Utah Copper Company, with all their agents scattered in different parts of the country recruiting strikebreakers to fill places of the strikers, have ingloriously failed to make the mines productive as of yore, and the shrinkage of dividends must be a heartrending blow to the sharks who hunger for the usual profits.

In the western journals it has been made to appear that the mines were being operated almost to their full capacity, and some of the mine operators, particularly the officials of the Utah Copper Company, have been using extensively the columns of western journals to impress upon the public mind that the production at the mines had almost reached a normal condition.

But the article taken from an eastern publication and reproduced in The Deseret News of Salt Lake, tells another story.

The Utah Copper Company is paying an awful price in its attempt to crush organized labor in Bingham Canyon. The arbitrary attitude assumed by the mine barons, that organized labor must not be recognized, has been costly, and the losses will continue regardless of the millions that have been accumulated by mine owners, who look upon their employés as abject slaves, unworthy of the recognition of haughty masters, who desire to hold labor in the chains of servitude.

A Sad Reminder

CARLYLE SAYS the Old Guard didn't make a heroic reply to the allies when on Waterloo field the devastating hosts of the allies demanded surrender. But they should have said it. Here is a little letter, published and credited to a child in Bingham:

Bingham Canyon, Utah, December 7, 1912.

Dear Mr. Postmaster: If you see Sainta Clas will you tell that we want soom things from him this Christmas. Papa has been out of work for 2 months. The strike put us so we wont have no Christmas this year. Gladys Collins wants a doll, story book and ribbons. I want a doll, story book and handchifts and ribbons. My sister Ethel, a doll, a story book and ribbons. And my brother, Roy Collins, wants a gun, story book and pair of gloves. I wish you would tell him. I give thank to you.

Bingham, Utah, Fremen Gulch. Yours truly,

MISS LUCILE COLLINS.

I am going on the theory that the letter is genuine. It ought to be. And if it were made in the office, it deserves almost as much credit as if the author were a little child again—which is about the acme of compliment for composition.

Really, the letter never should have been published. It should have been referred to Mr. Moyer, and his capable fellow troublemaker, Mr. Wilde.

Bingham was headed pretty comfortably into the winter when that precious pair landed in Utah and began their labors for the destruction of the industries of Utah, or the mining industry was by no means the limit of their field, if they had succeeded there. And every man with a job, and every man with a business to advance, is under deep and lasting obligations to the Utah Copper for standing firm against the rising tide of Moyer's making, and successfully defeating the efforts of that enemy of men.

The men in the great camp were all at work. Thousands of them were living with their families, getting a fair pay for every day, and getting it in money. They were bringing up their children. They were buying property. They were taking their places, if of foreign birth, in the building of a greater state. Their boys were fitting themselves in Utah schools for the battle of life. Their girls were growing into the excellence of Utah women. They themselves were faring comfortably down the aisles of life toward that day when they should be too old to work, but not too poor to support themselves.

And, on a sudden, they were commanded to cease working. That meant to cease earning. That meant less and less food from day to

day. It meant flight for those who had given no hostages to fortune—or who lacked the manhood to stand by their families in the day of the distressful Moyer visitation. It meant an autumn of conflict, a time of strife, a period of lawlessness or of suspicion—and a winter the darkness of which no man but an idle laborer can know.

The pathetic feature of the Tribune's letter is not evident inability of "papa" to provide the things reasonably expected in the heart of a child. It is the survival in that child of the family cohesion; the view which includes brother and sister. There is the heart-gripping strain of the published letter. In the face of disaster, in the face of distress, of hunger, of trouble that cannot be understood, of worry that dims the eyes of mother and makes of father a different man—the little girls asks for the presents which, as sure as there is a God in heaven, she had a right to expect. And they are exactly the presents she would have asked for—and received—if Mr. Moyer had not needed coal and food and drink for the winter—and come to Utah to provide it.

In the light of the letter of the little girl, one wonders if the food of the trouble-maker is not embittered, even in spite of the luxury abounding in the home and crowding the life of Moyer. One wonders if the dreg in his drink doesn't taste of the tears of children—of desolate Christmas children—even in the hours of his maddest revelry.

He laid the palsy of his order on thousands of men. He stripped them at the entering in of winter of their inability to work. He laid shame on them if they sold their honest labor to honest men. He took of their periled and diminishing substance—and then he went away. The men may get into the winter, and out of it, as best they may. It is small matter to Moyer. And the children who looked for Santa and feel only the claws, sum up the total of the Moyer strike at Bingham. —Goodwin's Weekly.

It is not strange or surprising that a truckling lickspittle of capitalism should resort to brazen falsehood to satisfy the combinations that make it possible for him to keep his slanderous sheet afloat. At the very time when this letter alleged to have been written by Miss Lucille Collins on, December 7th, 1912, her father was an Eliot "hero" and gloried in being a *scab*.

If his daughters—Lucille, Gladys and Ethel—were deprived of dolls, ribbons and story books, it was because the mine owners for whom their father was working as a *scab*, did not pay a sufficient wage to enable a strike-breaking parent to purchase a few petty luxuries for his children.

We are told in this letter of Lucille, that her brother, Roy Collins, wanted a gun. It is not surprising that the progeny of a *scab* should want a *gun*. *Scabs* and *guns* go together.

It is probable that the paroled convicts and deputized thugs, armed and paid by the mine operators, planted the *murder spirit* in the breast of the boy who yearned for a weapon of blood on that anniversary, when pulpits proclaimed: "Peace on earth, good will to men."

We will agree with Goodwin's Weekly that this letter should not have been published, but we do not agree that it should have been referred to Moyer; but it would have been far better had it been thrown in a garbage barrel or a sewer, as the letter is a coarse piece of work to poison public sentiment against a man who used all honorable means to avert a strike.

If the disappointment feigned by Lucille shook Goodwin's Weekly with sympathetic spasms, what convulsions would have seized the measly rag of Salt Lake if only the editor had permitted his vision to scan a continent, to behold the millions of children who were denied on Christmas day the luxuries of dolls, ribbons and story books?

Was Moyer responsible for the countless thousands of children in the congested districts of the large cities of this country, where they were not only denied dolls, ribbons and story books, but were fortunate if opportunity favored them with a meal from a table of charity?

How many tears did Goodwin's Weekly shed for these countless thousands, or was the pathetic flood reserved for Lucille, Gladys, Ethel and Roy, the offspring of a sire who became a "hero" when he flung his manhood to the winds and *scabbed* under the guns of the hired thugs of the mine operators?

The Weekly has become so *weakly* that it is liable to have hysteria should another *daughter* of a *scab* write a letter and deplore the loss of such luxuries as dolls, ribbons and story books.

Now, what are the facts relative to the Bingham strike?

The editor of the Miners' Magazine will deposit $500.00 in any bank in the city of Denver and challenges Goodwin's Weekly to cover the same, and the editor will prove that Moyer did not call the strike. We will prove that the miners of Bingham, by an overwhelming referendum vote, declared a strike, and that Moyer did not go to Utah until after the referendum vote was taken.

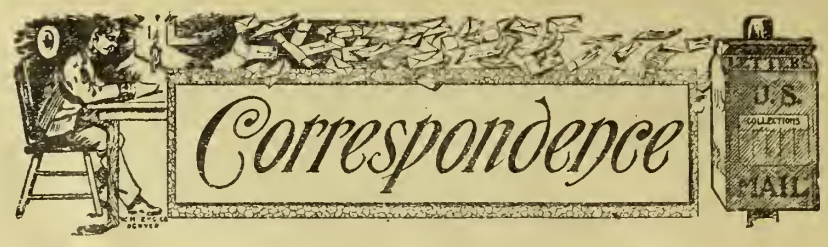
We will prove that after the referendum vote, Moyer left for Bingham, Utah, and called a mass meeting at which it was estimated 1,800 miners were present.

We will prove that Moyer appealed to that mass meeting to postpone the strike until he used every effort to bring about an honorable settlement.

We will prove that Moyer used all honorable means to have a conference with the mine operators, but that he was ignored by the industrial czars, who absolutely refused to give organized labor any recognition.

To be brief, we will forfeit $500.00 if we fail to prove Goodwin's Weekly a *liar*.

Put up or shut up.



NOTICE TO BINGHAM MINERS' UNION.

Due card issued by Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 to John Hewitt, found at Big Creek, California. Address N. N. Enemark, Kennett, California.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Globe, Arizona, January 16, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please put notice in The Miners' Magazine as membership card of Brother Nick Nylund lost or stolen and the card was paid up to the 1st of February, 1913; and have all secretaries be on the lookout for the same. Fraternally yours,

(Seal) SECRETARY OF NO. 60, W. F. OF M.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES OF W. F. M.

Hancock, Michigan, January 13, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in The Magazine: Secretaries and members of Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to Domenic Bianco by the Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200, W. F. M., August 4, 1912. Dues are paid to October 31, 1912. Said card was lost some time in October on some of the streets in the city of Hancock. Fraternally yours,

C. E. HIETALA,
(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer No. 200, W. F. M.

LOST OR STOLEN.

Calumet, Michigan, January 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in The Miners' Magazine:
To All Secretaries of the Western Federation of Miners: The following described cards have been lost or stolen: Niilo Martti; initiated December 30, 1911; dues and assessments paid up to December 1, 1912. Matt Nuttula; initiated January 15, 1911; dues and assessments paid up to February 1, 1912.
Fraternally,

JOHN E. ANTTILA,
(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer, Local No. 203, W. F. of M.

IN THE LAND WHERE WAR IS HELL.

By Henry M. Tichenor, the Rip-Saw Poet.

It hung above the postoffice door, and this is what it said: "Wanted—Young men to go to war"—that's how the poster read. "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men" is nothing for us to heed, for we are the wolves of the jungle den and ours is the god of greed; and the wild war whoop will never cease where the wolf whelps buy and sell—so CURSE "good will" and the way of "Peace," for ours is the way of hell! And the splatter of blood and crunch of bones and the screams of the tortured ones, and the sweethearts' sobs and the mothers' moans are hushed by the belching guns! And the vultures swoop where the carrion lies, and the demons dance and yell, and laugh at the sight of the weeping eyes in the land where war is hell!

INSTALLATION AND BANQUET.

Eureka, Utah, January 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please have the following published in your next issue of The Miners' Magazine: The Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. of M., Tintic District, held their regular meeting January 10th and installed new officers for the coming term. A large number of the Miners' Union attended the installation, which was highly successful. Mrs. Mary Edgeworth was the installing officer and Mrs. Robert Adamson put on the drill work, which was highly appreciated by all present. A delicious banquet was served at the conclusion of the work.

Following is a list of the new officers: President, Mrs. Hannah Mitchell; vice president, Mrs. Francis Simpson; recording secretary Mrs. Sadie Babcock; financial secretary, Mrs. Ida Wheeler; conductor, Mrs. Hilda Wilson; warden, Mrs. Florence Allen; trustees, Miss Annabel Mooney, Mrs. Berdeen Berry and Mrs. Thersa Virtel. Yours fraternally,

MRS. IDA WHEELER,
(Seal.) Financial Secretary Auxiliary No. 4, W. F. M.

IN BEHALF OF PRESTON.

San Francisco, California, January 9, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers—I have tried to bring before you a matter that ought to concern all of us. Some have responded to the call, but a great many of us have not. Of course if we do not think it a worthy cause, why, we should not assist it, but if we do think so, it is our duty to help it with all our might.

It is true that many of our fellows who have had the wrath of the masters upon them have had more publicity than our dear brother and martyr, Brother Preston, but there is not one deserving of more consideration than he. I have stated before that he has loved ones depending on him for support. "Hot air" will not help them. They need the good things of life, and while our brother is not able to help them, it surely is our place.

We cannot ask his masters to assist. If it is only a two-bit piece it will help. Just put yourself in his place. The awful crime he is guilty of is being true to his class, brothers! Wake up! Let us jump in and give him a lift. I do not intend to make an eloquent speech. I could not if I so wished, but I am appealing to you as union men who have the cause of the working class at heart to get in and see that our persecuted brother's loved ones are cared for: I believe that everything is being done by the W. F. of M. to get justice and freedom for him; but in the meantime his family has got to eat.

Don't waste time worrying about the misery he is going through while in a prison cell. He would die there for a principle. His heart is free, if his body is not, for he has done no wrong. So I ask you from the bottom of my heart to get together and show our brother that he is not alone in the fight. He will thank you; so will his loved ones. Yours for freedom in our time,

JOSEPH W. SMITH.

TEMPLES OF LABOR.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The name "Labor Temple" over the door of a Mormon church at Salt Lake is a misnomer.

The board of trustees, whom the workers are supporting, have some Sunday laws not unlike those made by the Puritans at Plymouth Rock.

One in particular which prevents workers from using electricity on Sunday without permission of the board of trustees. That one was busy writing a series of articles for labor's press makes no difference; the janitor is authorized to turn off the electricity and does his master's bidding.

Expenses must be kept down, even though rents for desk room go up and the workers who pay the bills are not to be considered.

Upon what meat are these trustees feeding that they have grown so great? "Woman's place is in her home on Sunday evening," said the janitor. "We do not want women around here at all. They ought to be at home taking care of their children." "But I have no children, I protested." "Then you should get married and have some, and not use up all of 'our' electricity on a Sunday."

That the Western Federation of Miners was paying rent for the desk I was using as well as paying for the electricity made no difference to this hard-shell Baptist janitor.

This Temple of Labor is a sacred place on Sunday and women should keep holy the Lord's day.

From those who style themselves labor's leaders, who are in reality labor's bleeders, O Lord, deliver us.

GAVE THANKS TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE COSSACKS OF NEVADA.

To Captain McGaffin and Men:

As an evidence of our appreciation and grateful feelings we the undersigned, employés of the Steptoe Valley Smelting & Mining Co., desire to express to you and your men our sincere thanks for the kindly aid and protection you have extended to us in the peaceful and lawful pursuit of our duties as employés of the said company during the present labor trouble in our camp.

While we regret with you the seriousness to which matters finally came before cessation of armed demonstrations by the parties who were active in causing the lamentable disturbance, we feel certain that the protection of your company has been the means of saving some of our lives. 10-19-12.

R. E. H. Pomeroy, Budd Rock, Robert Cook, Alfred Holmgren, Robert Glenn, William White, D. L. Payne, Charles Grimes, F. C. Jaccard, J. R. Kenney, F. C. Slack, Ralph Slater, Alfred Doull, J. A. Johnson, John Axelsson, George T. Cameron, J. H. Webb, J. M. Molyneux, C. C. Barrow, Mat Guzzell, W. B. Merrill, George M. Smith, H. C. Parker, Edgar Richards, N. E. Benson, P. J. Kraus, James F. Lees, C. M. Lillie, V. A. Pollock, W. A. Porter, A. E. Asper, A. E. Goodwin, Bruce Talbott, E. B. Brown, Ed Leak, I. Sutherland, Charles McGhan, H. McIntyre, W. D. Linton, Jr., D. Boyd Smith, Jr., W. C. Converse, A. Bergeri, Ed Maxwell, Harry Johnson, Frank Melrose, S. B. Dunlap, H. B. Dunlap, R. L. Henry, Alma A. Ellis, Thomas Epling, M. Cahill, Charles S. Hollow, J. R. Ranson, Jr., J. G. Gauges, D. Arnst, F. A. Kelly, O. B. Burnett, E. Dixon, William Lamont, J. W. Sanders, L. K. Sands, L. Buboen, Charles Raby, A. W. F. Munson, Louis Ricks, W. E. Fox, Harold Maier, Charles Johnson, Fred Hall, G. A. MacKay, W. F. Remington, Paul O. Wels, S. Severini Sorensen, K. M. David, C. P. Carlson, H. E. Duplessis, F. A. Bulter, G. P. Watson, Rolle Wright, A. G. Henning A. K. Mountree, L. T. Wallace, Miles A. Morgan, Frank E. Haff, Jr., H. B. Young, R. T. Siranton, Leonard Larson, K. C. Watson. E. J. Crocker, R. E. Middagh R. A. Nebeker, Edward Lowe, Charles Olson, Andy Nelson, E. G. Stockman, Walter Mitchell, C. W. Denton, J. McDunn, W. S. Philipps, W. H. Hamilton, Charles Swingley, Eli Anderson, Gust Johnson, J. K. Welsh, James T. Elliott, J. L. Morrison, Frank Bauer, George W. Smith, C. E. Anderson, Charles Goodwin, L. T. Lewis, J. J. Carroll, R. C. North, C. Peterson, Bert Hamilton, Fred Carlson, David Crro, J. McLeary, L. D. Smyth, A. P. Wofford, L. R. Stringer, Fred Sargent, J. D. Watson, E. D. Burlingame, F. S. Miller, Otto J. Theis, H. Bayliss, W. W. Bilton, D. A. Quinn, John Leddy, C. A. Reily, John Welde, Burton S. Craig, Joe Howartt, F. E. Jameson, George F. Waddell, Charles Ziegler, J. C. Kinnear, C. W. Bagwill, R. P. Lamborn, R. W B. Richard, James Couzens, Lindsay Duncan, H. B. Leyson, Lloyd E. Ginter, T. G. Smith, P. H. Liddle, K. E. Voorhes, G. S. Holgate, L. M. Crawford, Thomas Neilson, E. E. Kime, C. H. Clark, George Westby, Ross C. Finley, H. E. Blake, G. E. Westenrider, J. H. Nyce, M. C. Shallenbarger, W. J. Bain, S. E. Alvard, Joe O. Long, Edgar Folsom, J. C. Barrowman, William Barrowman, A. Brewster, A. A. Johnson, O. E. O'Hara, E. A. Tuttle, T. W. Fraser, George Papamichalis, A. C. Hitt, Ed Ledde, Math. Schaefer, Neal McCarthy Olaf Viken.

Billy Mills, working in the drafting department, refused to sign it on the ground that it was an outrage.

(The above named parties gave thanks to the captain of the Cossacks of Nevada. Such servility and cringing sycophancy becomes disgusting to every man whose blood has not turned to water. Such crawling creatures lack the stature of manhood and are the voluntary slaves of capitalism, willing to pay tribute to uniformed Hessians, the armed hirelings of industrial tyrants, who use the state to hold labor in chains.—Ed.)

MY COMRADES.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

In the kindergarten class in economics there are fifty-seven varieties of comrades, ranging from a cross between a Progressive and a Prohibitionist to those of the "Eat 'Em, Pete" variety.

Each one feeling that he is following the fellow who first mixed wine and water at a big feed, about the time concrete was first introduced and carpenters were put on the list of track walkers without pay, the Lowly Nazarene having foresight picked up another trade and joined the bartenders' union, my comrades having read two ten-cent pamphlets cannot see that each and everyone must live his or her life as best they know how until they learn from experience a better way.

They would impose their slave ethics and capitalistic views on everyone they came in contact with if they would allow them. Also they wish you to accept their exclusive cut-and-dried plan of how to run the co-operative commonwealth, when they might be busy on themselves with a mental housecleaning. It is a mortal sin to disagree with them and a crime to say so in public.

They insist that you shall tell them what kind of money we shall use in the co-operative commonwealth and if you reply, "Anything live and useful," their thoughts turn to lice, and they go away greatly offended, resolving to put you out of the movement, even though they must lie and vilify one to do so, not knowing that any sincere man or woman not afflicted with "jobitus" is with the common herd until they own the common things of life, including brains.

You must wave the red flag twice in awhile, wear a red button in your coat lapel, have a red card instead of a scapular around your neck or you are not really a comrade, according to those who give nothing to the movement themselves but abuse.

You should, if you are a speaker, have a brass band to advertise you en route; also posters contalning a photo of yourself when you were sweet sixteen; also you must charge at least $10 a lecture, or $20 shows you have ability and they may be able in time to get in with the chautauqua. The Choctaw tribe is wise and will have none of this type of book punchers.

To get out of one's "private car" unannounced is nothing short of treason. One dare not climb on a truck in a factory or shop, or soap box without the permission of this new kind of constables, as this will "hurt" the movement. This way of doing things is womanly but not lady-like and we must go back to the days of Parasitic Lazies by all means.

The literature you peddle must be passed upon by each local board of censorship and if your books do not say that the cow is the most important animal of all to us rough necks who desire to operate the commonwealth, then one should write some more books that do say so.

One should not say that a society shell has not brains enough to give her a headache; you should say the system is responsible for cornering all the brains, so when the society shell was born there was none left to put in her head.

As all organizations, political and industrial, are only so strong as the members possess initiative, imagination, intelligence and self-reliance, is it not time we started to develop these qualities in our comrades, rather than attempt to destroy them in those who are so fortunate as to possess these precious gifts the gods bestow on so few?

HAIR-CUT REFORMER.

(Copyright retained.)

It was a bloody war by which England opened the Oriental door for the prosperous opium trade. A new grafter class soon after grew up around the harbors whereby opium was imported to Holy China. The graft was successful because their customers were very ignorant of the value of opium and the grafters soon raised up from poor peddlers to burghers, later becoming modern class of capitalistic merchants.

Of course, all the mandarines used opium as much as possible and exchanged their treasures of gold, precious stones, silks, etc., for opium. It became the fashion among the aristocratic class, or, commonly speaking, the "high-toned" class, and consequently the opium dealers became a very powerful class in China; they almost got the whole administration under their control. The imperial throne strongly favored them, and why not? They were so rich and opium so miraculous, and so so.

But, mind you, the opium trade reached a limit at last, because the common people were too poor to buy their stuff, as they had nothing to sell to get even the price of opium. Now that was the condition of times when the hero of this story rose into greatness as a reformer. He was born a cheap coolie and sold to a wealthy French diplomat to serve his family in Peking. While there he learned that "pale-face-men" paid well for loose hair. He soon made his escape and began selling loose hair to Europeans. His business became prosperous; loose hair didn't cost much; it could be obtained by cutting the cue from the skull of dead poor chinamen, and the clipper could be paid with a few drops of opium.

Later, when the loose hair trade grew into a great wholesale exporting business, they would often rob in the shade of the suburbs, and ofttimes they made the mistake of cutting off the head from coolies who opposed the "unlawful" hair-cutting.

Oh, well, coolies are nobody anyhow, and the wise policemen understand that by keeping the coolies peaceful, a live business is left "untouched." To be sure, the police judge must punish every one of the coolies who dare appear in public without the lawful long hair.

So now you understand that such extensive exporting of loose hair must surely reach a limit at last. Then this clever merchant begins to agitate a new reform, why not the Chinese wear short hair as well as Europeans? When he himself went to meet the common people he showed them that he had short hair and told them it was to be the latest style, adopted by the highest class.

Of course when he was to meet a high mandarine or when he had an audience with the secretary of the administration he would need to have a long cue, but that was easy; he well knew how to wear a wig of long false hair. After this continued agitation—thanks for the progressive administration—came forth the imperial manifesto giving the people liberty to wear short hair, which style spread over the country quickly from one city to another, thus the wholesale exporter had a "good" year.

But after all the coolies' hair was exported, another great crisis arose in the wholesale hair business.

But the common people throughout the country had long hair and were willing it should remain so, as country people the world over rather cling to the old fashions.

The short-hair agitation could not turn their minds as quickly as it should be, and so the pernicious manifesto did not affect these soon enough; consequently our brave, active hair wholesale man and short-haired reformer hired a mob of short-haired coolies, armed them and sent them through the country to civilize the people by cutting their hair. The same tactics were used before, when they robbed the hair in the shade of the suburbs while they often missed and cut off the head instead of the hair.

Note.—The short-hair story is written as an example of how every capitalist is a reformer, and the tactics they use all the world over, not only in China, but in every country.—Adolph Salmi.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Jan. 15.—Financial rottenness such as could exist in no other city of the United States, but flourishing in the shadow of the Capitol and protected by the lax regulations which influence with Congress has been able to secure for the District of Columbia, is being mercilessly shown up by the House investigating committee, of which Victor L. Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist, is a member.

As a result of the investigation, so far as it has proceeded, capitalists of Washington are running around in frightened circles and members of Congress are begging the committee to let up. The committee is threatening to go into a general investigation of financial and real estate affairs in the District of Columbia.

The financial twists and turns by which a number of slick gentlemen in Washington have been able to turn an original investment of $1,000 into a tissue-paper appearance of $2,000,000 of prosperity would be amusing except for the fact that thousands of innocent investors all over the country stand to lose lose heavily in the operations of the wily promoters under fire, whereas the rascals probably will get off scot free with the booty. Representative Berger's mail is heavy with letters from victims—widows among them—who have invested their entire savings in the stock of the Central Fire Insurance Company and the First National Fire Insurance Company—the two concerns being investigated.

The shady transactions involving some of the best known capitalists in Washington, including a couple of federal judges, would probably never have become public except for the fact that two schools of sharks in Washington began fighting each other. For years, protected by influence in the House and Senate, the sharks had been getting a fat living off the swarms of suckers which are always swimming around in the sharks' feeding grounds.

But a new school of sharks recently invaded an old school section of the bay; one of the new school began to fight for a juicy mullet in the guise of the chairmanship of the Wilson inaugural committee; and then the

two schools began fighting each other! Observing the blood on the surface of the water, some inquisitive congressmen demanded to know what was going on underneath, and the investigation followed.

Some months ago four Washington men with itching palms but small resources paid $250 into a pool and secured an option on a corner property in the heart of Washington's business district. Unable to swing the deal with this small capital, they found two others with more means, and the pool was raised to $10,000. With this sum they were able to put across a deal, buying the corner for $18 per square foot—or a total of $400,000—and selling it later for $23, or $510,000—a neat little profit of $110,000 for a few weeks' work. The buyer was the Southern Commercial Congress, supposed for many months to be a sort of Chamber of Commerce for Dixie Land—but now shown up to be another aggregation of promoters out for the money. In buying this property from the original option holders the Commercial Congress put in only $50,000 cash to secure the title.

Then there was organized the Southern Building Association, which took the corner from the Commercial Congress, borrowed $800,000 and put up a fireproof office building, known as the Southern building. The building was opened in 1911.

But the building company was unable to hang onto the building for want of funds to swing the proposition, and it decided to sell.

Meanwhile three insurance promoters, who had fled from New York state rather than face an investigation by the state insurance commissioner, came to washington, bought an old fire insurance company, known as the Commercial, and proceeded to enlarge it as a money-making proposition according to the best methods of wildcat promoting.

This they were able to do because of the lax regulations in the District of Columbia, and the sucker-feeding proving so good, they proceeded to organize another company of the same character known as the First National to catch what suckers the Commercial stock missed. De luxe promotion literature of the best Roycroft composition and deckle edge was put out, showing the fabulous profits to be made by investing in fire insurance stock. In loud type this literature set forth that the leading fire insurance companies paid forty-one per cent. dividends, being careful, however, to refrain from promising this profit to prospective investors and thus avoid running foul of the postoffice, but allowing that impression to sink into the mind of a careless reader. As a matter of fact, legitimate fire insurance in the last ten years has been a losing game because of the great San Francisco and Boltimore fires—but the literature failed to mention this trivial fact.

The bait took, and the sharks began gathering in suckers by the thousand. In a short time they had sold two million dollars in stock—all by mail.

Nevertheless, because of extravagance in management, the companies began to lose money. As a starter the three promoters took $75,000 as their commission. But while this $75,000 was a dead loss to the companies, nevertheless they declared a twelve per cent. dividend to keep up the price of stock. The dividends were paid out of the moneys received from stock sales.

The companies, however, needing a method for covering up this loss, and the Southern Building Company also needing financial assistance, met almost providentially, and at once saw that they could be mutually profitable to each other. So the insurance companies, using stock as a great part of the purchase price, bought the equity in the building, which went into the sale at a valuation of $1,540,000. This was on October 29th last. Two days later the insurance companies listed this building in their assets at a valuation of $2,000,000, and, although they actually owned but an equity in the company, they listed the entire sum of $460,000, which they had added to the purchase price, as an actual increase in their assets. due to the increase in value of the real estate ownd by them! This paper profit the companies divided fifty-fifty, each adding $230,000 to its book assets, thereby covering up its losses. Then both companies announced a rise in the price of stock.

The transactions assume importance because prominent men have loaned their names to the companies. On the promotion literature of the First National appears the names of Justice G. W. Atkinson of the United States Court of Claims; Justice Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; Robert N. Harper, bank president and the first man convicted under the pure food law; E. E. Jordan, a banker; Henry C Shober, a prominent official in the Interior Department; Robert J. Wynne, former postmaster-general.

Jordan, in December, was a strong candidate for the Wilson inaugural chairmanship. To injure him, a member of the opposing school of sharks, the Real Estate Ring of Washington, complained about the insurance companies' transactions. Jordan was not nominated inaugural chairman.

THE DINKEY SKINNERS AND THE BINGHAM STRIKE.

For some time previous to and until this strike was called in the Bingham district (September 18, 1912) there had been a great deal of agitation going on amongst the various bodies of labor operating in and around the mines affected. The reason for all this agitation, however, needs no explanation. as every workingman employed by Big Business in this or any other civilized country knows is due directly to economic conditions. The labor movement generally understand that there is something radically wrong with their pay envelope, as compared to the high cost of living.

They also realize that the necessaries of life—food, clothing and shelter—are gradually getting beyond their reach, and that the master is continually getting richer, while the slave gets much poorer.

As a result of such manifest and intolerable conditions a mass meeting of all the workers involved was called to devise ways and means as to the action necessary to be taken in the matter, when it was finally decided that the various craft and other organizations would take charge of whatever branch generally affecting their department. Also to appoint committees who would present their ultimatum to a joint committee, which was later appointed, and also scheduled to convene on a future date.

This joint committee assembled on the day regularly set apart for the meeting (7:30 p. m.) and to the great surprise of that body, a bona fide grievance outlining the changes in working conditions generally as well as the various other improvements necessary was handed in from all the committees involved, with the exception of the Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, the Brakemen having already turned the whole proposition down cold, their wages having been raised in the meantime as a direct result of strike.

The Brotherhood of Engineers and Firemen, or more familiarly known as dinkey skinners, who are running most of the engines employed in hauling ore from the steam shovels to the various assembly yards for further transportation to mills at Garfield, were in a somewhat different position than were their brothers in the train service who had already "double crossed" the movement.

This aristocratic body of dinkey skinners, however, were among the various organizations who took a referendum of their local membership to determine whether they were going to become involved in the movement or not, and as a result of the ballot cast, which was sixty-two votes, it developed that fifty-seven to five in favor of affiliation was placed on record. It further developed that a committee from that body was also present at the joint committee meeting heretofore mentioned, their grievance having been regularly drawn up and officially signed, with positive instructions to present same; but when asked to do so they absolutely refused, giving as their reason that unless they were assured of the support of the Steam Shovelmen, they did not care to take further action; but also stated that if the Shovelmen did support the movement that they would be only too glad to co-operate.

The committee next proceeded to positively assure this bunch of icebergs that they were supported by the Shovelmen and went as far as to place in evidence a bona fide grievance from the officials of that organization, assuring them of their support and willingness to fight to the finish. In reply to this assurance they simply stated that they did not think they would go on strike at all, as they had discovered their mistake and expressed a desire to rid themselves of the entire proceeding (thanks for the mess of pottage). The question was then submitted as to whether they would return to work under guard. The reply was that under no circumstances would they return to work under guard of any kind. The strike being called in the meantime, and at 8 a. m. on the morning of September 18, 1912, the hills that had been covered with a mass of human and mechanical energy the day previous were now covered into a veritable Necropolus.

For about three weeks following the walkout there had been no attempt on the part of any of the companies involved to resume operations. By this time the idle men were beginning to look for pastures new, and a great many were already leaving camp, the Utah Copper Company realizing that this exodus would soon leave them in a bad position in case they wished to resume operations in the near future.

They immediately proceeded to notify the dinkey skinners that they would be retained in service, and that all that was necessary for them to do was to report at the company's office every morning and that their pay would be regularly forthcoming, with this proviso, however, that they were to respond to the call to resume operations whenever requested to do so.

In the meantime the mining cops were shipping in a number of deputies and in a short time there were assembled in the strike zone between 300 and 400 of these capitalistic menials. After this bunch of industrial Pariahs had been stationed at their various posts of duty it was evident that a starting of the mines was soon to be made. And on the morning of October 10th the dinkey skinners that had, until this time, been merely reporting for their pay, were now requested to earn it, and on the following morning were called into service. To this mandate they quickly responded, and at 8 a. m. were again on their hinky dinks with hand on the throttle and eye on the rail, fast asleep, patiently waiting for that long-lost signal from that venerable knight of the pick-handle and under the watchful eye and protection of a well-instructed and heavily-armed Cossack.

Operation now being resumed, a general appeal was immediately sent forth to all the former employés that any of them who wished to return to work could do so, and that they would also be insured protection against union interference. The dinkey skinners were out in full force by this time, running their engines up and down the tracks, craning their necks in search of high balls, broken rails, open switches and so forth; also whistling warnings to the deputies who were not otherwise protected with torpedoes, red lights, nitro glycerine, revolvers, cigarettes, armor plate, Marconi wireless and a number of other modern safety appliances.

The steam shovels up to this time having shown no signs of life, it was evident that something must be done immediately towards starting these slumbering giants. Another call for volunteers was soon forthcoming, and in response there appeared on the scene four of the most depraved and dilapidated specimens of humanity that ever disgraced God's footstool or planted a miserable soul under the iron heel of oppression; namely, John, Evan, Dave and Ed Stubbs, four brothers—all dubbs. These Stubbs were the first dubbs to take the places of the striking shovelmen, and at the same time make it possible for the Utah Copper Co. to begin effective operation.

But with twenty-one shovels
And only four Stubbs
The Utah Copper must call
For a few more dubbs;
And on sending their appeal
To a dead sure winner
They were perfectly safe
On the dinkey skinner.

This appeal finally resulted in a change, some of the members of the B. of L. E. and F. being found later in the unfair ranks of the steam shovel operatives. While this change was entirely unsatisfactory to the B. of L. E. and F., and while it is definitely known that these deserters were officially dropped from their ranks as strikebreakers, they never for one instant refused to handle the cars loaded by these industrial degenerates.

Just before the close of the year it was again decided to appeal finally to this venerable craft for redress, but they still remained obdurate and absolutely refused to co-operate further with the movement, claiming that the strike had been called by the W. F. of M. and if that body thought for one minute that the B. of L. E. and F., Local Bingham, was going to do anything for them at this time they were badly mistaken. It will also be remembered that this invertebrate bunch of hinkey dinks not only worked under guard, but many of their members having also made use of revolvers furnished them free of charge by their company as a means of further protection against the union men on strike.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, January 17, 1913.

LARGEST OUTPUT OF SILVER IN PAST 20 YEARS.

Preliminary estimates of the United States Geological Survey and the Bureau of the Mint indicate a domestic silver production in 1912 of 62,369,974 fine ounces, valued at $37,982,414, the greatest output (though not greatest value) since 1892, when the production was estimated at 63,500,000 ounces, and not since then until 1911, when the production was 60,399,400 ounces, has the figure been above 60,000,000. Final figures may show an even greater output for 1912, as early estimates from the mines made by the western offices of the Geological Survey indicate a total silver production of approximately 64,000,000 ounces, or the largest output in the history of the country.

This increase in production may be attributed chiefly to the notable increase in the output of copper ores, especially those of Butte, Mont., which contain considerable silver, and of argentiferous lead ores. notably of the Tintic and Park City districts, Utah; the Pioche district, Nevada; and the San Juan region and the Leadville and Aspen districts, Colorado. There was apparently a small decrease in silver produced from the great Cœur d'Alene lead mines of Idaho, whose ores have a lower average silver content than formerly.

High prices generally for silver, copper and lead in 1912 materially added to the profits of production. The average New York price for silver in January, 1912, was 56.3 cents a fine ounce; by May it had risen with various fluctuations to 60.9 cents, by October to 63.5 cents, and the December average price was about 63.6 cents. The average price for the year may be taken at 60.9 cents a fine ounce, against 53 cents in 1911 and 1908, 54 cents in 1910, and 52 cents in 1909. It was the highest therefore since 1907, when the average price was 66 cents. The year 1912 was one of general business prosperity and buying was liberal in all metals. For shipment to the far East, especially to India, large purchases of silver were recorded.

According to estimates made by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, the imports of silver in 1912 were valued at $47,800,000. The exports of silver during the same year were valued at $70,272,000, or 22,472,000 in excess of the value of the imports. In 1911 the value of the excess of exports over imports of silver was $21,918,075.

The imports of silver in 1911 were ,as usual, chiefly in ore and bullion and came mainly from Mexico and Canada. The exports were almost wholly in refined bullion and coin, and went, as usual, chiefly to the United Kingdom, although large amounts were also sent to France and Hongkong and smaller shipments to China and British India.

A TRAITOR UNCOVERED.

M. T. GLEASON.

The above is his picture, and every workingman should take a look at his face so they will know him. He is at present occupied in hiring strike-breakers for Porcupine, Ontario. He gave his name as M. T. Gleason. I think he is also a detective. He came to Iron Mountain the 3rd of January and stayed here seven days. Then he went to Iron Wood a few days and came back to this vicinity again. While in Iron Mountain, Michigan, he co-operated with a local employment agent by the name of Carbis, who, like most all other private employment agents, has degenerated so low and lost all honor and self-respect that they will do any kind of dirty work against their fellowmen for a few paltry dollars. They do not care for anything else but the dollars they are making on their deal; business is business.

What do they care for long hours and starvation wages? What do they care if the strikers' wives and children are without bread? They have no hearts for the downtrodden and oppressed worker.

Judas sold his master for a few pieces of silver, but he had so much conscience that when he saw the results of his dirty work he went and hung himself; but those parasites that are called employment agents keep on, year after year, selling their fellowmen to greedy and blood-thirsty mine operators to be used as scabs against their fellow workers who dare to demand a living wage and better working conditions. Indeed, it is about time that we should get rid of the private employment agencies. There should be at least one State Free Employment Bureau in each one of the mining ranges in Michigan. There are now five free employment bureaus in the southern part of the state. At the last regular session of the Legislature, 1911, the commissioner of labor was authorized to establish five more free employment bureaus, all in the southern part of the state, but the establishment and operation of such additional bureaus was not entered upon.

In the annual reports of the Michigan Bureau of Labor the private employment offices are referred to as "sharks," "those which prey upon the unfortunate in their time of need," "employment agencies which run on a Shylock basis," "the unemployed suffer grievously through the mismanagement of some of these places of business;" and the one in Iron Mountain is no exception.

A few days ago I went to the employment office and asked the manager, Mr. Carbis, politely, if he still hired men for Timmens, Ontario, but when he saw me he got so wild and angry that he lost his human (?) voice for a while, and when he was able to speak he gave me the information that "agitators are the cause of all evils." Of course he had a reason to dislike agitators. It was only a day ago since he lost some of his prey. He had hired men to go to Timmens, Ontario, telling them there was no strike there, but when they found out the truth from the "agitators" they did not go.

Yes, the agitators are the cause of what is evil to parasites, liars and oppressors. Maybe the agitator Meses was the cause to what happened to the Egyptian army in the Red Sea. Elijah was an agitator and the cause of the evil that happened to the prophets of Baal. David was agitating and was regarded as a fool when he went out with his little sling to fight the giant; but I suppose he was the cause that Goliath became a head shorter, and surely agitation was the cause that King George lost his colonies and the Southern slave-owner his black slaves. It started the public schools and is the cause of everything that is good in our civilization today. And, although they are regarded as "fools," "cranks" and "undesirable citizens" and laughed at by the capitalists' hirelings and lickspits, their number increases every day, and I hope to God the day is not far away when every workingman in Michgan; yes, the whole world, will be an agitator against the present tyrannical capitalistic system. Never was there a time in the world's history when agitators were so needed as they are now, and only from the working class can the proper agitator be developed.

The fight of the working class is not a sham battle or a picnic, but a fight to a finish, and we are many and they are few, and when the workers make up their minds to get organized on the industrial and the political field this miserable system will come to an end.

The workers in Ontario, Utah, Michigan or any other place have a right to organize themselves, and they have a right to strike for better conditions. The mine operators organize to get bigger profit. Mine workers organize to get what the Republicans call a "full dinnerpail," and more besides. There are no scab lawyers, scab doctors, very few scab business men. The Steel Trust is organized, the Oil Trust, the Harvester Trust, the Meat Trust; in fact, everything except labor is well organized. They all want to have something to say about the price of what they have to sell. The worker lets the buyer of his labor power put the price himself.

Workingmen out of employment, how long are you going to continue to listen to and believe the lies told you by the employment agents and the hirelings of the heartless mine-owners? When you read on the blackboard inside or outside the employment office: "Miners wanted—$3.50 a day," you can be sure it is a scab job, because any mining company that pays that much need not go to an employment agent for his men if there is not a strike.

Don't be a strike-breaker and a traitor to your class, but join the Western Federation of Miners and help to get better working conditions, shorter hours and higher wages for yourself and all workers.

AXEL FREDRICKSON.

LABOR PARAGRAPHS.

Plain Truths Revealing the Inner Workings of the Capitalist System.

Socialism means brotherhood; capitalism means fratricide.

Capitalism has slain millions in war, mine, mill and factory. It would have slain more had the social spirit not imposed some sort of check.

Morality is a code which society has established to save itself from extinction. That Capitalism is immoral is shown from the fact that, in the form of trusts, it is now defying society.

This will not last long, for the social spirit will abolish the private ownership of the trust, and thereby Capitalism, which will be followed by Socialism.

The capitalist as an individual isn't to blame for the faults of the capitalist system. He isn't, in some cases, even to blame for blocking the way to better things. That's merely ignorance.

No amount of opposition will prevent the produeers getting the full social value of their product, as soon as they know the goal is attainable, and decide on co-operative action to get there.

Doing away with wage-slavery does not mean abolishing wages. The fault with wages nowadays is that the individuals who pay them pay short, while numbers of workers don't get any wages at all.

A healthy competition is impossible under the profit system. Competition may keep down prices, but the capitalists then look for profits in sweatings and in selling shoddy.

Anyhow, competition is gradually being swept away by trade combinations, and honorable understandings, but the sweating and adulteration remain.

While competition in THINGS is being abolished, it still continues in HUMANITY. Men still have to compete for work to keep themselves and their wives and children. That is the central brutal fact of a brutalizing profit system.

The poor will also be with us so long as the few are permitted to rob the many. Crime will remain so long as poverty, misery and unemployment last.

Under the capitalistic system human labor-power is classed as a commodity just like bricks or pig iron. That's why it is a brutalizing system.

The extremes of great wealth and great poverty, which are becoming more marked in Europe and America, are due to the gradual disappearance of the middle class, owing to the concentration of economic power in the hands of a small capitalistic class.

Industry keeps the world going. Under Feudalism, landed interests governed; under Capitalism money interests are paramount; under Socialism, the government will be industrial.

Greed is the mainspring of action under Capitalism. Under Socialism social service will bring the world along. The foundation of this service is seen in industrial unionism.

By "producer" is meant any individual who, by his own labor adds to the social value of any product. The pastoralist, drover, slaughterman, tanner, bootmaker and shopman each assists to provide the community with boots.

In passing from the land to the consumer a product may also have its social value increased by the labor of clerks, railwaymen, sailors, lumpers, etc. Each of these, then takes his place in the army of producers.

No reason exists why the workers should not act as unitedly on the industrial field as on the political. Industrial unity is required for two reasons: First, to fight, if necessary; second, to prepare for the industrial commonwealth.

Among the primary producers are such workers as miners, farmers, writers, brickmakers, inventors, etc. Each has to depend on the labor of others to enable him to produce, and each has to look to others to give his product SOCIAL value. No worker, unaided, would be of any use to the community.

Capital is wealth that is used for the production of more wealth with a view to the realization of profit through its exchange. Capital is therefore a SOCIAL RELATION expressed through the medium of things.

When, therefore, labor declares itself opposed to capital it means that it is opposed to the social relationship existing between the capitalist and the worker. The capitalist uses labor power to produce more wealth; labor declares that the worker should use his power to produce wealth for himself.

One system does not suddenly end and another straightway begin. Thus traces of feudalism still survive, although capitalism rules.

Education and organization (political and industrial) are the watchwords of labor. The education must be economic, and the organization chiefly industrial, in order to bring it on a level with political organization.

Invention and machinery are multiplying the wealth of capitalists at such a rate that they have to provide freak entertainments and freak pastimes to get rid of their surplus wealth.—Daily People.

PRODUCTION OF TUNGSTEN ORE IN 1912.

The quantity of tungsten ore mined and marketed in the United States during 1912, according to preliminary figures collected by Frank L. Hess, of the United States Geological Survey, was equivalent to about 1,290 tons carrying 60 per cent of tungsten trioxide and was valued at $492,000 besides which a smaller quantity was mined but not marketed. This is an increase over the output of 1911, which was equivalent to 1,139 tons of 60 per cent ore and valued at $407,985. The average price paid per unit (the unit is 1 per cent of a short ton, or 20 pounds, of tungsten trioxide) was about $6.35 in 1912, compared with $4.89 in 1911, but the extreme variation seems to have been less in 1912 than in the previous year. Although higher than in 1911, the price paid was unsatisfactory to the miner. It ranged from $5.80 to $7.25 per unit for ore running 60 per cent or more of tungsten trioxide, and $8 was being quoted at the close of the year. Probably more concentrates were sold at $6 than at any other figure.

The price seems rather anomalous, for ordinarily the price of tungsten ores varies with the fluctuations of the steel trade, rising and falling as the demand for steel increases or decreases. During 1912 the steel trade has been remarkably brisk and the trade in tool steel seems to have been especially good, following a reported large sale for automobiles and other articles in which much tool steel is used, but the price for tungsten has not risen as much as might have been expected. There do not seem to have been sufficient new discoveries or developments of old deposits to have over supplied the market, but it is known that a considerable quantity of concentrates has been stored and it is possible that the use of this stored stock may have prevented an otherwise natural rise. The present outlook is for higher prices during 1913.

As usual, the largest production from any single district was made from the unique ferberite deposits of Boulder County, Colorado. About 1,200 tons of ore of various grades were shipped out, equivalent to 775 tons of 60 per cent ore. The Primos Mining & Milling Co. and the Wolf Tongue Mining Co. are the largest producers in the district. The Wolf Tongue Mining Co., which works its properties by a leasing system, introduced an important new feature during the year by furnishing electric hoists free to its lessees and the company also pays a portion of the cost for sinking each shaft. The lessee pays for the cost of electric current used. It seems probable that this innovation will lead to an increase in production from the properties during 1912, unless the price should drop seriously.

In California the Atolia Mining Co., which controls the Atolia field, at the north edge of San Bernardino county, increased the production of its remarkably pure scheelite over that of 1911 and was the largest individual producer in the United States. A small quantity of scheelite was also taken out in the Stringer district, a few miles north and west of Atolia. A discovery of scheelite was reported from the west side of the Rand Mountains, but no ore was sold. A few tons of mixed wolframite and scheelite were shipped from the vicinity of Nipton, in the east end of San Bernardino county.

In Arizona a few tons of hübnerite concentrates were shipped from the dry placers and some ore from the veins near Dragoon; hübnerite ore was shipped from Arivaca to Denver, for concentration; and some scheelite concentrates were shipped from Oracle, where scheelite is associated with gold and silver ores. Small shipments of hübnerite were made from Osceola and Round Mountain, Nev., and Patterson Creek, Idaho. A small quantity of hübnerite was concentrated at Loon Lake, Wash., but none was shipped. One small shipment of wolframite was made from Lordsburg, N. Mex.

QUICKSILVER IN 1912.

Largest Output in Past Six Years.

Preliminary figures collected by H. D. McCaskey, of the United States Geological Survey, from the individual producers show that the domestic production of quicksilver in 1912 was 25,147 flasks of 75 pounds each, valued at the average San Francisco domestic price for the year, $42.04, at $1,057,180. A Comparison of these figures with the final published Survey figures for 1911 and 1910 shows a gain over the output of 1911 of 3,891 flasks and over that of 1910 of 4,546 flasks. Twenty mines were reported as producing in 1912, of which 16 were in California, against 22 producers in 1911, of which 19 were in California.

The production for 1912 showed a larger increase than was generally expected, but it is not thought that a correspondingly large increase can be looked for in 1913. Indeed, the reported gradual decline in output from some of the larger ore bodies and possible unfavorable market conditions and prospects may result in a decreased output for 1913.

Increased Production in California.

The production of quicksilver in California in 1912 was 20,613 flasks, valued at $866,571, against an output of 18,860 flasks, valued at $867,749, in 1911. It was the largest production since that of 24,635 flasks in 1905. The increase was due mainly to the yield of the New Guadalupe mine, in Santa Clara county, but also to increased output from sveral other mines. In San Benito county the New Idria mines yielded slightly less than in 1911 but remained the largest producers in America and are to be credited with nearly half the entire output of California.

Production in Other States.

No production of quicksilver was reported from Arizona, Oregon, Utah, or Washington in either 1912 or 1911. In Nevada there was a largely increased output from the Mercury mines, near the old Ione district, in Nye county, where a modern Scott furnace has been in operation and a small production was reported from the Telluride prospect, near Beatty. Considerable prospecting and development of quicksilver deposits have been reported from Bare Mountain and other localities near Beatty, and in other districts in Nevada, and the production from this state may further increase in 1913. The Shoshone mines, near Ione, were not producers in 1912. In Texas the Chisos mine at Terlingua, Brewster county, continued to make a considerable production. The combined output of quicksilver in Nevada and Texas for 1912 was 4,534 flasks, valued at $190,609, againtt 2,396 flasks, valued at $110,240, in 1911.

Market and Prices.

The market was fairly good for quicksilver in 1912. The imports were again in considerable excess over the exports and the demand was generally strong and apparently somewhat larger than the domestic supply. Prices began the year at $42.50 a flask for San Francisco domestic as the January average, rose to $44.40 for the March average, and thereafter gradually declined to the December average of $40.50—the average San Francisco domestic price for the year being taken at $42.04. The corresponding price in 1911 was $46.01.

Imports and Exports.

Exports of quicksilver from the United States in 1912 are estimated, from the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce and Labor, at 24,000 pounds, valued at $14,000. In 1911 the exports were 21,841 pounds, valued at $13,995. According to figures of the bureau the imports for the first six months of 1912 were 82,616 pounds, valued at $39,884, while for the first six months of 1911 they were 361,149 pounds, valued at $190,999. For the full calendar year 1911 the imports amounted to 471,944 pounds, valued at $381,000 in 1910.

PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE IN 1912.

Preliminary estimates of iron ore mined in 1912, based on the quantity mined during the first eleven months of the year plus estimates for the month of December, were received by the United States Geological Survey from 26 of the largest iron-mining companies in the United States at the close of the year. As the combined output of these 26 companies represents more than 80 per cent of the iron ore mined in the United States, it is considered that the condition of the industry is fairly well guaged by their production, especially as both the Lake Superior and the Birmingham districts are well represented.

The average increase in production of iron ore by these representative companies was 26.6 per cent. Certain companies showed a decided decrease in production and others reported as much as 80 per cent increase, but the outputs of such companies are reported abnormal production are not sufficiently great to largely affect the grand totals.

From the returns received it is estimated by E. F. Burchard, of the Geological Survey, that the total quantity of iron ore mined in the United States in 1912 was between 54,500,000 and 57,500,000 long tons. This quantity represents an increase of between 25 and 32 per cent compared with the production in 1911, which aggregated 43,550,633 tons. It is therefore possible that the high record of iron-ore output attained in 1910, viz, 56,889,734 long tons may be slightly exceeded, although the returns received thus far, which are only approximate figures, are not quite sufficient to justify a definite comparison for 1910. Red and specular hematite constituted about 90 per cent of the output, most of the remaining 10 per cent being divided about equally between limonite, or brown ore, and magnetite, with a very small quantity of siderite, or spathic ore.

In the Lake Superior district the production of iron ore apparently increased in slightly greater proportion than the average for the country at large, the total shipments having increased from 32,783,163 long tons in 1911 to nearly 48,750,000 tons in 1912, but there were very large stocks of ore, amounting to more than 11,000,000 tons, at the mines in the district at the close of 1911 and these stocks may have been depleted in making the record shipments of 1912.

Production in the Birmingham district, Alabama, was largely increased in 1912, especially through the large output of the Red Mountain group of Clinton hematite mines operated by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. The production in Tennessee, North Carolina and Virginia apparently has not greatly increased, if at all, above that of 1911, probably because some of the blast furnaces in these states dependent on local ores were not in operation during the early part of 1912, and in the South the inactivity of blast furnaces is quickly reflected in the operations of the iron mines.

Compared with the production of pig iron in the United States in 1912, which probably approximates 29,300,000 tons and exceeds the record production of 1910 of 27,303,567 tons by nearly 2,000,000 tons, a larger production of iron ore might appear to be indicated than has been estimated above, but here again must be considered the large mine stocks of ore in the Lake district and also the fact that more than 2,000,000 tons of foreign iron ore were imported for the manufacture of pig iron in 1912.

AREAS BELOW SEA LEVEL.

All the continents, with the possible exception of South America, contain areas of dry land which are below sea level.

In North America, according to the United States Geological Survey, the lowest point is in Death Valley, California, 276 feet below sea level; but this is a slight depression compared to the basin of the Dead Sea, in Palestine, Asia, where the lowest dry-land point is 1,290 feet below sea level. In Africa the lowest point is in the Desert of Sahara, about 150 feet below sea level, but the Saharah as a whole is not below sea level, although until recently the greater part of it was supposed to be. In Europe the lowest point at present known is on the shores of the Caspian Sea, 86 feet below sea level. In Australia the lowest point is at Lake Torrens, about 25 feet below sea level.

In Memoriam.

Leadville, Colorado, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Cloud City Miners' Union, W. F. of M.:

Brothers, we your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Duncan J. McLean, beg to submit the following:

Whereas, The unseen hand of death has again invaded our ranks and suddenly grasped one of our devoted and loyal brothers; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Duncan J. McLean this local has lost a trusted member, the wife a devoted husband and the sons and daughters a loving father and the community a respected and valued citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of the deceased brother, a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication and that our charter, in memory of our deceased brother, be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

JOHN MAHONEY,
GUS LARSON,
PETER CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Stewart, British Columbia, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Portland Canal Miners' Union No. 181, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from us our brother, Frank Bowman, Stewart Miners' Union has lost a loyal member and the labor movement an earnest champion; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Portland Canal Miners' Union extend to the bereaved mother and relatives our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting, a copy be sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication; also a copy be sent to our departed brother's mother, and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

PATRICK DALY,
C. O. KNIPPLE,
J. O. MALLEY,
WILLIAM N. McGREW,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Phoenix, British Columbia, January 12, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and has taken from our midst a true and loyal brother, Richard Peterson;

Resolved, That the Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8 extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our departed brother; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the family of our departed brother, that a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting; also that a copy be sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication; be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

SAM ELMGREN,
A. H. McPHERSON,
D. A. VIGNAUX,

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolution adopted by Trail M. and S. Union at their regular meeting December 30, 1912:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken away our esteemed brother, Michael Kelly; and

Whereas, Our late brother had at all times proved himself to be a good, loyal union man and a worthy citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to our brother's relatives and friends our sincere sympathy in the great loss they have sustained by his death; and, be it further

Resolved, That we, by these means convey our heartfelt condolence to his widow and pledge her our loyal and unfaltering support whenever she needs it, that a copy of this resolution be mailed to his relatives and copies be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine, and to the Trail Creek News for publication.

GEORGE CASTELL,
F. C. CAMPBELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

Leadville, Colorado, January 8, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, W. F. of M.:

Brothers, we, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother John Caserotti, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst brother, John Caserotti, Cloud City Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member, and the community a staunch and loyal citizen; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Cloud City Miners' Union extend the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

JOHN MAHONEY,
GUS LARSON,
PETER CUNNINGHAM,
Committee.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers---Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON..... New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Liljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Kuik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Geo. Wagner.....	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbeo
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Pago	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapal.....	Fri	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pluto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	.....	Cal. Bywater.....	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Thur	Fred Erickson....	s. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Neil Haney	{A. C. Webb .... {R 216 Labor Tem	ple	Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	O. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis...	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	J. D. McInnes...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Sat	T. J. Simpson ...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peppo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	O. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	Steve Trefon.....	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhlich.....	Mike Livoda.....	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Sun	Geo. Amert.....	S. T. Echols, 606 B	elle	St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	.....	Carl Kreider.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyte Warren ...	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner.....	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculatti....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Oowling....	E. Harper, 115 Ole	vela	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Kilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Thur	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylack ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Guettar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McOord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. O. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller...	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Supersor
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Sst	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Helena
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	Paul B. Missimer	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Ohas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	Harry Thomas...	Richard J. Ryan.	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City.....	Tues	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	W. T. Sylvester ..	E. E. Knox	136	Ely
225	Thompson M.&S.	1&16h	J. E. Donohue...	J. V. Bonner	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	.....	Chas. Rupert	Frank Froates	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod...	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan ...	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J. C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McOartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Joe Diani.....	226	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	O. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah .... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ..Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .... A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
San Juan District Union No. 8, W. F. M., Silverton, Colo. .. C. R. Waters, Sec'y
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
..... Fahle Burman, Sec'y., P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Mich.

AUXILIARIES.

Rossland Woman's Auxiliary No. 1, Rossland, B. C.....Ida M. Roberts, Sec.
Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D. . Mary Trenboth, Sec.
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ..... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah ..... Ida Wheeler, Sec.
Hancock L. Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ...Linda Wesala, Treas., Lock Box 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead. S. D.....Polly Christiansen, Sec.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. ..... Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.....Senia Jvlha, Sec

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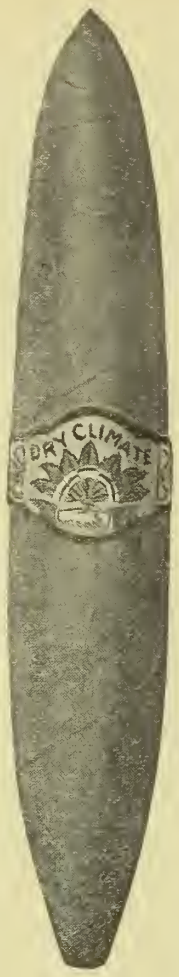

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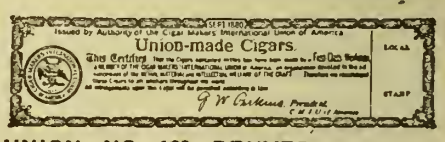

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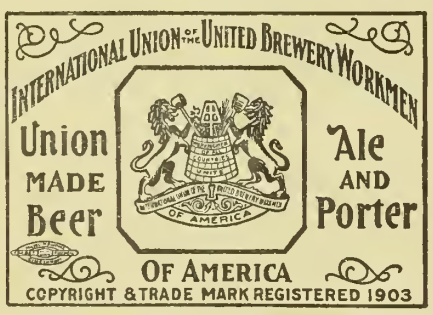
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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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$1.00 A YEAR

M I N

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JANUARY 30, 1913

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 501.

WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF

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MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, January 30, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 501
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1902, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

WHARTON MINERS' UNION No. 268, W. F. M., of Dover, New Jersey, was organized January 23rd, by Edward Crough.

HUGHESVILLE MINERS' UNION No 52. W. F. M., of Hughesville, Montana, was organized by A D. Beaton, January 16th.

SANDOVAL SMELTERMEN'S UNION No. 185, W. F. M., of Sandoval, Illinois, was organized by Mrs. Emma F. Langdon, December 3rd.

THE MEMBERS of Wharton Miners' Union, of Wharton, New Jersey, have declared a strike on refusal of the mine operators to grant an increase of wages.

THE AVERAGE WAGE of *virtue* in the United States is $6.15 per week.

Let us all exclaim: "Socialism would destroy the home.

The wage of *virtue* should be referred to Peter Collins, late windbag of capitalism, and ex-salary grabber of a faction of the Electrical Workers.

THIRTY "LABOR LEADERS" waited upon Professor Wilson last week for the purpose of securing a federal job for one Cosgrove, a "labor leader," but the professor gracefully turned down the "labor leaders" by refusing to place the "labor leader" in office

"Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies" seem to produce results.

JUDGE POLLOCK of the Federal Court of Kansas, is now slated for a congressional investigation. Pollock is the gentleman before whose court the Appeal to Reason has been dragged, with the object in view of crushing it.

Pollock is charged with being too intimate with the Kansas National Gas Company.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA now boast of a membership of 386,965.

The United Mine Workers do not believe in "direct action," "sabotage" or "hitting the ballot box with an ax," but still this organization is growing at such a rapid rate, that mine barons are realizing its power, and "direct actionists" are searching for more malignant invectives to give expression to their fanaticism.

THE FEDERAL MINERS' UNION of Minesville, New Jersey, has declared a strike, on the grounds that the mine operators were discharging men on account of their activity as union men. The union demanded an eight-hour day and the mine operators granted eight hours for all men working underground and nine hours for those on the surface, which terms were accepted by the union. But the mine operators afterwards discharged some of the most active men of the union, hence the strike.

GOMPERS AND MORRISON had an interview with Professor Wilson, President-elect, and Wilson assured the president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, that any way he could, with propriety, assist in the passage of labor laws, he would do so.

That word *propriety* has an awful significance.

When the Wilson administration takes the reins of government, Gompers and Morrison will have a clearer conception of the meaning of the word *propriety*.

"Rewarding our friends and rebuking our enemies," lack the potency to advance the welfare of the workers.

"GENTLEMEN," said the politicial candidate, "I have been accused of being an egotist. So was Lincoln. They say that I desire to become a usurper. The same charge was hurled at Washington. They tell you that I am eager to raise myself above all men. Napoleon and Cæsar heard the same charge hurled at them by the weaker ones who opposed them. They are trying to make you believe that I desire to run the world. God has been accused of the same purpose. I admit that all the things I stand for are the right things and that everything which I oppose is wrong, but how can they justly accuse me of egotism?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE WEEKLY CALL, published at Hancock, Michigan, had the following editorial comment as to its attitude toward the I. W. W.

We have been asked how we feel towards the I. W. W. We stand towards them as we do towards every other labor organization. We want to stand by them at the ballot box. If only three-quarters of the

men who toil with their hands in this country will go to the polls with us and vote the Socialist ticket just onee, they will see more done for labor in that one day than has been done striking and kieking in the last 100 years. A lot of workingmen who don't know enough to vote the Socialist ticket will be slaves and we begin to think they ought to be. Men who don't know enough to vote the socialist tieket must expeet the courts to oppress them and the trusts to rob them. No force except the ballot is required in America. The ballot falls as quiet as a snow flake. It is the gentleman's weapon. It is the clever man's weapon. It is the wise man's weapon. It is the suceessful man's weapon. It is the most powerful weapon, the most perfeet weapon, the most lasting weapon, and the only eonstitutional weapon. The man who advocates any other is an enemy to the labor movement and to himself."

JUDGE ROBERT W. ARCHBALD of the Commerce Court is now in the "Down and Out Club" with Judge Hanford of Washington.

Arehbald and Hanford were both *gentlemen* until they were found out.

There are a vast number of others disgraeing the judieiary, but as the people are becoming aware that the eourts need fumigation, there will be others who will *hit* the toboggan slide to private life.

The dog-eateher and seavenger would seorn to be guilty of some of the infamies perpetrated by the robed diseiples of Blaekstone.

BEGGING is considered disreputable and a misdemeanor if engaged in by individuals for their own private benefit, however great may be their naeessities, but when earried on by organizations it is presumed to be respectable and praiseworthy, being always done in the name af charity, though no one, save a eertain few eonneeted with these organized begging institutions ever knows what is really done with all that is eollected in this manner.

During the holidays droves of these organized beggars are to be found on every populous thoroughfare throughout the land, gathering in the shekels from the suseeptible, and as these oecasions do not come sufficiently frequent, various other expedients are resorted to, such as tag days, as an excuse to get money without rendering an equivalent or an aeeounting.

Perhaps one of the reasons these polite beggars are looked upon favorably by so many, is that we have become so aeeustomed to the idea of it being honorable to get something for nothing, that anything short of highway robbery or sneak thievery is eonsidered respeetable in playing the game, and if done in the name of eharity, the doer of the aet is regarded as a public benefaetor.

Is it not possible that sueh organizations as the Salvation Army, the Volunteers and other begging institutions are not called upon to give an aeeounting of their self-imposed stewardship, beeause to do so would expose the humbug and absurdity involved in this petty form of parasitism, whieh is simply the lowest in the seale of the whole scheme of exploitation now tolerated, beeause the plunderers are supposed to put a portion of their ill-gotten gains to some good soeial purpose?

Begging and philanthropy are but the reflex of soeial injustice and will disappear when a greater self-respeet animates and governs us in our industrial and soeial relations.—Seattle Herald.

IN A LUXURIOUS New York hotel a waiter stumbled and spilled on a patron's shirt front a bit of sauee. In a rage, the patron arose, felled the apologetie servitor with a blow, and then kicked him in the groin.

To the eredit of human nature, this brutality brought from other diners the ery of "Coward!" and the bully was ejeeted.

Had the patron simply sworn and demanded the waiter's discharge, no one would have eommented; perhaps the other diners would have felt like applauding.

A waiter must not make mistakes or answer baek. A waiter, though human, must show no feeling. He does useful serviee, but he is seldom fairly paid unless, as a mendicant, he gets his pay in tips. Our system of subservience to money tries to make of him a denatured man.

And this in a democraey where, men are presumed to have equal rights!

Can we have a demoeratie spirit in government unless we have it in industry as well? Must the workers who wait on the rieh and powerful always train to imitate the status of a slave?—Madison Journal.

The Madison Journal need not be indignant beeause a waiter in a fashionable hotel in New York was assaulted by a wealthy patron.

It is customary for labor to be treated by that element in our upper strata of soeiety, whose dignity and pride would be lowered should respect or eourtesy be shown by them to a worker who is looked upon by aristoeracy as a menial.

The exploiting and parasitie class, not only insult the working elass who make it possible for them to live in indolenee, but when the working elass rebel against outrageous eonditions, the elass that can afford to dine at fashionable hotels hire professional murderers and use state militia and federal troops to awe and intimidate labor with weapons of violence.

Labor is insulted, reviled and subjeeted to brutal treatment, simply beeause labor has not yet learned to stand together as an army against the wrongs of economic tyrants.

When labor is united, labor will not be *kicked* in a *hotel* nor murdered on the industrial field.

THE FOLLOWING CLIPPING from an Eastern journal has been ent us by Mother Jones, who for several months, has been in the strike zone of West Virginia demanding a living wage and humane eonditions for the slaves of the mines.

"The legality of martial law and the validity of the penitentiary sentenees imposed by the military eommission appointed by Governor Glasseoek will eome up in eertain eivil suits that are to be instituted this week. The attorneys for the miners had prepared a petition to the supreme eourt of the United States, asking for a writ of habeas eorpus, and were on their way to Washington when news eame that all the prisoners had been pardoned by the governor. This virtually leaves the legality of the aets of the military commission undeeided. The reeent deeision of the supreme eourt of West Virigina did not pass upon the question of whether the prisoners eould be kept in custody after the end of martial law, but left that question untouehed.

H. W. Houston and A. M. Beleher, attorneys for the miners, are preparing to institute damage suits against the governor, General Elliott, M. L. Brown, warden of the penitentiary, and all the members of the reeent military commission. It is understood that these suits will be filed during the present week.

"These aetions will call into question the validity of martial law, and the aets of the military commission. It is understood that the cases will be taken as rapidly as possible through the various eourts to the Supreme Court of the United States."

The above statement in an eastern journal shows that the United Mine Workers, as an organization, is going to find out if men ean be brought before a military tribunal and senteneed to prison from one to seven years while the eivil authorities are in operation and discharging their duties. There was no neeessity for a deelaration of martial law, save to establish a military eourt to mete out vengeanee to men who refused to surrender to the mandates of the eoal barons of West Virginia.

The courts were open and there was no insurrection, but the governor, the offieial agent of the mine operators, issued a proclamation plaeing the strike zone under martial law for no other purpose save to make the dictum of a military commander supreme.

"Mother" Jones went to Washington and brought the matter before the attention of a number of eongressmen, and when Glasscoek, the truekling tool of the coal barons, realized that his aets were liable to be subjeeted to the scrutiny of Congress, he suddenly opens the doors of a penitentiary and liberates the men who were railroaded to prison by the order of a military court.

Labor has been subjeeted to every insult and outrage, but as labor beeomes more solidified industrially and politically, the master elass that has imprisoned and murdered labor under forms of law will hesitate to continue in the infamies that may at any time preeipitate a conflict that may never end until justice has triumphed over the wrongs of the eenturies.

Hear the Mutterings of Rebellion

PRESIDENT TAFT a short time ago attended a banquet at the Waldorf Astoria, where the guests paid the trifling sum of $20.00 per plate. President Taft delivered a speech to the feasters, and in the course of his speech he said: "Let us buckle on our armor again for the battle for humanity that must be fought."

At the banquet board of the most fashionable and aristoeratie hotel in America where only *Privilege* ean feast, it sounds like a burlesque for a defeated eandidate for the Presideney of the United States to call upon the wealthy gluttons to "buekle on their armor again for battle for humanity that must be fought."

President Taft, during his official life, had an opportunity to give battle for *humanity,* but this ponderous gentleman who preseribed injunctions for labor on strike, was always found in the army of exploiters, giving battle to that *humanity* that *was* and *is* strnggling to throw off the yoke of industrial slavery.

The man who ealls upon his brethren at the feast in the Waldorf, was asked upon the Bowery some two years ago, what eould a "hungry, penniless man do out of a job," and the great statesman who shouts "buekle on the armor," replied: "God knows."

Taft, in calling on his eolleagues at a banquet to "buekle on the armor," meant that plutoeraey should stand as a stonewall against that *humanity* whieh he has frequently in his speeehes designated as the "mob."

Taft and his brother gluttons at the Waldorf have heard the mutterings of rebellion and they know that storm elouds are visible that presage the downfall of Privilege and the freedom of that *humanity* that is now held in the ehains of eeonomie slavery.

Taft, in his speeeh at the Waldorf, was appealing to that exploiting and parasitie element of *humanity* to "buekle on their armor" against the eoming battle of *Labor,* whose soldiers are demanding that industrial tyranny shall die and that *liberty* shall *live.*

Wasting Their Time

CONGRESSMEN have been holding a conference relative to a bill that provides for a restriction of immigration. The bill provides that the man or woman from a foreign shore who seeks shelter beneath the Stars and Stripes must be able to read, otherwise such man or woman is not deemed eligible for admission to the United States.

The object of the bill is to restrain the "undesirable" from becoming a resident of America.

In other words some of our statesmen entertain the opinion that men and women who are illiterate, must belong to the criminal class, these statesmen have not investigated the criminal history of our country or they would discover that illiteracy has little to do with crime. As a general rule, the most desperate criminals are made up of men and women whose mental development has reached a high standard.

But organized labor is strongly in favor of a bill which restricts immigration, on the grounds, that the army of the unemployed is continually increasing in this country.

While a law restricting immigration may relieve temporarily the congestion of the labor market, yet, such a law will give no permanent relief to the working class of this continent. Capitalism is international and capital seeks the cheapest labor market. If a bill should be enacted into law closing the gates of this country to the people of the old world, then our American multimillionaires will transfer their plants to those countries where labor is cheap, for under the present industrial system, the only matter at stake with the exploiter, is *profit*. Our statesmen should not quibble on the question of the illiteracy of the foreigners who seek the shores of this country, for the statistics of the United States show that we have 6,000,000 illiterates in America, and that one in seven of all children between 10 and 14 years of age, are not in school according to the Child Labor Bulletin.

Our statesmen are wasting their time on measures that mean nothing to the great mass of the American people.

Labor is in the chains of wage slavery, fought by all the combinations of wealth, and unless our national lawmakers give some serious attention to the conditions that are making men desperate, there will be a conflict in this country, that will be more disastrous than the bloody struggle that shook this country in '61.

The People Have Spoken

THE TIME is close at hand when President Taft will retire to private life. During the past few weeks there has appeared in the public press statements to the effect that President Taft aspired to a seat in the Supreme Court of the United States, and it is further claimed that it is the ambition of the retiring incumbent of the White House to wear the robes of the royal judiciary at Washington. The daily press has likewise declared that President-elect Wilson was anxious to satisfy the ambitions of "Injunction Bill" and that if the opportunity presented itself he would clothe Taft with the judicial ermine of the Supreme Court of the United States.

President Taft has been repudiated at the polls by the citizenship of this country.

No man, who ever occupied the presidential chair in the history of this country, has shriveled to such political insignificance as the heir of Roosevelt.

Regardless of this fact, Professor Wilson, the Princeton Pedagogue, threatens to place on the Supreme Court the defeated candidate of a shattered Republican party, who only received eight electoral votes.

President Taft was true to plutocracy and loyal to Big Business.

The mighty bankers, powerful railway magnates and commercial princes looked upon him as "safe and sane," and his appointment by Wilson as a member of the Supreme Court would meet the unanimous approval of the giant highwaymen who use courts to legalize their robbery.

But the Princeton Professor, who has threatened *Predatory Wealth* with a *gibbet*, should hesitate ere he appoints a man as a member of a court, whose dictum makes a *gibbet* look like a *toy* and whose official record on the bench and as President of the United States clearly prove that he is a *stand-pat* advocate and upholder of a system of government that enriches the few at the expense of the many.

The people of the United States have spoken at the polls and relegated Taft to the scrap-heap, and if Wilson believes in Democracy he will gracefully yield to the expressed will of that vast majority of voters, whose ballots have decreed that Taft shall lead the "simple life."

The Russianizing of Northern Ontario

THE COSSACKS of the Czar would feel perfectly at home these days if they could but be imported to do police duty in the mining camps of the Porcupine district. In fact, it is probable that the Ontario guards could run off a few tricks that would make them green with envy.

The word has gone forth that the miners' strike must be crushed. no matter what the methods employed, so long as the object aimed at is ultimately accomplished.

Never before in the history of any province in Canada has there been such an utter disregard of the constitutional rights of the people.

Flagrant outrages have been perpetrated by the so-called guardians of law and order.

Peaceable and inoffensive strikers have been summarily arrested, convicted, and heavily sentenced for no apparent breach of the law whatever.

The provincial police have shown themselves to be just as brutal and lawless as the notorious Thiel gunmen, whose atrocities so aroused public sentiment that the provincial authorities were forced to take action.

In fact, so pronounced and infamous have these breaches of constitutional law become that it is now imperatively necessary that *an emphatic and united protest shall be forwarded to the attorney general of Ontario,* by the organized labor movement of the province, demanding an immediate investigation, and that the rights of the striking miners must be safeguarded and respected

To show to what an extent the Russianization of the mining districts of Ontario has been carried on, it is only necessary to review a trial that occurred in the Porcupine district on January 1, when four prisoners were summarily convicted and sentenced by Magistrate Torrance. Following is an outline of these notorious cases:

The four prisoners—Ivan Trochyn, Milo Jakszic, Heyhori Propir and Adolph Louisberg—were arrested December 20, on arrival of train 47, from Toronto.

Milo Jakszic, a Crotian, was at the station to meet a friend, who had telegraphed from North Bay that he would be on the train. Not seeing him, he was in the act of entering a car to look for him, when he was stopped and *thrown from the steps of a car by a provincial policeman and placed under arrest.*

This evidence was thoroughly corroborated by reputable witnesses. Ivan Trockyn, a Russian, was imported from Sudbury through gross misrepresentation on December 15, but, upon learning of the labor conditions in the camp, refused to go to work.

On the evening in question, he proposed going to Timmins on train 47, for the purpose of getting his baggage, which was being withheld by the Hollinger Mining Company until he paid them his fare from Sudbury. He purchased his ticket at the office and walked to the train.

On approaching the steps of the car, Jakszic was thrown violently against him by the constables, and he threw out his hands in an endeavor to keep from falling. *He was violently seized, beaten, and arrested.*

When asked by the crown prosecutor why he had not gone to work at the Hollinger mine, he replied that it was as well to be held a prisoner by the police as to be forcibly detained in the mine and held in practical peonage or enforced servitude.

Hoyhori Propir, also a Russian, came on the station just as the train was about to move out. Being surprised to see his fellow countryman being held by the police, he approached, placed his hand on his arm and asked him: *"Where are the police taking you and why?"*

Propir was also placed under arrest and clubbed by Inspector Calbick and another constable and dragged to the police sleigh.

It was clearly evident from the evidence that he was innocent of any intent to interfere, and could not understand why he was clubbed and arrested.

Adolph Lundberg, a big, innocent, good-natured Swede, was a stranger in camp, and had few acquaintances. On the night in question he walked to the station, after supper, to see the train arrive, as this is quite an event in camp.

He saw that there was some kind of a mix-up as the train was moving out, but took no part in it, and started for home to avoid trouble. On passing the police sleigh, which was standing in the road, somebody in the crowd pushed him; he slipped in the snow, and to save himself from falling, threw out his hands, grabbing the horse's head, to steady himself.

A policeman rushed at him and, thoroughly frightened, he started to run for home, and was fired at by Constable Smith, of South Porcupine. He fell in the snow, was roughly handled and taken to prison. *All these facts were fully corroborated by impartial witnesses.* The police failed to establish a case of concerted action by the people at the station, and tried hard to bring out an admission that somebody

connected with the union had instructed the men to obstruct the police, but lamentably failed.

The counsel for the defense forced from them the reluctant admission that the people were as orderly as on several previous occasions when they had been at the station upon the arrival of trains; that several times the crowd was as large, and no occasion occurred to cause arrests.

It was admitted the men were within their rights in boarding the cars, with or without tickets. The police also admitted they had never before attempted to prevent the free entrance of the public to said cars.

In summing up the case for the defense, counsel asked that the prisoners be discharged, and that *the provincial police be censured by the court* for their unwarranted and unprecedented action in preventing peaceable people going about their ordinary pursuits, thus causing any disturbance there was at the time.

The crown attorney did not make a strong plea for punishment for the prisoners, but apparently wanted the action of the police to be upheld, but expressed a desire to see the so-called leaders in the toils of the law, probably with the idea that it might help to break the strike.

It was also apparent that the court was anxious to grab the men who were active in the interests of the union; but, according to his own statement, the magistrate proposed to deal leniently with the misguided prisoners, and showed his keen sympathy by handing each a six months' sentence in the central prison at Toronto.

On the opening of the proceedings, December 31, the opposing counsel had a verbal set-to over the question of whether the men should have a preliminary or summary trial. The counsel for the defense had just come into town, and it was his understanding of the cases that the prisoners had the privilege of going before a judge and jury, if they so elected, and three of the prisoners did wish to do so. The crown attorney opposed this method of dealing with the cases, and *the magistrate decided that the cases would have to go to a summary trial,* the defense entering an objection in the records.

The defense also asked for a change of venue on the grounds that the magistrate had stated on a previous occasion, in a case of unlawful assembly, that he would give the next person coming before him on a similar charge the full limit allowed by law; also on the ground that the offense, if any, had occurred in another township, and it would be proper to transfer the case to the magistrate for that township. However, some legal clause was found somewhere that would allow him to try cases occurring within 500 yards of the township line, and as this case was within that limit, he insisted on trying it.

No need to comment on this. You can see the way things were framed up.—The Banner.

State Workmen's Compensation Legislation

Immediate Legislative Program: Aid in the enactment of additional state laws providing just systems of compensation or insurance against industrial injuries.

The history of workmen's compensation legislation in the United States has been short and uneven, but with a decided trend toward stability. Only ten years ago, in 1902, Maryland enacted the first compensation law in the country, a law relating only to accidents in coal mines. It was promptly declared unconstitutional.

Nothing more was done for seven years. Then in 1909 Montana enacted another coal mine act. This survived for two years, and in November, 1911, went the way of its Maryland predecessor. But in 1909, commissions on workmen's compensation had been appointed in Minnesota, New York and Wisconsin. In the two last named states the investigations bore fruit in compensation laws. In New York the compulsory act of 1910 was declared unconstitutional on the first case tried under it, in March, 1911. An elective compensation law, passed in New York in 1910, is still on the books, but is a dead letter, only one employer having elected to come under it. In Wisconsin an elective law was enacted in 1911.

Despite the rather unsatisfactory outlook at the beginning of 1910, the compensation idea had so far grown in favor that the year saw no fewer than eight more state commissions studying the problem. In Maryland a second coal mine act was passed. As a result of studies by the commissions, bills were introduced in all eight states, as well as in four where there were no commissions. The results were gratifying. Elective state insurance laws were enacted in 1911 in Ohio and Massachusetts; a compulsory state insurance law in Washington; elective compensation laws in California, Illinois, Kansas, New Hampshire and New Jersey; and a compulsory compensation law in Nevada. In Missouri and Montana the commissions' bills were not enacted into law. The year 1911 thus closed with twelve state accident insurance or compensation laws either in force or enacted and about to go into effect.

While the Legislatures of 1911 were occupied with this mass of legislation, a new set of state commissions, ten in number, were put to work. The Michigan commission made its report, and the law was enacted in 1912. In the same year a law was secured in Maryland, where the commission measure had previously failed to carry, and Arizona and Rhode Island enacted laws without having had any commission. The 1911 commissions in Iowa and Pennsylvania have published their reports and the texts of proposed laws. In the other seven states having commissions in that year—namely, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Nebraska, North Dakota, Texas and West Virginia—no reports have as yet been published.

Of the forty-eight states in the union, fifteen now have compensation acts of one type or another, of which four—those of Ohio, Massachusetts, Washington and Wisconsin—have withstood the attacks of opponents of this legislation and have been declared constitutional. In twenty-one states commissions have already been appointed to study the problem. In six states laws have been secured without preliminary study by commissions. There remain twenty-one states in which no official action, either in the enactment of laws or the appointment of commissions, has yet been taken toward displacing the outgrown and thoroughly discredited system of employers' liability.

The adoption of some uniform compensation measure, and its extension to all states, including those which have so far taken no action, is urgently needed. Upon this matter the committee on compensation for industrial accidents and their prevention, of the American Bar Association, reported to the association's annual meeting in Milwaukee last August as follows:

The consensus of opinion is that uniform laws for compensation for industrial accidents should be enacted by all the states and by the United States within its jurisdiction. Such a law should, in the opinion of your committee, be based on the following principles:

1. It should be compulsory and exclusive of other remedies for injuries sustained in course of industrial employment.
2. It should apply to all industrial operations or at least to all industrial organizations above a certain limit of size.
3. It should apply to all accidents occurring in the course of industrial operations regardless of the fault of anyone, self-inflicted injuries not being counted as accidents.
4. The compensation should be adjudicated by a prompt, simple and inexpensive procedure.
5. The compensation should be paid in regular installment continuing during the disability, or in case of death during dependent period of beneficiaries.
6. The compensation should be properly proportioned to the wages received before injury.
7. The compensation should be paid with as near absolute certainty as possible, in the most convenient manner, and there should be adequate security for deferred payments.

Your committee, however, is of the opinion that a very important branch of the subject referred to is the prevention of industrial accidents and that every effort should be made to procure the adoption of uniform laws for proper safeguarding of industrial employés from accident, and that this element should always be considered in connection with any scheme for industrial accidents.

Signed: CHARLES HENRY BUTLER, Chairman,
THOMAS W. SHELTON,
ALPHEUS H. SNOW,
HUGH V. MERCER,
ALBERT RITCHIE,
ERNST FREUND.

Report of the Executive Board of the Western Federation of Miners

Denver, Colorado, January 23, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Local Unions of the Western Federation of Miners:

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

In conformity with the call issued by President Moyer, your Executive Board convened on January 7th, 1913, for the purpose of auditing the books and accounts of the Organization and transacting such other business as might properly come before them.

Auditing of Books.

We have audited the books and accounts of Secretary-Treasurer Mills from July 1st, 1912, up to and including December 31st, 1912, checking all entries, receipts and disbursements; examined all checks, vouchers and receipts, and find the same correct in every detail. We have also verified the statements from banks and certify to the correctness of the amounts deposited in same, and highly commend your Secretary-Treasurer for the efficient manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office.

Strike at Bingham.

The strike at Bingham, Utah, which commenced on September 18th, 1912, was forced on the workers by the refusal of the operators to meet the representatives of the unions in conference, or in any manner recognize the grievances of the men working in the mines of Bingham.

The workers of Bingham made every effort possible to adjust their grievances before going on strike, and only resorted to the strike when all other means of adjustment failed.

The efforts on the part of the unions have been continued to the present time to bring about a settlement of this controversy, but the employers refuse to recognize the right of their employés to even petition for a redress of grievances.

The unions involved in the strike comprise the machinists, boilermakers, blacksmiths, switchmen, steam shovelmen and miners. The Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen and the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen continued to work, notwithstanding their repeated assertions, prior to the strike, that they would join their fellow workers in their struggle for better conditions. This deplorable conduct on the part of the railroad men has been primarily responsible for the continuance of the strike to the present time, as the assistance rendered by this branch of the industry made it possible for the operators to make a semblance of a showing in their efforts to crush the strikers.

That the action of the railroad men employed by the Utah Copper Company in scabbing on their fellow workers of the mines, is severely condemned by the membership of their own organization as shown by the following resolution, which is one of many now being passed by locals of that organization:

Condemned By Their Brotherhood.

Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen.

Denver, Colorado, January 10, 1913.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by Rocky Mountain Lodge No. 77, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, at our regular meeting, held January 9th, 1913:

WHEREAS, It has come to our knowledge that certain demands for increased wages made by certain employés of The Utah Copper Company, located at Bingham Canyon, Utah, and that said increase did not even reach the amount paid other employés for similar service, and the refusal of said increase resulted in a strike of the said employés of the said company, and

WHEREAS, As we have learned that all other employés of the said company, located at or about the mines of Bingham Canyon, including the machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters, shovelmen and all others, have ceased to work for said company, during said strike, except the men who are engaged in the operation of the locomotives employed in taking the ore from the steam shovels; and,

WHEREAS, As we understand it, the men employed on said engines are all, or nearly all, members of this brotherhood and mainly constitute the membership of Lodge No. 690; and,

WHEREAS, No contract of any kind exists between said company and said brotherhood, or the members of said lodge, or any of them, directly or indirectly; and,

WHEREAS, The said Utah Copper Company absolutely refuses and did refuse to at any time receive any of the officers of this brotherhood, as such, having business in connection with said enginemen, or to in any manner acknowledge the existence of this brotherhood or of any other labor organization; and,

WHEREAS, These members have been and are now running and firing the engines hauling the ore from the shovels, and, as we are reliably informed, are the only class of organized workmen who are working under these circumstances with strikebreakers, protected by gunmen; and while it may be true that said members can continue in said employment under such circumstances and conditions without losing their membership in this brotherhood; and,

WHEREAS, It is notoriously and well known that said, The Utah Copper Company is amassing colossal fortunes in paid dividends every month, showing their full ability to meet with such slight increase of wages; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deplore and condemn the actions of any class of labor, and particularly of this class, who will work under the facts and circumstances, as we understand them to exist, to be degrading in the extreme and worthy of the condemnation of all brotherhood men. Be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the members of Lodge No. 690, and to the men who are out on that strike.

J. F. McNAMARA, President No. 77.
JOHN A. RYMER, Secretary No. 77.

During the first three weeks of the strike no apparent effort was made by the employers to resume operations, but the Utah Copper Company, the principal operator in Bingham, was actively engaged in recruiting strikebreakers and gunmen in all the large centers of population in the country; an army of gunmen was rushed into Bingham, deputized by the sheriff of Salt Lake, when all preparations were made to coerce and terrorize the strikers into submission; operations were attempted to be resumed on October 9th, 1912. It then became necessary to call out the workers at the smelters at Garfield.

All the craft unions working in the Garfield mills and smelters responded to a man, including the molders, machinists, blacksmiths, boilermakers, patternmakers, electricians and organized portion of the smeltermen. The majority of the workers were held within the works by armed guards. The employers, finding their efforts to operate unsuccessful, a reign of terror was inaugurated by the deputies at Bingham. Men were forcibly driven to work; others who refused were beaten and thrown into prison. Some were murdered without provocation, homes were entered, and the inmates, including women, beaten and robbed. No redress could be obtained from the civil authorities, who are completely under the control of the mine owners; but notwithstanding the resources and power of the Utah Copper Company and its allied interests, they have utterly failed in their efforts to operate successfully; their own reports showing for the quarter ending December 31st, 1912, a production of less than 25 per cent. of normal.

The strike at Bingham marks a new epoch in the struggle of the workers for better conditions, it being the first time in the experience of the W. F. M. where all the unions employed in the mining industry (with the exception of the railroad workers) co-operated and to this solidarity shown by the union men of Bingham and Garfield, is due the fact that the Utah Copper and the Guggenheims have received their first serious check in their predatory career.

The issues involved in the strikes in Bingham and Garfield are far-reaching in their effect on the future welfare of the workers, and cannot be surrendered.

Although an eight-hour day has been put on the statute books of Utah, the majority of the men employed at Bingham worked from ten to sixteen hours a day, at wages averaging from $1.00 to $1.50 a day, less than the wages paid for similar work elsewhere. The demands made by the men at Bingham and Garfield were for a fifty-cent increase in wages, an eight-hour day, and recognition of their unions, which, considering the conditions, were not only moderate, but conceded by some of the employers to be just.

Strike at Alta.

A strike at Alta, Utah, involving about 100 men, took place on September 12th, 1912. The men demanded an increase in wages and improved conditions in the boarding houses. Some of the smaller operators conceded the demands of the men, leaving about sixty men still involved.

A strike was called at the Scranton mine in the Tintic district of Utah, in November, against an increase of five ($5.00) dollars a month for board. The strike is still on.

The Strike at Porcupine.

The Porcupine strike resulted from an attempt on the part of the employers to force a reduction of wages on the men employed in the mines and mills of that district, and the move was inaugurated by the mine operators during the month of July, 1912, a number of them posting notices for a reduction of wages averaging about fifty cents per day per man, to become effective September 1st, 1912. Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, through its local executive committee, endeavored to negotiate with the operators to the end that an adjustment of the dispute might be brought about; failing in this, they made application to the minister of labor for an arbitration board under the Industrial Disputes act of Canada. The board was granted by the department, and after a considerable delay took up the matter of investigation as to wages and working conditions in the Porcupine district, and concluded their work by making an award in favor of the employing companies, recommending the mine owners' scale be accepted as a settlement of the dispute. This award was delivered to the mine owners and to the Miners' Union on or about November 11th, 1912. The employing companies receiving the award posted notices that the reduced wage scale would become effective on that date. The members of the organization in that district, through a referendum vote, refused to accept the award of the board as a settlement of the controversy, and on November 15th all men employed in the mine and mills of the Porcupine district were called out on strike by the Porcupine Miners' Union.

Approximately 1,000 men and those dependent upon them are involved in this conflict. All the methods known to the ingenuity of employers and their official lackeys are being used against the strikers in this conflict. The imported gunmen, the servile public official and willing policeman, are all to be found doing the bidding of the mine owners in this conflict. A number of men have been severely wounded by the gunmen; large numbers of them have been arrested on trumped-up charges and thrown in jail, a number of whom have been sentenced to long terms at hard labor in the central prison at Toronto by a servile magistrate. But notwithstanding this fact, the men are fighting on more determinedly each day and added attacks from the employers and so-called peace officers of the district on them and their movement only have a tendency to bring about renewed activity in the ranks of the strikers in off-setting the encroachments of the employers and their official agents.

This strike is of vital importance to the metal miners of North America and to the wage earners in general, as the determining of wages now in dispute in northern Ontario will in the end play its part in the establishment of wages in the mining districts of Ontario and the men involved in this conflict should receive the undivided moral and financial support of the membership of our organization, that they may in the end realize their one great ambition—the establishment of the rights of the workers to organize and deal with their employers as to wages and working conditions in northern Ontario, and they ask and expect this, not alone from the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, but from every member of organized labor in the country who is true to the cause of his class.

Strike at Ely.

The Ely strike followed on the heels of the Bingham strike. It was practically an extension of that strike, a controlling interest in the Nevada Consolidated being owned by Utah Copper. All crafts

involved joined with the Federation in declaring the strike, with the exception of the railroad crafts. The tie-up at the mines and Copper Flat, an open pit mine, was complete. The smelter and mill were poorly organized and when the call was made a large number did not heed it. The company imported thugs, ostensibly for the protection of men who desired to work; in reality to intimidate and kill—as results proved—those who did not want to work. Following the murder, Governor Oddie declared martial law, and brought in the state police, a body patterned after the militia of other states, and organized for the same purpose. Scabs had the right of way, but strikers and men working at fair mines had their way barred by the police.

The demands in the Ely district were for a flat increase of fifty cents per day for all workers. The company granted this increase to nearly all crafts on the eve of the strike; thus many entered the strike feeling that they had nothing to gain from it, not realizing that it was the large body of miners and unskilled workers who won the raise for them. Within a week after the strike was declared at the smelter, the McGill carpenters voted to return to work. It is to the credit of the Ely carpenters that they gave most loyal support to the strike.

Here, as at Bingham, an effort was made to enlist the support of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, whose members man the dinkeys at the open pit workings and the smelter, and who are not under contract. Though they had received an advance of twenty-five cents per day through the united action of the workers while their prior demands had been ignored, they refused to lend their assistance. The strike was ended upon the explicit pledge of the management to reinstate all employés in their former positions without discrimination against union men, "the steam shovelmen being specifically included." Discrimination was rank against our membership at the mill and smelter and also against the steam shovelmen. Efforts are still being made to get the company to comply with its agreement. All employés receiving $3.00 or more per day got a twenty-five cent advance, those under $3.00 got an increase of twenty cents.

Legislation.

The Executive Board has had under consideration various measures affecting the welfare of the workers generally, and organized labor particularly. All are aware that many new laws should be enacted and some old ones repealed. The board believes that the best results would be secured by concentrating our efforts upon a few bills of vital importance and using every effort to secure their enactment, rather than to propose a large number with a certainty that many if not all of them would fail.

An anti-blacklist and card law was drafted which will be submitted to the Legislatures of South Dakota, Nevada and Montana. If this measure is drafted into law and given an honest interpretation by the courts, it will prevent the blacklisting of unionism as has been done by the Homestake Mining Company in South Dakota and go far towards establishing the right of the workers to organize.

Another bill was drafted limiting the powers of sheriffs, mayors, justices of the peace, etc., vested with the power to appoint peace officers, limiting the number to be so appointed, and providing that all such peace officers should be paid from the funds of the county or municipality provided for such purposes and not by any person, firm or corporation. Few measures are of greater importance to workingmen struggling for a larger measure of justice. The use of thugs, commissioned as deputy sheriffs or policemen, paid by the corporations and acting under their direction, using the power of the state—not to preserve the peace but to beat up, intimidate and kill striking workingmen—has become a regular method of procedure. A strike cannot be peaceful when thugs are commissioned to provoke violence.

A bill prohibiting false representations in securing workingmen, either within or without the state, and forbidding the use of armed guards in connection with the transportation of men employed in labor difficulties through deceptive advertising has also been submitted. There is not a strike but involves heavy expense in caring for and sending men back to their homes who came ignorant of the troubles. It had not ought to be a severe penalty to require labor agents to tell the truth to men whom they employ, and both the agent and the employer should be visited with a heavy penalty if they fail to do so. Every act of labor legislation interferes with the privileges which the employing class have been exercising, and seeks to establish a right which the worker has not been permitted to enjoy. Some judges, with their eyes on the past, fail to catch the trend of events and will be hit with the recall.

Legislation Against Disease.

Owing to the prevalence of miners' consumption which is the scourge of the underground toiler, and which has sent thousands of our brothers to untimely graves caused by dust-laden air in all dry mines, we would urge upon all local unions, to make every effort to have appropriate laws enacted by the Legislatures of the several states where such life-destroying conditions exist.

The following measure submitted by Tonopah Miners' Union would, in a large measure, remedy those conditions:

AN ACT TO PROMOTE PUBLIC SAFETY AND TO PROTECT LIVES OF EMPLOYEES ENGAGED IN THE MINING INDUSTRY BY REQUIRING EMPLOYERS AND CORPORATIONS OPERATING MINES TO PROVIDE SPRINKLING DEVICES TO OVERCOME THE DUST MADE IN THE HANDLING OF DRY ORES AND IN THE OPERATION OF POWER DRILLS, AND PRESCRIBE PENALTIES FOR THE VIOLATION OF THE PROVISIONS THEREOF.

The people of the state of Nevada, represented in the Senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada, to operate any kind or form of power drills or machine without a device for supplying water to the drill and drill holes, for the purpose of overcoming and allaying the dust occasioned by the drilling.

Sec. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada, to handle dry ores, in ore shoots and ore houses or ore pockets, unless the ores so handled be sprinkled with water by means of some sprinkling device to be approved in writing by the state inspector of mines, and such sprinkling of such dry ores with water shall be sufficient in degree to overcome, allay and settle the dust otherwise arising from the ores.

Section 3. Any person, firm, company or corporation engaged in the business of mining or operating mines in the state of Nevada violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not less than five hundred ($500) nor more than two thousand ($2,000) dollars for each and every violation thereof.

Litigation.

The Federation has been at heavy expense to protect the interests of the organization and the liberty of individuals, as well as attempting to bring commissioned thugs, guilty of every offense from assault to murder, to justice.

Twenty-one men are under indictment at Owingsville, Ky. The most serious charge is conspiracy to destroy property and do great bodily harm. The cases come up for hearing in February.

Two members of the Federation were murdered in cold blood by the thugs imported for that purpose by the Nevada Consolidated Company. The coroner's inquest found that the "killing was unnecessary" and recommended a thorough investigation by the grand jury. This in spite of the fact that there were but two men on the jury who were not opposed to unionism—three were scabs. The evidence before the grand jury was such that if the murders had not been committed in the interest of a corporation which dominates the community, true bills would have been found against the twenty guards and Captain McGaffin, who marched out to kill. The grand jury did not return a true bill.

The strikers at Bingham, Utah, have been and are being subjected to every outrage that the brutality of more than 600 deputies could devise or commit. Houses were broken into and looted by them, women were beaten, houses shot up, men walking peaceably along the highway shot and maimed for life, and men murdered. Seldom could a warrant be secured for the arrest of a thug deputy and when secured the county attorney would refuse to prosecute on the ground that it grew out of the strike, and he wished to keep his office neutral. No such reasons interfered with his conducting a most vigorous prosecution whenever a striker was brought to trial: dozens were thrown into jail without a warrant. Many suits for eviction have been brought against men who have builded their houses on company ground—they should serve as a warning to workers everywhere against trusting a corporation with the savings of a lifetime put in a home. Two of our brothers charged with grave offenses, are awaiting trial.

Many seem to be under the delusion that the power of the government is not as ruthlessly used against the workers in strikes in Canada as it is in the United States. Our experience in the Porcupine strike affords no justification for the idea. Wholesale arrests have been made, excessive fines levied and sentences imposed, the magistrate and the policeman showing the same bias against the striker that we have come to expect here. Many cases have arisen out of the Le Mioux Industrial Disputes act.

Organization.

The work of organization has been carried on as the finances of the organization would permit. The large number of men employed in the mining industry, who remain yet unorganized, must be reached, if we are to obtain that justice which thorough organization alone can bring.

More activity on the part of the membership of local unions, in localities now partially organized, would greatly increase our membership, and strengthen the position of the organization in such localities.

Every man working in the mining industry, remaining outside the ranks of the organization, is a possible asset of the employer, and is generally used to defeat the union men, in time of conflict. It is not the imported scab or strikebreaker who is successful in breaking strikes, but those of the locality who are unorganized or not imbued with the spirit of unionism. It requires the co-operation of all our membership to bring about the desired results.

In the eastern state, where large numbers of men are employed in our industry, our Federation has had organizer for the past number of months carrying on a campaign of education and organization, with the result that a number of locals have been organized, and while the employers are not at all favorable to organization, yet the spirit displayed by our fellow-workers, especially in the states of New Jersey and New York, encourages us to believe that time will bring about a thorough organization which will mean the adding to our ranks many thousands of members.

In the Black Hills of South Dakota the question is one of reorganization. A large number of men who were secured by the operators in the Black Hills and used by them to defeat the efforts of union men to establish their rights to organize, were not members of organized labor. The only difference in their position and that of thousands of others who are outside of the labor movement, is that

they are already on the ground and being used by the employer, while the others in their unorganized and uneducated condition, will, in all probability, follow in their footsteps at the first opportunity. It is as necessary to reach these men and endeavor to bring them to a realization of the unjust position which they occupy and to educate them to the end that they may understand the principles and benefits of organized labor, as it is to reach the men who have not as yet fallen into the hands of the employer to be used in this campaign to destroy organized labor.

After giving the Black Hills situation careful consideration, the Board decided to adopt the same policy as was adopted in the Cripple Creek district, namely, the establishing of one local in the district centrally located, the same to exercise jurisdiction over the territory formerly covered by the Deadwood, Central, Terry and Lead City unions. By so doing it will be possible to have a salaried secretary continuously in the field, and the Board feels confident that as a result of this policy the time is not far distant when unionism will again have established itself in that part of our jurisdiction. All locals of the Federation will take notice that the charters of Deadwood, Central City, Terry and Lead City have been surrendered to the Federation and that the Black Hills District M. & M Union No. 12 is the only recognized local of the Western Federation of Miners in that district.

There are numerous benefits derived from organized effort which cannot be measured by increased wages and shortened work-day. The spirit of fraternity that flowers when men unite to uplift the toilers in industry; the growth of independence and self-respect that comes through a realization of power are gains to the race, their worth cannot be estimated.

During the past year the men in the metal industry were probably benefited more than in any preceding year. The benefits derived are in direct ratio to the strength of the organization. Great as these benefits are, they are but a tithe of the gains that would accrue if the metal mining industry were thoroughly organized. These gains should give renewed enthusiasm to every member of the Federation in the work of sustaining and extending our organization until every toiler in the metal industry is enlisted under the banner of the Federation. The compilation of annual reports of increased wages and reduced hours, as sent in by the secretaries of local unions, is not complete, but gives a partial idea of the benefits secured.

A tabulated statement follows:

Increase of wages per month	$ 286,852.50
Increase of wages per year	3,442,230.00
Number of men benefited by increased wages	34,869
Average increase per man per month	$ 8.23
Increase per man per year of those benefited	98.76
Number of men benefited by reduction of hours	8,174
Total number of hours reduced per month	248,625
Total number of hours reduced per year	2,983,510
Total wages saved by reduction of hours at 37½ cents per hour	$1,118,816.25

No reduction in wages accompanied the reduction in hours. The grand total gain to men working in the metal mining industry in camps organized under the Western Federation of Miners, estimated in dollars and cents, is $4,561,046.25. These figures are the benefits secured through the efforts of the Federation, are more eloquent than any words could be.

Trial of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

The trial of forty members of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers before the Federal Court in Indianapolis, resulting in the conviction of thirty-eight of their number for periods of from one to seven years, doubtless came as a shock to every member of our organization. Yet when it is considered that the Steel trust was back of the prosecution, as unscrupulous in court as it has been brutal in all its relations with its employés, the result is not strange.

The following resolution, passed by the directors of the Steel Trust at the inception of its operations, has guided that corporation throughout its history: "That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies to take a firm position when these questions come up, and say that we are not going to recognize it."

All men know that the U. S. Steel Corporation has been guilty of barbarous practices in its war on organized labor. We refuse to accept the verdict of guilty by men who are ignorant of industrial warfare, and the sentence of a prejudiced court as conclusive evidence of their guilt.

We regret the result of the trial; hope that in a higher court their innocence may be established. In the meantime, we extend our support and fraternal greetings to our brothers in prison, with the hope that freedom may soon be theirs and the right to organize conceded and enjoyed by all workers.

Conclusion.

In conclusion, the Board would ask for the hearty and enthusiastic support of the membership in all that pertains to the work of organization. Where membership is voluntary it requires the constant effort of the local membership to maintain the organization The work of establishing the organization devolved upon men who did the work for the love of the cause, and any movement for the uplift of the workers must continue to receive such devoted services. We cannot extend the organization into unorganized fields and support the men now on strike without funds. No assessment has been levied, nor will be by the present Board, that necessity did not imperatively demand. Prompt payment of dues and assessments by the membership and compliance with the constitution by the local unions is necessary to the proper conduct of our affairs.

Trusting that the spirit of fraternity will ever animate our councils, we remain, Fraternally yours,

CHAS. E. MAHONEY,
JNO. C LOWNEY,
YANCO TERZICH,
GUY E. MILLER,
WM. DAVIDSON,
CHAS. H. MOYER,
ERNEST MILLS,
Members of Executive Board.

WANTED, INFORMATION.

Wanted—the address of James Dohoney, who was last heard of in Butte, Montana. Address William Maguire, 2332 Lawrence street, Denver, Colorado.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of John H. Shields, who was last heard from at Stewart, British Columbia. He was a member of Portland Canal Miners' Union. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Robert Shields, Tonopah, Nevada.

PARTY ORGANIZATION.

Science "is an exact knowledge of a thing." Everything that is real has a science; therefore, scientific democracy is a proper phrase and expresses the highest form of government of which man has any conception. There is but one science to anything, and every science has its exact principles and rules, and any departure therefrom is just that much less than science. No one could expect to correctly work out a difficult sum in arithmetic except by the precise rules of mathematics; no more can we hope to successfully inaugurate "THE GREAT CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH" without a prior exact knowledge and practice of scientific democracy.

Absolute scientific organization is absolutely efficient; but while we have nineteen Socialists outside of the Local to one inside, secure but a one-fourth ballot of Locals on referendums and have but a meagre attendance of the membership of Local meetings, we can hardly claim absolute democratic and efficient political organization.

It was thought when we adopted the initiative, referendum and recall that that would make our organization democratic, but it does not, from the fact that questions are submitted without comment and with no possible adequate means of discussion, without which a very small per cent of the rank and file can vote intelligently; besides, comrades are inclined to put too much confidence and dependence in the honesty and ability of those who initiate questions, and therefore the great majority vote "yes."

Conventions, delegates, committees, leaders and bosses is not democracy, but representative.

Our publishers preach collective ownership and democratic management of public utilities and practice private ownership and individual management.

If publishers, authors, leaders and speakers only have ideas worth printing, then democracy is a farce, as capitalists claim. We have over 300 Socialist and labor publications in America, all maintained mainly by the rank and file, and not one in which the rank and file have any adequate voice or can express their ideas.

Absolute democratic party organization is practicable, will increase Local membership ten fold, dues the same, secure a full Local ballot, attendance of meetings, give employment to many members, reduce the high cost of living and reduce the cost of propaganda and party management fully one-half.

What would be thought of a sea captain who gave no attention to the condition of his ship, but gave his whole thought to speed? How many Socialists can give a definite working detailed elucidation of scientific democracy? All give their thought to propaganda, none to organization.

Fraternally yours, G. F. HUNT, Secretary.

Fort Dodge, Kansas, January 17, 1913.

RESOLUTIONS FROM THE FEDERATION OF SHOP EMPLOYÉS.

Whereas, We, the System Federation of the Harriman lines, in session assembled at Los Angeles, Friday, December 20, 1912, having under consideration the present investigation of the so-called money trust; and

Whereas, It has been generally stated and advertised universally that we, on September 30, 1911, called what was known as the Harriman lines and Illinois Central strike; and

Whereas, During a period of two months previous to the call of said strike, the said companies laid off and discharged 50 per cent of their shop employés, members of this federation; and

Whereas, The arbitrary action of the said companies in discharging so many men had the effect (possibly desired effect) of forcing the other 50 per cent in self-defense to lay down their tools; and

Whereas, We respectfully submit that our action taken as aforesaid was solely and purely in the defense of the American workingman's home and citizenship, both of which are in jeopardy from the machinations of the money power in Wall street; and

Whereas, Our places have been filled by incompetent workmen, and as a result of their employment the locomotive boilers and safety appliances have been so neglected and abused that the lives of many employés and passengers have been sacrificed; and

Whereas, The employés in the operating departments of said railways are today forced over their own signatures to assume all responsibility for defective conditions; and

Whereas, If the said employés in the operating departments refuse to assume responsibility, they are discharged; and

Whereas, If any of the present employés should report defective boilers or safety appliances to the government authorities, or refuse to operate defective equipment, they also are discharged; and

Whereas, The defective conditions of motive power and car equipment

are growing worse every day, thereby causing great loss to business interests and the shipping public, and becoming each day a more serious menace to the lives and limbs of the American public; and

Whereas, Our places have been filled by foreigners whose interest, if any, in the welfare of our nation is of a small and almost negligible character; and

Whereas, We realize the tremendous gifts of the United States government to the railroads in the form of land grants, 266,000,000 millions of acres, and mileage construction bonuses from $16,000 to $45,000 per mile; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we call upon the President of the United States, the United States Senate and the House of Representatives to see that the inspection of locomotive boilers and safety appliances for railway equipment be strictly enforced; and, be it further

Resolved, That a congressional investigation be ordered immediately, with the object and to the end that the tremendous loss of life caused by defective equipment of railways may cease; and, be it further

Resolved, That steps be taken immediately to prevent the railway companies from forcing strikes or lockouts for purposes of financial enterprise or stock market manipulation, to the end that American railway employés may feel secure in the occupancy of their homes and enjoyment of their fair share of the prosperity now so general in the United States.

THOMAS L. WILSON,
CYRUS F. GROW.

SENDS A DONATION AND A CHALLENGE.

St. Louis, Mo., Jan. 23, 1913.

Ernest Mills, Secretary-Treasurer Western Federation of Miners Denver.

Dear Brother—I am enclosing ten dollars ($10) as a donation to assist Porcupine and Bingham strikers, or all involved.

In making this little donation, I wish to appeal to the membership not to get discouraged and feel we should give up the fight or fail to contribute the necessary financial aid to our brothers in distress. It is your fight and my fight as much as the ones actually on the battle ground. I would not dare to presume to remind the membership of an organization founded on the principles of the Western Federation of Miners of this. They realize it and I have confidence in them and believe they will live up to their teachings. We claim to be a militant. class-conscious and progressive organization. I have often said before state and local organizations of the American Federation of Labor that the Western Federation of Miners was the most progressive and aggressive organization in the West if not in the United States. I hope our record in supporting the fight of our brothers will be proof of the statements we have made in public so often.

I am an active member of an organization (the printers) that I have heard some of the revolutionary element in the Western Federation of Miners refer to as the "aristocracy of the movement" and "silk stocking union," etc., and I do not claim the Typographical Union is ideal or defend any mistakes they have made, but their record as assessment payers when their own organization needed funds is admirable.

If the membership of the Western Federation of Miners think they have ever been assessed heavy, I would like to have them look up the record of some other organizations—I have two great organizations in mind—one paid ten per cent. of their earnings for nearly an entire year without a lapse of one month—one other voted by referendum to give thirty-five per cent. until the necessary funds were raised.

Methinks I hear some knockers say, "it is easy for people getting five per day to talk about assessments and donations" and to that dear, misguided brother, I want to say that by the time a representative pays the transient rates on the road all the time—robbed by hotels, laundries and a few dear friends (?) and comrades borrow a few dollars each week and forget to pay it back and they meet the expenses of a family, large or small, the man that receives living wages and works at home is as well able to assist as the man or woman employed by the Western Federation of Miners. So don't allow that to weaken the plea that we all stand together and not let our brothers fight hungry. "Why don't we quit?" some brothers in the last convention, referring to organizers, said. Because we are sincerely and earnestly interested and intend to fight to the finish and never run up a white flag.

Challenge.

In order to make this interesting, I will agree to donate twice the amount that any member of the organization (working for wages) will donate to the strike fund. This is a challenge and stands good, whether the individual is in the rank and file or in the service of the Federation or not. If I receive notification from the president the next mail of my services not being longer necessary, this stands good just the same, whether the money is earned as a representative of the Western Federation of Miners, fighting the smelter trust, or in a printing office at the linotype machine—so all you Militants, Progressives and Conservatives get busy and we will raise the very necessary ammunition when fighting a big corporation—funds. If we are lucky and raise more money than we need for Porcupine and other places involved, we can find some way to use it in the future, no doubt.

Don't all send a check the same day—our secretary-treasurer would need an assistant. If we are going to continue to say the Western Federation of Miners believes "an injury to one is the concern of all," let us show by our actions we mean it! Success to our brother strikers! Sincerely,

EMMA F. LANGDON, Organizer.

FRAGMENT OF A WIFE'S LETTER TO AN AWAKENED HUSBAND.

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Saturday, January 18, 1913.

Out of my love for you, I tell you this: You have come to the parting of the ways. . . . It had to be reached sooner or later if you wish to serve aright. . . . So I cry to you from the depths of my soul; arise from your sleep of sense and be a man among men. . . . The time is ripe . . . and men of thought and strong of purpose are needed. . . . You cannot longer be a parasite, feeding self upon women, or allow yourself to be drawn to and used by married women who are violating every law of right and who keep you swinging between unrest and discord. . . . You can no longer be a destroyer of homes and so slay your own higher nature. . . .You can no longer live a lie and preach the true and expect to be of service in the world. . . . You cannot denounce the wrong you see in church, state and the whole social order, and let your own life run riot. . . . You cannot longer allow an illicit attachment, that in spite of its seeming charm, did not make you a true brother, or a stronger man to bear a man's burdens, or shoulder your own responsibilities, nor did it free you from the inner desolation that saps the very well springs of joy. . . . You have hewn every step of your way upward and you cannot now refuse to come out into the open and stand as a man and serve . . . the world needs you, needs the strong, valiant free man . . . the worker, who has lifted himself and has a right to teach.

It takes great strength to lift the weight of dead men's habits, methods and ideas and hold that back with one hand while you support the weak steps of a new thought. Think what that means . . . habits of body as well as thoughts . . . methods of self-seeking and the false notions born of ignorance of the real life its function growth and fruit.

We cannot judge a tree by the embryo shut fast in a seed, but we can judge it by its fruit. . . . Whatever makes for a lie cannot be truth. . . . Whatever the hidden life is, is sooner or later written in unmistakable signs that he who runs may read. . . . I love you. . . . I am your soul crying in the desert of these experiences; be true, be true; the greater your struggle the greater your power to become.

The women of the "Red Light districts" deserve more respect, standing as they do in their true colors in a world that brands them as outcasts, than the army of married women of our time, who, living under the shadow of

Provincial Police Force as Allies of the Mine Operators.

homes, posing before the world for what they are not, violating every confidence placed in them as mothers and wives by secretly consorting with others. . . . They truly are the vampires.

They are unmolested in their work of undermining the very foundations of what is important in the world and sapping the moral fiber by their lie in life. . . . Better a scarlet letter than this; better the open life of an anarchistic colony, if it must be, than this hidden lie. . . . If the institution of marriage is unsatisfactory, let women come out and demand a remedy, but cease this lie in life.

You have often spoke of the advance or decline of the race. . . . Beloved, the race cannot go back into a period of darkness so long as each awakened individual stands forth in the night of confusion, holding aloft the light of his own intelligence. Freeing himself from lust—lust of power, lust of profits, lust of passions. . . . The rise of one man is important to his time, though he may only be as a little light upon a hill; he still can guide a traveler through the dark.

To alter this sorry scheme of things, you must stand in the open among men. . . . Work for the new order in your world . . . in my world . . . and then in the world abroad . . . This is a task fit for a man. . . . You have powers equal to the task. . . . The world needs you! . . . The world needs you!—A. H.

SOME HISTORICAL FACTS OF THE PORCUPINE STRIKE.

South Porcupine, Ontario, January 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Yours of the 10th inst. is to hand in due time and much as I would like to contribute an article to The Magazine, giving a general outline of conditions as they are in Porcupine, yet, I do not feel that I can do the question the justice which it demands, and for that reason would rather see you take it up.

As to the reason for and what led up to the strike, you no doubt are aware, and since the battle has started much the same conditions prevail as in other conflicts of this nature.

At the commencement of trouble the mining companies, of course, sought the aid of the Thiel detective force, some 200 of their agents being sworn in as special police, and needless to say, they fully exercised their police powers, and in many instances far exceeded them, a reign of terror at one time prevailing that almost made the use of public highways by residents of the district prohibitive.

These depredations continued until the now historic shooting affray in front of the Goldfields hotel (at Timmins) took place, when four members of the union were deliberately shot down by these capitalist hirelings while trying to peacefully interview a number of strike-breakers that had been brought to camp a few hours previously, and were being forced, much against their will, as later developed, to go to work. And I might add here, that those who did the shooting (though arrested at the time) are now at large, and it is impossible to locate them anywhere.

This act, however, was the one that was rapidly crystallizing public sentiment in favor of the organization and its members. The master class realizing this was not slow to resort to new methods, which turned out to be that a large number of these gunmen were moved out of the country and our friends (so-called), the Ontario provincial police, were immediately moved in to take their places, some forty-five in all being dug up from all parts of Ontario, with worse results than ever for we fellows, for there is scarcely a day now goes by but that some of our members are arrested and thrown into jail on charges that, under normal conditions, would be regarded as a joke.

On the evening of December 20, 1912, a number of strike-breakers were being brought into camp on the regular train from Toronto, and as is quite usual, about 200 members of the union were at the station to meet them and explain the situation and conditions in camp, and the opportunity apparently was too great for the provincial bulls to allow to go by unchallenged, and in order to add another feather to their cap proceeded to beat up the crowd in an effort, I believe, to precipitate a riot. As a result of this four men were arrested, charged with unlawful assembly, and in spite of every effort on the part of legal counsel, are now serving six months at hard labor at Central prison, Toronto.

Action is also being taken against 100 members of the union by the Hollinger Mining Company relative to going on strike contrary to the provisions of the industrial disputes act. The principal ones whom they are trying to land being Peter Cleary and Organizer William Holowastky. These cases have now been adjourned on four different occasions, and for what reason I do not know, though it would appear to me that the magistrate is somewhat cautious in handing down his decision, for it would appear to any fair-minded man that judgment this time will not be in favor of the master class.

Another point that is very noticeable at this time, and though there may be nothing to it, it smells strongly of suspicion: The Bank of Ottawa with which we have been doing business since the birth of the camp now refuses to honor a telegram from the American Bankers Exchange transmitting $1,800 from headquarters of the Federation to Porcupine Miners' Union. What do you know about that? We can get no money until the check comes in by mail.

I am mailing you under separate cover a photo of a portion of the Provincial Cossacks; also some views of the New Year's day parade and would like to see you couple those with these facts and give us a write-up in The Magazine, for I know that you can treat the question in a far better manner than I can.

With best wishes, I am, Yours for the Western Federation of Miners,

WILLIAM THOMPSON.

Parade of the Strikers of Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M. January First, 1913.

The Types of Deputized Thugs Used in the Porcupine Mining District.

[The secretary of Porcupine Miners' Union in the above communication has presented facts without any embellishments. He has told in plain and concise language the manner in which a master attempts to hold in subjugation the victim, whose poverty makes him a dependent on a job.

The strikers of Porcupine have met with the same insults and outrages that are perpetrated by an exploiting class everywhere else when such exploiters are hungry for profits. The mine operators of Porcupine, under the flag of England, use the same weapons to crush the working class as the mine operators use beneath the folds of "Old Glory."

Capitalism is the same under the flag of an empire as it is beneath the banner of a republic, and only can Labor become emancipated when Labor, regardless of race or creed, stands united industrially and politically to wrest the powers of government from the hands of Privilege.—Editor.]

STRIKE ECHOES FROM PORCUIPNE.

Everything must have its original cause. The cause of the general strike of the workers in Porcupine was the attempt of the mine operators to cut down wages and increase the hours of labor in some cases. To fulfill the details of the "industrial disputes investigation act" the parties to the dispute applied for a "conciliation board" which held its sessions, the majority decision of the board was in favor of the mine owners, which meant that the mine owners were justified in cutting down the wages and increasing the hours of labor. Those companies that were not represented before the "board" could really be considered as parties to the dispute, as they never paid the wages or worked the hours demanded by the workers who were represented by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, Western Federation of Miners. The cut which amounted to an average of 50 cents per day would bring the wages down to the lowest paid in the camp.

Now let us see what this means. The wage slaves working for the companies paying the higher scale were to be cut to the lowest. while the aim of the workers was to maintain these wages and compel these companies to come up to the higher scale.

The wage slaves are beginning to realize that they not only are entitled to higher wages and shorter hours, but that the full product of their toil is theirs and that they should enjoy it.

The capitalists' "Board of Conciliation," blind to the rising sun of Socialism, refused the small demand of the workers that their wages be not cut, not realizing that the workers were organized in a class-conscious organization—the Western Federation of Miners—who are advanced Socialists and therefore not to be deceived by prejudiced law-makers who want to justify the companies in exploiting the workers to the last degree by cutting down wages and increasing the hours of labor, while these workers do not ask for the full product of their labor, knowing that they live under a government that is in the service of the capitalist class and that such government would easily stop them from any bold steps taken to hold what belongs to them.

After consideration, the wage slaves decided to go on strike against the companies that were a party to the dispute, leaving the other companies and their employés to proceed as they saw fit. The result was that the employés of those companies that paid the lowest wages and could not cut lower came out with the other workers, so that in Porcupine exists at present nothing more or less than a general strike against the parasites who are exploiting the working class and this strike continues up to the present time; but as this strike happened, as it often does, when there is a dispute between the exploited and those who exploit them; betwen labor and capital; between poor and rich; between those who produce nothing and own everything and those who produce everything and own nothing but a small portion in wages by which they may maintain a bare existence.

Mine owners belong to the exploiting class; strikers are members of the working class and consequently the first are upheld by the powers of government; the latter oppressed by all means in order to break their solidarity and determination to accomplish its purpose.

The companies employed the Thiele Detective Agency to break the strike, and then began the usual tactics of these mercenaries using intimidation, abuse and every means possible to force the miners back to work, even going so far as to enter private houses and take men out by force and compel them to work on penalty of being shot. But these tactics never helped them much. The strikers would sooner go to jail than to work as strike-breakers. Then came that famous day of bloody battle, December 2, 1912, when four of our comrades were shot, their hot blood being innocently shed. This was at the town of Timmins. We were just marching peaceably over the public highway, when we reached the fields.

Having just arrived from Sault Ste. Marie the gunmen, imagining that we were marching to take them by force, and in order to prevent this imaginary attack, shot into the parade, wounding four of our comrades. A few of the gunmen were arrested immediately, but only one of the gunmen was held for attempting murder, and he was let out on $1,000 bail, and is probably out of the country before this. The provincial police seemed to help us, but this may be believed by people who are under a hypnotic spell, but never by those who know why police exist under the capitalist system.

That the above is true, the following arguments will serve to show their willingness to serve the rich against the poor:

Many of our men were persecuted, many fined; then the time came when the provincial police, being jealous of the special police, showed themselves friendly to the strikers only for a purpose. As soon as they got control of the situation—as soon as they got a chance to show the companies, their masters, that they could herd scabs and club and shoot strikers—they turned

themselves into wolves who never have mercy on sheep. They tried to shoot us on December 20th. Provincial Policeman Smith tried to shoot Lundberg while he was running away. They made arrests when peaceable strikers and non-strikers and sympathizers were trying to board the train on December 20th for Schumacher and Timmins when there were sixteen strike-breakers in the Pullman, the police conveying them, as part of their duty in helping to break the strike, being afraid that if the strikers got to talk to the strike-breakers they might persuade them to join the strikers. The result was that four absolutely innocent men, namely, Milo Jakszic, arrested for trying to board the train to meet a friend, who had telegraphed from North Bay and that he would like to have some of his friends meet him at the station; another, Evan Trochyn, who was walking, with a ticket, to board the train in order to get to Timmins to get his baggage from the Hollinger company. This man was brought here from Sudbury a few days before under false pretenses to act as a strike-breaker. As soon as he found that there was a strike on he refused to scab. This man being asked in court why he did not go to work at the Hollinger, answered, "It would be the same to me to work there in enforced servitude; I would rather be in the prison where I am now."

The third victim, Hryhory Propir, who seeing his countryman, Trochyn, in the hands of policemen, asked, "What is the reason they arrest you and where are they taking you?" Inspector Calbick, ignorant of what the question was, because Propir spoke Russian, imagined that Propir was going to take Trochin out of his claws, and clubbed him over the head so that blood like drops of rain flowed over the body of this man.

The fourth man that the police happened to fasten their claws on was Adolph Lundberg, a stranger who happened to be in the crowd, pushed by the crowd he slipped, and to save himself from falling took hold of the horses which were loaded with the first victims who were arrested.

The trial was held on December 31, and January 1st, and the above named innocent victims were convicted by Magistrate Thomas Torrence of being members of an unlawful assembly and sentenced to six months in Central Prison, Toronto, at hard labor.

Now, oh, you free-born citizens, do you think you still have liberty left in free Canada, while even to be at the railroad station is a crime, a place universally known to be public, and where all may have business.

Very soon a protest to the minister of justice will be made to demand freedom for these victims. I will tell you more of this at the proper time and will procced with what happened later.

The mine owners try by all means to break the strike, but the main weapon they rely on is as follows:

In Canada exists a famous law known as "the industrial disputes investigation act." This law has to deal with affairs when the workers can go on strike and when the capitalists can lock the workers out. Now, as some of the companies were not represented before the "Board of Conciliation" according to the above named act and their employés quit work when the employés of the companies who had a legal dispute quit, the result was that the Hollinger Mining Company issued summonses for about 375 of its ex-employés who had quit work and against two non-employés for inciting the employés to go on strike.

The trail was held at Timmins, Ontario, on January 6th, before magistrate Torrence, Peter Cleary and William Holowatsky for inciting, encouraging, etc., the employés of the Hollinger Company to go on strike. and Percy Croft for going on strike. Evidence was given by a few witnesses in favor of the company. but their evidences never proved anything against the men tried that would give good reason to convict them.

Council for the defense, Mr. A. G. Slaught, offered no evidence, but in conclusion, on behalf of the defendants, said: "The prosecution has not shown by the evidence that there has been any dispute between the company and its employés as to wages and hours prior to the time the men quit work, therefore the strike is lawful, and Croft, who quit work, and Cleary and Holowatsky, who told the men how they might better their condition, had a right to do so, otherwise we could not say that we are free, and a verdict against these men would mean that we are living in the days of chattel slavery. But this is not so, because under the British common law, liberty to quit work when we please is guaranteed without telling anyone what our intentions are."

The decision in these cases will be given on January 21st.

We are waiting to hear how the laws will be interpreted against those who dare to lift their voices in behalf of the downtrodden and oppressed. Going on strike and inciting to go on strike simply means the liberty to share your opinion with the members of the class to which you belong.

In conclusion, I may add what happened recently. Two men, Wasil Krisavich and Nick Hollik, were arrested for the same reason. On the night of January 14th a strike-breaker was assaulted on the street and lost a parcel he was carrying, and claims that Krisavich was the man that struck him, Hollik being accused of being accessory to the act; that is. aiding and abetting Krisavich.

This is an interesting story; it simply means that traps are being fixed to get the active men in jail so as to scare the others into going to work. The above named, when the assault happened, if it really did happen, cannot be convicted, for there are about 100 witnesses that saw them at the time in the Miners' Union Hall.

Now they are in jail, nobody being allowed to visit them; they are being held without bail for these minor charges and are sleeping on the cold stone floor of the cells, being furnished with neither mattresses or blankets.

The provincial police, in conjunction with the Thiele detectives, are doing their best to break the strike; but the strikers stand so firmly that we do not believe there is any reason to fear that the enemies of the working class will succeed in breaking the solidarity that prevails here.

WILLIAM HOLOWATSKY, Organizer, W. F. of M.

THE DEPTH OF SERVILITY.

When a Socialist orator or a labor agitator applies the word "wage slave" to the American workingman, this giant of free-born American citizenship gets highly offended and remonstrates with the person applying such epithet protesting that he is a free-born American citizen and dares anyone to say that he is a slave. He gets very indignant, his chest swells out and he straightens up his shoulders, a light of fire gleams in his eye, his fighting spirit is aroused and ready for action to annihilate the intemperate that dares to classify him as a slave. He is ready to fight anybody that with facts tries to classify him with the slaves of the South or with the Roman populace of Nero's time. He is a free-born American citizen and, by the Gods, he wants everybody (but his master) to understand that. He is not the slave of anyone. If he doesn't like to work for his present master he can quit him and go to look for another, and so forth. He will not be dictated to by anybody, particularly by any labor unions. When for any reasons union men go on strike, he is a free-born American citizen, claims the right to scab or to carry a gun to shoot down his fellow workers.

He will not tolerate being called his right name by his fellow workers, nor has he any time to listen to them, to reason with them, to discuss with them, problems that concern him and his family. Nor will he do anything at all to break the shackles of wage slavery. Oh, no! He is a free-born American citizen, and therefore these things do not concern him at all. But as a slave that he is, when his master wants him to do anything detrimental to his fellow workers as well as to himself, he, like a cringing brute, goes ahead and does it. There is no depth of degradation into which he will not crawl in order to please his master and retain his job.

On October 14, 1912, a general strike was ordered in the Ely district of Nevada which included McGill. In this strike the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 233 of the W. F. M. was involved. The strike went into effect at 11 p. m., and the members of that union, assisted by a number of organizers, began to picket the entrance to the smelter, which was very effective in keeping men away from the works, though the shift that was working when the strike was called remained at work, working twenty-four hours straight for eight consecutive days under armed guards in order to break the strike.

The pickets were very successful in persuading men to keep away from the smelter, which fact exasperated the management, who appealed to the sheriff of White Pine county to break the picket line for them so as to give them a better chance of securing scabs. The sheriff would not interfere with peaceful picketing, therefore the company sent for a squad of Wadell's professional man-killers and strike-breakers. These thugs, headed by one McGaffin, arrived here on October 16th The company requested Sheriff Crain to deputize them, which he refused to do. They therefore were taken inside of the stockade at the smelter in the presence of the governor of this state, who had come here at the request of the company and for whose cowardice and servility to the company, to a large extent, can be laid the blame for the murder of two men by these imported thugs. If Mr. Oddie, as governor of the state of Nevada, had done his duty, there would have been no murder committed, but upon his failure to be the governor of the state, George Pinnoris, Greek organizer of the Western Federation of Miners and Nick Papas, a member of Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 233, were murdered while on picket duty by the imported thugs on the morning of October 17th.

The coroner's jury, composed mostly of company men, after hearing much evidence, rendered a verdict which said that the killing was unnecessary, and, notwithstanding this fact, 176 workingmen, the majority of whom are Americans, have attached their signatures to a document addressed to the captain of the murderous squad.

This list of signatures, in the shape of a vote of thanks for being murdered, was introduced by the company representatives at the grand jury hearing for the purpose of influencing said jury, which it did.

In order that the readers may form an idea of the servility of these signers, I want to say to you that H. Bayliss, whose name appears on the list, a blacksmith by trade, while on his way home from the railroad station the morning of the shooting was struck by a flying bullet fired by these thugs, who with his own signature he thanks for saving his life.

One G. A. McKay, whose testimony before the coroner's jury was of such nature that if given before any impartial jury, said jury would hang the whole squad of murderers without leaving the jury box. Said McKay begged us not to have him called before said jury for fear that he might lose his job.

These are your free-born American workers, that in order to hold their jobs and please their masters, they sink their boasted freedom and independence lower than that of any slave of any time.

Two workingmen that were fighting for the recognition of some of their rights were murdered in cold blood by imported professional murderers, and other servile workers thank the murders for their deeds.

Can workingmen be any more servile?

TOM CORRA.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR WARNS AGAINST LEAD POISONING.

So much lead poisoning has been found to exist among painters and lead workers in New York factories that the Department of Labor (of that state) has begun a vigorous campaign against plumbism, a disease which recent investigation by the federal government shows to be from eight to ten times as frequent in American as in European factories where the manufacture and use of lead is under strict governmental control. The department is endeavoring to enlist the co-operation of employers and workers in lead at the same time that definite legal regulation of the industry is being proposed by the American Association for Labor Legislation as a necessary supplement to voluntary action. This regulation which comes in the form of the association's uniform bill, now being introduced in every state in which a Legislature is at present sitting, calls for sufficient washing facilities, instructions to workmen by foremen and others, mechanical methods of dust prevention and removal and the prohibition of eating in work rooms This promises to be a big national campaign for the prevention of lead poisoning.

The New York law already requires physicians and hospitals to report lead poisoning and the department has just distributed to every painters' union and to all employers and hospitals reporting cases of lead poisoning a 50,000 English edition of a card of "Information for Workmen," to be followed later by editions in other languages, stating that lead poisoning can be prevented, that hoods and other mechanical means are necessary to take away lead dust and fumes, but that the workers themselves need to take extraordinary precautions. These instructions to lead workers continue:

How Men Are Poisoned by Lead.

(1). Lead is poison to the body. It enters the body mainly through the nose and mouth. It may be inhaled as dust or fumes It may be swallowed with food or saliva (especially if tobacco or gum is put into the mouth with soiled fingers), or it may be absorbed through the skin.

(2). When lead gets into the body it leads, among other things, to indigestion and lead "colic;" to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and kidneys, or to paralysis of the hands. known as "wrist drop."

(3). Lead acts upon the body slowly and insidiously. Without knowing your danger you may be getting some lead poison into your body every day. If you are working with lead in any one of its many forms, you must therefore use great care so as to protect yourself against it.

(4). On the very first sign of not feeling well see a doctor or go to a dispensary. Do not wait until you are too sick to work. The earlier you go to a doctor the easier it will be to cure you if you are being poisoned by lead. BE SURE TO TELL THE DOCTOR ALL ABOUT YOUR OCCUPATION AND ITS DANGERS.

How to Prevent Lead Poisoning.

(1). Always wash before eating, and if you work in a factory, before leaving the factory. Remove all dirt from under your finger nails with a brush.

(2). Never eat in the room in which you work.

(3.) Never chew tobacco or gum while working. If you do, the lead dust on your fingers and in the air is sure to be swallowed.

(4). Use overalls when you work. Do not wear your working clothes on the street or at home. They may contain lead and poison you and others.

(5). Respirators are very useful and should always be used when working among lead dust or fumes.

(6). Keep the workroom clean. Do all you can to keep down dust. Do not get lead on your hands and clothes any more than you can possibly help.

(7). Always eat a good breakfast before going to work. Drink plenty of milk. Have at least one good movement of the bowels every day. Constipation is a suggestive symptom of lead poisoning. Avoid the use of intoxicants in any form. Their use weakens the body and makes it harder for your body to overcome the poison of lead.

(8). Keep clean. Wash with warm water, soap, and nail brush. Take at least one full hot bath a week.

WARS WILL CONTINUE UNTIL SOCIALISM TRIUMPHS.

By R. A. Dague.

At the time I write a great war is in progress between Turkey and Bulgaria and her allies. It is not my purpose in this contribution to go into the discussion of the cause of the bloody conflict further than to say it is twofold, to-wit, greed of the capitalists and religious prejudice and bigotry. In this article I will write chiefly of the religious phase of the subject. The Turks are Moslems, or Mohammedians, while the Bulgarians are Christians. Great devastating wars for centuries have at intervals been fought between the adherents of the two religious systems. The crimes that have been committed by both Mohammedians and Christians were unspeakly atrocious In America we are told how cruel and wicked is the Turk, but an occasional writer, who is impartial, tells us that Christians often are guilty of horrible outrages against the Mohammedians.

Not long ago a correspondent of the "London Mail" published the result of his investigation of the conditions existing there for several years. He says after much diplomacy he succeeded in gaining the confidence of one of the noted Christian chieftains and for a time was the guest of the Skrill, that warlike tribe of brigands who live in the mountains behind Scutari and are 20,000 strong. He says: "For a fortnight I lived with its chief, Vatt Marashi, in a little hut high up above the town of Scutari, and many are the chats we have had together. Once I asked him why he so constantly terrorized Scutari, whereupon he replied, with a grin: 'We fight and massacre the Turks only because we are Christians.'

He says these same robbers and murders claim to be Christians. He adds:

"There is a big Christian cathedral at Scutari and I happened to attend the festival of the Madonna, at which there was a great procession, but, strange, indeed, was the sight, for the orderly Christian procession was guarded by a great body of those brigandish tribes armed to the teeth and carrying rifles."

All the so-called Christian nations maintain large armies and are ready on small provocation or for spoils to rush at other peoples and murder them. Each army that goes forth to burn and destroy and kill and to commit nameless outrages, send along chaplains to pray to God to help them in this horrible work. To my mind this is mockery—is worse than blasphemy—worse than paganism.

The Russians claim to be Christians, but they often horrify the world by savagely murdering men, women and children of the Jewish faith. How can any one of sane mind think such cruelty and fiendishness is any part of a true religion? Jesus said, forgive your enemies, return good for evil. Do to others as ye would that they should do unto you. It is sad to think how distorted one's religious beliefs may become. Col. R. G. Ingersol told how a land buyer hired a man to go with him and show him certain timber lands for sale. He had a lunch prepared which he took along with him. In the evening the hired man returned without the land buyer. A suspicion was aroused that he had done away with the stranger. A search revealed the fact that he had been killed. He had been robbed and his lunch had been eaten all except the meat. The suspicioned man was arrested and confessed the crime. When asked why he ate all the man's lunch except the meat, he replied that he killed the man on Friday and it was contrary to his religion to eat meat on that day.

Religious fanaticism and capitalism, or greed, have shed rivers of blood and cursed mankind beyond an estimate. Pagans and Christians stand ready to murder each other with promptness and despatch, either for spoils or for Christ's sake, and for territory to extend their trade or to put money in their pockets. Christian will wage war against his Christian brother, burn his houses, assault his females, devastate his country and kill him as he would a dog.

The following by J. B. Staff quite truly depicts the true situation. He says:

> We take the millions that could found new schools
> And pay them for the maiming iron tools
> Of Death. We hear the cry from Hunger's lips
> And heedless, build our dreadnaught battleships!
> Our money is a mass of steel, perhaps
> A few short years, then dumped as iron scraps!
> While soon we launch another—smash the wine!
> It's larger than our neighbors; my! how fine!
>
> And thus we go, like little boys, our chips
> Upon our shoulders: mighty battleship
> And armies. These we use to maim and kill
> The very ones who now must pay the bill!
> When shall we put this cursed thing away?
> This grisly relic of an ancient day,
> That should no more of our life be a part
> Than feudalism, witchcraft, or black art!

My answer to the poet is: We shall put "this cursed thing of war" away. when Socialism triumphs and not before. Speculation, greed, graft, slavery, war and the robbing of the weak by the strong are the logical, legitimate fruits of the competitive system of industrialism. War will not; in fact, cannot be abolished so long as the competitive system of business is in force, for it is the essential part of it. When Socialism is established then wars will cease, because it proposes a co-operative commonwealth and a universal brotherhood and universal peace. The Socialist movement is diametrically opposed to contention, slavery and war. It is based on reciprocity, equity and justice. Its motto is "An injury to one is the concern of all."

When Socialism has arrived in all its fullness, kings, plutocrats, monopolists and all selfish robbers of their fellow-men will have disappeared. There will be no strikes, nor blacklistings, nor dynamiting, nor war; there will be no unemployed; poor girls will no longer sell their bodies for bread; the jails and insane asylums will contain few or no inmates; there will be no beggars in the land, and no festering slums in our cities; there will be no pale-faced, half-starved women working in sweat-shops, no tender children enslaved in shops and mills. Then labor will receive its just reward; peace and prosperity will cover the earth; then will life be worth the living.

Then the truly religious people will not from intolerance, superstition and greed, raise great armies and go forth to burn, destroy, outrage and murder their fellow-men. Then the written religious creeds will be reduced from thirty-nine articles to one, and people will emphasize the practice of kindness and the doing of good works rather than doctrines, theories, creeds.

I know of no better confession of faith than that given in four lines, by that noble Socialist woman, Ella Wheeler Wilcox, who says:

> "So many gods, so many creeds,
> So many ways that wind and wind,
> While just the act of being kind
> Is all the sad world needs."

Creston, Iowa.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the Trade Union Movement of the World.

(Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. Affiliated membership over seven million.)

Australia.—A bill has been introduced in the Australian Parliament for the purpose of founding a state merchant fleet. It is practically assured also that the bill will pass the House. . . . The Parliament of New South Wales has passed a bill providing for an eight-hour day for all colliery workers. . . . At a conference of the various unions of waterside workers, marine engineers, seamen, marine officers, carters and drivers, it was decided to establish a Transport Workers' Union for the whole of Australia. . . . In connection with the miners' strike at Waihi, in New Zealand, there are now sixty-six unionists in jail for twelve months because they refused to find recognizances for future good behavior. The strike, which was lost, was a protest against the compulsory court of arbitration. As the newly-grounded Federation of Trade Unions have declared themselves against the trades disputes and arbitration law, which has been in force for nearly twenty years, we may reasonably look forward to further struggles in the "Land of Social Peace." . . . The federal arbitration court has decided that the regular working time for ships' crews at sea of eight hours within twenty-four hours shall not be overstepped, and that the three-shift system shall be introduced for all. This decision means an important advance for Australian seamen. for which their comrades in other countries, unfortunately, must probably wait a long time still. . . . The Musicians' Union in Victoria has decided to maintain the entrance examination for new members, but members of foreign trade unions will be recognized when they do not stay longer than a month in the country. Otherwise the latter must also undertake the examination. . . . The Federal House of Representatives passed a bill by the labor government relative to workmen's compensation in case of accidents. This was even accepted by the opposition as "long overdue." . . . The amalgamation scheme of the building trades in Victoria is proceeding satisfactorily, and the question of closer organization in country districts is receiving much attention.

Austria.—The central organ of the Austrian trade unions will appear weekly from the beginning of this year in German and fortnightly in Czech. It has also been decided to publish a Polish edition and also to improve the organization of the trade union center in general. . . . The wage demands of the women glove sewers in Prague have been rejected by the employers. . . . The plasterers of Vienna have been in negotiation for a long time with the employers in regard to a new tariff agreement. Plasterers, therefore, are advised to avoid Vienna. . . . According to the statistics compiled by the Woodworkers' Union, there are, in Vienna, 11,718 cabinet makers. The average working time of the cabinet makers is at present fifty-four and a quarter hours weekly, as against fifty-seven and a quarter hours in the year 1906. Six per cent of them are engaged weekly, 27 per cent daily, 41 per cent hourly, 26 per cent on piece work. Half the cabinet makers earn at present 28 to 32 kronen per week, nearly a quarter 33 to 40 kronen. The average daily wage of all cabinet makers is now 5 kronen, as against 4 kronen in 1906.

Belgium.—The Socialist Tobacco Workers' Union has published statistics covering 241 establishments and 5,081 work people, inclusive of 1,736 female workers, according to which the average work time works out at sixty and one-half hours, and the rate of pay at 16 francs 46 centimes per week, i. e., 27 centimes, or not quite 3 d. per hour. The government has introduced in Parliament a bill which provides for compulsory sickness, invalidity and old-age pension insurance for all workers—industrial, commercial. agricultural and public servants—who earn less than 2,400 francs (about £96) a year. The insurance may be done through recognized societies, as under the English law, while each province must have a state insurance department for those who did not join the recognized insurance section of a society. Contributions shall amount to at least 12 francs for sickness, 6 francs for invalidity and 6 francs for old-age pensions, a total of 24 francs per year. Insured persons, with an income of less than 15 francs per week shall pay half that amount. The employer shall per head of his employés pay 2 francs per year for sick insurance, and 4 francs for old-age pensions. From the latter contribution 2 francs shall be handed over to the invalidity insurance department after the year 1938. The state will contribute 25 centimes for every franc paid by the worker and employer up to 12 francs per head. Sick persons shall have free medicine and doctor, and from ten days onward till the end of the third month 1 franc daily sick pay. All other provisions of the bill are equally unsatisfactory. . . . A national union of teachers, to be affiliated to the Belgian Labor party and federation of trade unions has been established at a congress recently held in brussels.

China.—It is reported from Nanking that a great Socialist Congress has lately taken place there, and that it was decided to form a Socialist party and to publish a paper with the title "The Chinese Republican."

Croatia.—Since the beginning of November the state of siege has given those in power the opportunity of terrorizing the folk to the utmost bent. All freedom of the press has been stopped and the papers may print scarce more than the announcements of the government. Every day numerous expulsions take place, particularly effecting the Serbians. Employers are often requested by the authorities to discharge their Serbian workers, in order that they may be expelled from the country as undesirable citizens.

France.—A meeting of 5,000 municipal workers in Paris came to the decision that a pension of 1,250 francs per annum after twenty or twenty-five years service should be demanded at the age of 50, and, further, payment for all days of the year. When the latter demand is not immediately satisfied another meeting is to be called to consider further steps. . . . A large number of workers of marine workshops and other state works, who participated in the protest strike of December 16th, have been punished by order of the authorities. . . . Nearly all the sardine fisheries have definitely closed down their works on the plea that the fishers refuse to use more successful methods of catching and that the government appears to have no interest for the industry. Should the employers stand by their decision, it would mean loss of work for 50,000 workers. . . . The continually recurring agitation in the building and coachmaking industries for the abolition of the prevalent sweating system of sub-contractor brings to mind the fact that this was abolished by a decree of March 2, 1848, which threatened severe punishment for offenders. . . . The granite and slate quarrymen of the Meuse district are locked out, and the employers are making attempts to bring in workers from abroad. . . . The labor minister's office has published statistics re the employment of women in France. These show that there is a total of about 4,150,000 women workers in the country. They are spread over the various industries as follows: Agriculture, 949,000; industries, etc., engaged outdoors, 48,000; workwomen, 1,337,000; home workers, 540,000; business and professional employés, 296,000; workwomen, 208,000; servants, 772,000. The percentage of women workers is higher in France than in any other land.

Germany.—According to statistics published in the "Correspondenzblatt,"

the central organ of the German trade unions, the so-called free trade unions on January 1st have 2,625,000 members, as against a round 2,400,000 at the beginning of the past year. The metal workers and the transport workers' unions increased their membership by 35,000 members each, the building workers increased by 27,000 members, the factory workers by 20,000, etc. . . . The "Korrespondent," the organ of the German Typographical Union, celebrated its jubilee on January 1st. Book printers' journals have been founded very often since 1766, but the first to hold ground was the "Korrespondent," founded in 1862 by the Leipzig local union. This paper, which appears three times weekly, and has 50,000 regular subscribers, is the only organ of a German trade union which is not obligatory for all union members. All other official organs of the unions, with a circulation of 3,000,000 copies per week, are supplied free to members. The German Typographical Union has now 65,000 members, i. e., 90 per cent of the printers employed in Germany. . . . The union of warehousemen, numbering about 3,000 members, joined hands with the Shop Assistants' Union on January 1st, the membership thereby raising to 20,000. . . . A conference of shipwrights and kindred trades decided to advise their members to amalgamate with the woodworkers. . . . The sculptors have rejected a proposal to amalgamate with the woodworkers. Voting on the point did not provide the necessary two-thirds majority. For amalgamation 1,653 members voted, while 1,518 voted against. It should be mentioned, however, that the Sculptors' Union covers also the stone carvers and modelers. . . . In Berlin the tilers are on strike against a prospective reduction in wages. . . . Notice of termination of the local tariff agreement for stucco workers and roofers has been given by the employers in Kiel. . . . About 1,400 engineers and other ships crews have been locked out on the Lower Weser fishing steamers. . . . During a millers' strike in Bremen the representative of the Cristian rival union offered the employer men who were willing to work.

Great Britain.—A strong movement for amalgamation is afoot among the thirty-eight different trade unions in the printing trade. These unions have an aggregate membership of 77,161. . . . The railway workers, who in unions number 185,379 members, appear to be within sight of successful amalgamation. The same appears to be the case with the building workers, who lately voiced their opinion by casting 31,500 votes against 12,150 for amalgamation into an industrial union. . . . The taxicab drivers of London and Liverpool, to the number of 6,000, are on strike because the proprietors have increased the price of petrol which the drivers themselves must provide. . . . A conflict between the executive and the delegate meeting of the engineers ended in the highhanded removal of the executive officers from the offices, because they were said to have acted against the instructions of the last national congress. At present a group of delegates has been appointed as a provisional executive committee. . . . A well-attended special conference of trade unions has decided to accept the government's bill relative to the political activity and position of trade unions, but yet resolutely to demand further modifications and reforms. . . . The London bakers are agitating for a week of fifty-four working hours, with an hour for dinner, and a minimum wage of 30s. a week for bakehouse men and 32s. for factory hands. . . . Eight hundred calico printers' laborers in Lancashire struck work for an increase in wages of 10 per cent, after six months' negotiations with the employers had failed. . . . More than 200 unions are involved in a scheme to amalgamate the organizations catering for the metal, engineering and shipbuilding industries. Fewer and correspondingly stronger unions are all the more necessary in this industry, as the employers are combined in one all-powerful federation. . . . The White Star and other shipping companies have "voluntarily" increased their seamen and firemen's wages 10s. per month.

Holland.—The National Center of Trade Unions in Holland have just published their fifth annual statistics on Trades Councils or Central Labor Bodies, after the example of the German General Commission. These statistics cover 40 of the 44 trades councils in existence in 1911. At the end of that year they embraced 409 trade unions, 33 local branches of the Social-Democratic party, 8 co-operative stores and 13 other organizations (working-men's sport clubs, etc.) The increase in membership for the last year was 6.060, the total number of members rising from 51,288 to 57,348. These members were divided among the various groups as follows: Trade unions, 46,-898 (82 per cent of the total); Social-Democratic party, 2,709 (5 per cent); other organizations, 7,741 (13 per cent). The largest councils are in Amsterdam, 19,810 members, and in Rotterdam, 9,010 members. The Carpenters' Union had in 1909, 2,137 members; 1910, 2,646; 1911, 3,046; beginning of 1912, 3,620. In the last year this union was able to increase the wages of 1,665 journeymen by a florin per week and shorten work time by 739 hours weekly . . . The coal haulers and trimmers of Amsterdam have been able to secure a rise in wages from 2.25 to 2.50 florin or gulden per day. . . . The printers and compositors from a number of printing works in Amsterdam had to go on strike as good understanding with the employers was not to be attained on termination of their tariff agreements.

Italy.—The congress of the syndicalist trade unions which was held in Modena at the end of 1912, decided by 42,000 votes against 29,000 to start a new national center of trade unions, because, they argued, the old center made it impossible for the "revolutionary unions" to join. It is stated that the unions affiliated to the new center may continue to adhere to the old federation of trade unions. It remains to be seen whether the old center agrees to accept that point of view, which, indeed, would mean recognition of the disorganization of labor . . . A bill re the labor contract of private employés has been laid before Parliament by the groups of the Left. The government apparently is in sympathy with the bill. . . . For having participated in a riot, though it could not be proved that they were present at the time, eight organized workmen have been sentenced to altogether sixty-seven years' imprisonment. The riot referred to took place two and a half years ago between day laborers and other workmen who operated threshing machines co-operatively. . . . The Railwaymen's Union has pronounced its dislike of the system which has obtained till now of distributing gratuities to the personnel at the end of the year and through which increase of wages may be avoided. This year it is said that 4,000,000 lire were required for this purpose.

Norway.—During the past year the trades unions of this country increased their membership by 7,000. At present they number about 60,000 members. The workers in the printing trades, of whom 95 per cent are organized, have given notice in regard to the tariff agreement which has been in force since the last six years. This agreement is to terminate at the end of March. . . . The chief judge, the president of the Christiana High Court, Mr. Thinn, has lately published his endorsement of the Social-Democratic principles.

Russia.—According to the report of the inspector of industries, the price of bread in Russia has risen 10 per cent within the past two years, while the wages of factory workers have increased only 3 per cent. This increase, however, only taking place where wages movements have been successful. . . . In the Baltic provinces 1,300 book workers have been locked out. The authorities have dissolved the assistants' association, confined the executive and sentenced ten assistants, each to ten months' imprisonment, because they issued statistical inquiry forms in regard to the conditions of wages and work. Many strikers also have been banished in order to assist the employers in their decision "to starve the whole bunch out." In spite of this, latest reports state that the assistants in half the workshops have won and gained a nine-hour day and other reforms.

Servia.—On the application of the Servian and Bulgarian trades unions the International Secretariat of the National Trade Union Centers in Berlin. Germany, has issued an appeal to all affiliated countries for the support of comrades in the two countries. It is a question of preventing the failure of their labor temples and Press, and, further, of supporing them in their efforts to help neccssitous families, who have union members at the front, or who have to care for returned wounded. By rendering aid the international solidarity of the workers will heal many a wound and mitigate much of need for which their Serbian and Bulgarian comrades have the "dividend" patriots to thank.

Switzerland.—The Swiss Woodworkers' Union numbered over 8,000 members at the end of 1912, as against 7,016 at the beginning of the year. . . . The "yellow" or blackleg "Bakers' Assistants' Association," which was founded by the masters two years ago, has gone into liquidation. . . . The next Trades Union Congress will probably take place in September at Zurich. Simultaneously the Eighth International Conference of the National Trade Union Centers, and, for the first time, a conference of the secretaries of the various international trade organizations, will be held.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, January.—Two bills designed to give greater popular control of the federal courts are now being drafted by Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, who will probably introduce both of them in Congress some time during the week of January 20th.

One of the measures provides a limitation on the powers of the Supreme Court in declaring acts of Congress unconstitutional. The other relates to a reform policy of making federal judges elective instead of appointive.

"If the people are capable of electing their President and Vice President, their representatives in state and national Legislatures, and now in many states their United States Senators, they surely ought to be competent to elect their federal judges," said the Wisconsin Socialist. "Judges in all state courts are now elected by the people. So why should federal judges be kept from their control? In order to change the present system we will need a constitutional amendment, but I expect my proposal to receive serious consideration by Congress."

Berger's bill will ask a constitutional amendment providing for the election of federal judges for terms of four years. The amendment will also carry with it the right of popular recall.

The other bill, which is being drawn up by Berger, prescribes conditions under which the Supreme Court of the United States will be permitted to pass upon constitutionality of federal laws. The constitution now gives the Supreme Court certain appellate jurisdiction in specified cases, but "with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make." Representative Berger proposes to make some of these regulations.

He proposed: First, that no federal law shall be declared unconstitutional unless the membership of the Supreme Court is unanimous in the decision; second, that in any case Congress may add to a law a provision prohibiting the Supreme Court from questioning its constitutionality.

A federal investigation of recent actions of Idaho judges which are said to violate the constitutional guranty of a free press may be forced by Representative Victor L. Berger. In addition to the recent heavy punishment inflicted upon the proprietors of the Capital News of Boise City, Idaho, for printing a telegram from Theodore Roosevelt which criticized the action of the court in barring the Bull Moose electors from the national ticket in November, the case of Carl Machold, a reporter for the Pocatello, Idaho, Tribune, who was thrown into jail for six months for criticising Judge J. M. Stevens of the Blackfoot District Court, has also been brought to Berger's attention.

Machold wrote a story demanding an investigation of Steven's court, based on court records and including a sworn affidavit. Stevens immediately ordered Machold's arrest on a criminal libel charge, insisted on trying the case himself, although a change of venue is guaranteed by the Idaho constitution, and sentenced Machold to jail for six months and to pay costs amounting to $1,200.

Berger has sent for the documents in both Machold's case and that of the Capital News, and if these bear out the stories which have come to him he will ask Congress to investigate.

Recent developments in the District of Columbia insurance investigation by the sub-committee of which Victor L. Berger is a member, have shown the startling fact that the payment of half the taxes in the District by the federal government has resulted in making real estate higher in price than any other city of the United States, and probably higher than in any other place on earth.

In other words, the real estate dealers appropriate the millions contributed annually by the federal government which are intended to relieve the burdens caused by the extraordinary building and street development in the nation's capital, and put this money into their own pockets in the shape of inflated real estate values.

Representative Victor L. Berger, Socialist congressman from Milwaukee, believes that the federal officials at Indianapolis used "a little too much foresight" in ordering on November 19th—forty days before the ironworkers, charged with the dynamiting conspiracy, were convicted—a special train to take them from Indianapolis to the federal prison at Fort Leavenworth. St. Louis "Labor" reproduced photographic copies of letters, the first dated November 19, and others dated December 14th and 24th, advising railroad officials that the special train would probably be needed for January 1st. About a week before the jury reported on the case a letter signed by L. L. Kensinger, superintendent of the St. Louis Terminal Company, positively ordered the special train for January 1, or "possibly somewhat sooner." The jury's verdict was rendered on December 31st.

Representative Berger has sent to St. Louis, asking that the originals be forwarded to him, with the idea of asking for a congressional investigation of the "foresight" of the railroad and court officials.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His wise and never-erring judgment to take unto Himself our beloved brother, Joseph Freeman, who departed this life on earth on the 29th day of December, 1912, reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death, and by our brother's decease Mrs. Joseph Freeman has lost a devoted husband. and De Lamar Miners' Union a loyal member and brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the deceased's relatives and friends in this, their time of sorrow and bereavement.

When draws life's journey to its end,
Oh, light eternal shine!
As through Death's vale our way we wend
Be with us strength divine.
Then earth's dark night shall wane to day;
Heaven's morn shall chase its gloom away—
Light everlasting shine.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON..... New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Liljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai.....	Fri	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U....	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Thur	Fred Erickson....	Jas. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis...	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	J. D. McInnes...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhlich.....	Mike Livoda.....	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Thos. Kelly.....	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Sun	Geo. Amert.....	S.T. Echols, 606 B	elle	St., Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	.....	Carl Kreider.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craige M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyte Warren ...	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculatti....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling....	E. Harper, 115 Ole	vela	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason.....	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Gucttar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR No. 1		Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John	Hartigan, Rec. Sec.	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. O. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Thur	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller...	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ..	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Supersor
107	Judith Mountain.	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Helena
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza.....	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Chas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	L. L. Moore.....	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
	NEW MEXICO			747 State St.		
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyers	...	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod...	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Frl	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J. C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McCartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker..	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

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District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ..Anthony Shilland, Secretary
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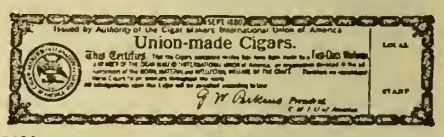

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of the

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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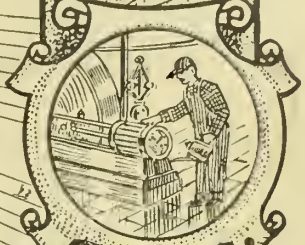

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DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 6, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 502.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 6, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 502
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE REMEDY for private monopoly is collective ownership, and that is Socialism.

THE SECRETARY of Creede Miners' Union has notified headquarters that seventy-five men have been recently laid off the mines at Creede, Colorado, and that idle men seeking employment have but little chance to secure work.

HETTY GREEN, the female financier of Morgan & Co.'s United States, says she didn't care to ride in an automobile because Jesus didn't. Good! Now let Hetty practice some more things that Jesus didn't do. For instance, Jesus didn't lend money at 10 per cent. interest.—Toilers' Defence.

THE DEMOCRATS will be at the pie-counter after March 4th. It is probable that a few million workingmen who aided in securing a Democratic victory, will be taking a hitch in their belts of a few more holes ere the Princeton Professor has served his four years in the White House.

An empty stomach sometimes starts the machinery in the *cupalo.*

THE GARMENT WORKERS have been making a desperate fight in New York, and regardless of hired thugs and armed policemen, they are standing united and their determined battle for conditions that will enable human beings to escape death by starvation, has forced a number of the factory tyrants to concede some of the demands of the strikers.

THE MORGAN and Rockefeller combinations, which are recognized as the "Money Trust," control holdings estimated at $40,000,000,000. The "Money Trust" has within its keeping the power to precipitate a crash at any time that will paralyze every industry on this continent.

It is a *joke* to boast of the independence of American citizenship. Morgan and Rockefeller are *Kings* and so-called sovereign citizens are *Slaves.*

THE MINERS of Wharton, New Jersey, demanded an increase of 10 per cent. in their wage scale. The old wage was $2.00 per day and the mine operators granted the 10 per cent. increase, but raised the work time to eight hours more per week.

The miners refused to accept the terms of the mine owners and declared a strike for the same hours of the former workday and an increase of 10 per cent,, with no discrimination against an employé who belonged to a labor organization. The miners have organized and have a membership of 500.

They are standing firm and feel confident of winning the strike.

A VISITOR to an insane asylum saw a guard in charge of about one hundred inmates out for exercise. The visitor inquired of the guard if he was not afraid of being attacked by one of the lunaties. The guard replied, "No, I can liek any one of them." "Yes," said the visitor, "but suppose they all attacked you" "Oh, there is no fear of that," said the guard, "crazy men don't organize."—Adapted Exchange.

It is a foregone conclusion from the above, that all the crazy men are not inmates of the asylums. There are millions of workingmen who have not brains enough to see the necessity of a labor organization, and the employér as a general rule, refers to such crazy men" as independent.

THE CORPORATE and commercial interests of California that are represented in the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, are determined, if possible, to convict Clarence Darrow.

The Chicago attorney has been identified with many notable cases involving members of organized labor, and the enemies of unionism are using every effort to place Darrow behind the bars, believing that his conviction and imprisonment would be an effective blow to organized labor.

The prosecution of Darrow will react on the persecutors, for the simple reason that the cause for which Darrow is being hounded will live and grow stronger, and a time will come when the power of the labor movement will sweep opposition aside and make it possible for human beings to enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

THE STRIKE at Mineville, New York, has disclosed the outrageous methods that are utilized to rob the worker out of even the measley wage paid by corporate gluttons. In this issue of the Magazine appears a lengthy communication in answer to the circular letter compiled by the mining company. The circular issued by the company endeavors to make it appear that its slaves have no grounds upon which to base a strike, and presents a verbal picture of the generosity of the operators towards their employés.

But the circular letter of the mining company is but a produet of

the imagination of a liar, whose pen does not hesitate to record glaring falsehoods.

The employés have been robbed and the affidavits of 77 men whose names appear in the communication from Mineville, tells a story that tears off the mask from the pretended benevolence of soulless exploiters, who know no honor or justice, that might cause a slight shrinkage in dividends.

WE ARE ALL EQUAL before the law, is receiving some severe jolts in these days when the class struggle is increasing in intensity.

It took but a short time, comparatively, to pass sentence on thirty-eight members and officials of organized labor who were adjudged guilty of transporting dynamite contrary to law.

The judicial department of our government did not hesitate to send these men to prison, but such criminals as Judge Hanford of Washington and Judge Archbald of Pennsylvania, will not be imprisoned, regardless of the fact that their official records are reeking with debauchery. Removal from office will be the only punishment inflicted, although their crimes against justice are like mountains to mole-hills compared with the crimes charged against men who were resisting as best they knew against the conspiracy of an octopus to destroy their organization. "Equal before the law," in this day and age, where *Poverty* is *convicted* and *Privilege* remains *unmolested*, is but a comedy, were it not a tragedy to those who feel the outrage of discrimination.

A GROUP of I. W. W. sympathizers were gathered around the campfire by the railroad track. "Are we going on strike for shorter hours next May?" asked one as he shared his handout with his "fellow worker." "No, that was last year," the other replied. "All the I. W. W.'s that I know have been on strike longer than that," spoke up a third. One of their number who had been thinking while the others were loudly talking strike, now rose to his feet and said: "We, who are in the unemployed class—and there are millions of us—must keep a legal residence even if it is only a lodging house, so we can vote ourselves into ownership of this country. We cannot strike when we have no job. Neither can we revolt when they have control of the soldiers, wealth and weapons of war. Vote!" "Heretic," they cried, and fell upon him with sticks and beat him. And so they secured a victory for direct action. Then the policeman—backed up with political power—came along and ran them all into jail.—Oakland World.

JOSEPH FELS, the big manufacturer of Philadelphia, was in Washington recently, and while at the nations capitol, delivered an address on the doctrines of single tax.

In the course of his address, he assailed philanthropy and threw a brick at our Andy, the builder of libraries.

Fels said: "I have made no philanthropic gifts. I give nothing to charity. When I have money to give I give it to justice. The men usually called philanthropists, as a rule, uphold existing injustice, but give money to relieve victims of the wrongs they uphold.

"One conspicuous example is the man who has given enormous sums to found libraries and to abolish war. I do not wish to be understood as questioning his sincerity, but I have my doubts. It is, nevertheless, true that he is doing all that one man of influence can do to perpetuate the evils he is endeavoring to relieve.

"The man is typical of all so-called philanthropists. The most prominent supporters of charitable institutions in our cities are men who bitterly oppose abolition of wrongs that create poverty. These philanthropists may well be described as men who give money to repair a little of the harm they themselves have helped to do, or, as Tolstoy has well stated, 'men willing to do anything for the poor except get off their backs,' "

THERE IS NOTHING quite so shocking to our capitalistic patriots as the Socialist conception of international unity. Internationalism, to them, is akin to treason. How can any one be a good American who does not hate foreigners?

If there has been any genuine American "patriot" it is the American steel industry. It has been protected against the competition of the German and English capitalists engaged in producing steel for profit. The laird of Skibo never was quite so patriotic as when he was appealing to congress for higher duties to exclude the degrading and contributed to the increase of American capital that it might not be demoralizing importations of steel from Europe. No man could be a real American who did not believe that American capital was entitled to be protected from the pauper capital of Europe.

The American people—patriotic to the core—have safeguarded and contaminated through association or competition with foreign capital—that it might be kept separate from the capital of Europe and free from the curse and taint of internationalism.

The steel capital has waxed strong. We now have enough millionaires in Pittsburg and New York to make every true American feel proud of his country. With the high buildings and the large fortunes that characterize the United States, it is a prouder boast to be an American citizen than it was to be a citizen of Rome, when to be a Roman was to be first among kings and envied of mankind.

Sharper than a serpent's tooth is the ingratitude of a thankless child. The steel trust, which the American people have fostered and protected and made prosperous, has struck hands with foreign capital. William Ellis Corey, former president of the United States Steel corporation, in testifying in the suit for the dissolution of the trust, stated that there is an international agreement between the steel manufacturers in which they have apportioned the world's markets among themselves.

The steel trust has become international.

In face of such un-American conduct what will become of our glorious institutions and insure their perpetuity when the workers of the world shall unite and the brotherhood of man shall become a reality?—Milwaukee Leader.

THE ALARMING FIGURES made public by the experts employed by the Pujo Money Trust Investigating Committee regarding the capital controlled by the Morgan and Rockefeller groups of financiers, should be printed and reprinted in every newspaper in the country and paste on the dead walls and in every public place where even the most indifferent and stupid citizens may view the facts and endeavor to realize their tremendous significance.

The estimates of the Money Trust Committee and its experts place the total assets of the interests controlled by Morgan and Rockefeller at $39,711.328,678, divided as follows:

Industrial and public utilities	$15,636,853,814
Railroad properties	17,250.000,000
Banks and other financial institutions	4,000,911,932
Mining and oil properties	1,500,949,932
Miscellaneous	1,322,613,000
Total	$39,711,328,678

It is as certain and plain as mathematics that if two men can, within the short space of a lifetime, centralize under their control forty billions of wealth, or more than two-thirds of the capital invested—and which control includes all the pricipal avenues of profit-taking—in less than a score of years these two men, or their successors, will have secured possession of the remaining one-third of active capital in existence, and which is at present actually controlled by them indirectly.

It is small wonder that Mr. Baker, one of Morgan's ablest lieutenants, admitted upon the witness stand at the Pujo committee hearing, that wealth had been centralized so efficiently in the hands of a few that the danger point had been reached.

It is not pleasant to contemplate the possibilities that will accompany the next panic that strikes the country, whether it is precipitated by the money obligarchy or is produced by natural causes inherent in the capitalist system.

The Morgan-Rockefeller interests can, by converting only a small part of their wealth into collateral and locking their vaults, bring the whole country to their feet and name their own price to take over the industries that they do not now completely dominate, must be conceded by every intelligent person.

Then the game will be at an end; the capitalist system will have run its course; the new slavery will be here.

The question for you to decide, Mr. American Citizen, is, shall the nation own the trusts or shall the trusts own the nation?—Cleveland Citizen.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Industrial Workers of the World, at a session held at New Bedford, Massachusetts, made a report, from which the following is taken:

"Not the least effective weapon in this program of deceiving and misleading the workers as to their true economic interests is the aid and assistance rendered the bosses by the small coterie of self-appointed saviors that have infested the Socialist movement of America. This aggregation is chiefly composed of petty business men of doubtful business ability, shyster lawyers, whose mental equipment prevented them from success in competition with better equipped members of that profession; doctors who failed to build up a practice; idle millionaires, who look upon the labor movement as a good fad to kill time and gain notoriety, and a number of other failures who were not successful in establishing themselves securely on the backs of the workers. They are devoting their petty talents to further misleading the workers in order to curry favor with the masters and thus enable them to win a place at the pie counter politics. They repeat every foul slander that has been coined by mouthpieces of the capitalist class."

Socialists who have gone down into their pockets and furnished some of the *needful* to the "Slander Syndicate" should congratulate themselves on their wisdom.

The Haywoods, Hazelwoods, St. Johns, Trautmans and all the other wind artists who have maligned and reviled bona fide labor bodies as *scab* organizations and the Socialist party as an ally of Capitalism, must have laughed at the numerous "Rubes" who parted with their money to support "Direct Actionists" who have a perpetual thirst for *soup*. The fellows who drafted the report throwing slime upon Socialists do not give their own records.

Their records, painted in the choicest language, would be too dirty for admission through the United States Mails. Members of organized labor and members of the Socialist party whose sympathies can be touched by every squeal for help that comes from chronic loafers whose hardest work is writing appeals for finance, deserve to be *hit* and the coarse calumny from the pens of veteran ingrates may teach some whole some lessons to the unsophisticated.

Capitalism Digging Its Grave

EUGENE V. DEBS has been arrested on an indictment returned against him in the Federal court for the Third district of Kansas. Debs is charged with obstructing justice.

Debs brands the indictment and arrest as an effort to crush the Appeal to Reason.

After his arrest, Debs gave bonds to the amount of $1,000 for his appearance at the May term of the United States court of the Third Kansas district, and made the following statement: "The Federal prosecutor in Kansas hired an ex-convict, it seems, to come to me and plead for financial aid so that he could go to parts unknown and start life anew. I promised him the means he pleaded for, and now I am indicted on the charge of having attempted to induce a witness to leave the jurisdiction of the court. I promise that if this case comes to trial there will be some interesting developments before it comes to a close."

During the past few years various schemes have been put into operation having for their purpose the suppression of the most powerful Socialistic journal in this country. The capitalists of America have realized the growing power of the publication printed at Girard, Kansas, and have decreed that it must be put out of existence.

The Appeal to Reason has been merciless in its exposition of the corruption and debauchery of public officials and has never hesitated in throwing the searchlight into the high places of public life, in order that the working class might be able to see clearly the outrages that were committed by that element of society who boast of their reverence for law and order.

The Appeal to Reason tore the mask from the brutal face of Capitalism in order that oppressed humanity might know something of the heartlessness of economic tyrants.

The treachery, hypocrisy and depravity of political lepers received no clemency from the Appeal to Reason, and the sanctified sinner who wore the cloak of Christianity to hide his villainy did not escape the shot of the Gatling gun at Girard, Kansas.

It is no wonder that Capitalism has summoned all its allies to murder a publication that dared to tell the truth.

It is no surprise that Debs, the most brilliant writer and orator in America, should become a victim of the vengeance of Privilege.

Debs, however, will not shrink from the battle. He will face his enemies without a tremor, and when his speech has been heard in the judicial sanctum of a Federal court in Kansas, Capitalism will be nearer its deathbed, and when that speech has been read by the millions of workers of this country, the Socialist party will loom up like a David to kill the Goliath of exploitation.

A Near View of "Bill" Haywood

Belleville, Ill., January 15.

THERE WAS A TIME when I admired "Bill" Haywood and looked upon him as a man possessed of honesty and integrity. I looked upon him as one of the greatest men in the American labor movement. I defended him on every occasion and held up his hands in the face of threats of expulsion from one of the international conventions of the United Mine Workers. I looked upon him as a man who could do no wrong.

I saw him in company with Moyer and Pettibone taken from Colorado to Idaho and held in prison, and my admiration grew for him. With others who were interested in his liberation, I worked night and day to raise money and create a sentiment to bring about his freedom. To my mind there was none greater than "Bill" Haywood. Others of the United Mine Workers held him in the same esteem and thousands of dollars were contributed by our organization for his defense. He was acquitted and released from prison. He came to the following international convention at Indianapolis, thanked the United Mine Workers for their loyal support to him, and said it was largely due to their efforts that he was again a free man. He told those delegates that they represented one of the most progressive constituencies in the labor movement.

With me there was only one "Bill" Haywood, but I knew him only at long range. I have since been in closer touch with him and have seen more of his work. I now see a different "Bill" Haywood than when he was an official of the Western Federation of Miners. My confidence in his integrity has been shattered. I can no longer look upon him as a man who has the welfare of the workers at heart. When I met him in New York last year he began a tirade against the United Mine Workers, the organization that had done so much to bring about his freedom and that he had characterized while a guest at our convention as one of the most progressive in America. He insisted that the United Mine Workers are not entitled to any more members than are "willing" to pay dues. According to Haywood, it is reactionary to compel men to belong to a union, while in effect our policy is not different in this respect than that of the syndicalists of France. The latter look upon it as entirely revolutionary to compel the workers to join the organization.

In his recent speech in Denver, Haywood characterized the United Mine Workers as the most reactionary organization in the A. F. of L., while according to his mind the International Typographical Union is the most progressive. What change has overcome the United Mine Workers of America since Haywood visited the convention a number of years ago and when he considered it one of the most progressive in America? The facts are that since the convention that Haywood visited the United Mine Workers have issued more progressive and revolutionary declarations than any other bona fide labor organization in the United States. Peculiar, indeed, that the United Mine Workers of America, which, according to Haywood now, is the most reactionary organization, should be applied to by men who are not working at the production and handling of coal and coke in or around the mine and coke ovens for charters that they might receive the protection of this "reactionary" organization. Peculiar, indeed, that within the last year more than 100,000 men working in the coal and coke industry have joined this "reactionary" organization. Can Haywood say as much about his most "progressive" organization?

My faith in Haywood's honesty has also been dispelled. I looked upon him as a man who would handle the financial affairs of his organization with the greatest possible accuracy, but investigation since his liberation from prison has proven that he is not only an ingrate, but that he is far from being honest in the handling of funds that belong to the Western Federation of Miners. It would be exceedingly wrong for me to make this statement unless I furnished proof of its truthfulness, and it is not at all pleasant for me to relate what I am going to, but I consider that recent developments demand it.

Shortly after Haywood had been released from prison, the Western Federation of Miners sent him throughout the country to solicit funds for the defense of Steve Adams, who was still in jail. Haywood came to Collinsville, Ill., where he collected something over $17; the following day he came to Belleville, Ill., where a meeting was held and $31 was collected. That same night two meetings were held in St. Louis, where $75 was turned over to him. All of this money was intended, and it was so stated at the meetings, for the defense of Steve Adams. But up to this day not a cent of this money, according to advices from the headquarters of the W. F. M., has been turned over to the office. It has been the long-standing custom of the W. F. M. that its representatives shall receive no money intended for strike or defense funds; that it shall be sent direct to headquarters; but having confidence in Haywood, it was turned over to him, thinking that he would forward it to where it properly belonged. I wonder how Haywood would have felt had those who solicited funds for his defense failed to turn it over to the W. F. M. Had everyone who was active in the interest of Haywood's release from jail done as he did in the instances mentioned, Haywood would either be occupying a prison cell or would long ago have met his fate on the gallows. The life of Steve Adams should have been as dear to Haywood as was the life of Haywood to those who gathered funds and created a favorable sentiment for his release, but his actions would indicate that his only concern was "Bill" Haywood.

The members of the United Mine Workers of America, organized labor in general, and the Socialists should know with whom they are dealing when they are warring over the personality of "Bill" Haywood.—Adolph Germer, in United Mine Workers' Journal.

The General Strike

VII. DIRECT ACTION AND ANARCHISM.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

DIRECT ACTION AND ANARCHISM have much in common. Both lay emphasis on a series of oppositions. Both are anti-parliamentary, anti-patriotic, anti-militarist, anti-votes, anti-dues, anti-insurance, anti-contracts. Both believe in a vague federalism of ill-defined and hastily-grouped workers. The Revolutionary unionists declare for the general strike, which is a form of the insurrections urged by the anarchists. The sabotage of the Revolutionists bears a striking resemblance to the anarchists' propaganda of the deed, even when it leads to assassination. Leadership is abhorred by both, but an inner circle of daring revolutionists is advocated by both. "We must form," said Bakunine, "not indeed the army of revolution—the army can never be anything but the people—but yet a sort of staff for the revolutionary army * * * * No very great number of such men is requisite. A hun-

dred revolutionists, firmly and seriously bound together, are enough for the international organization of all Europe."

This idea of an inner clique to lead the ignorant and inert mass plays a great part in both the anarchist and syndicalist movements. Bakunine formed a secret society in the midst of the International Workingmen's Associatioh, and after that organization was abandoned in 1871 the anarchists continued to advocate the same tactics in subsequent conferences. Today we find Pouget, the leader of the French syndicalists, insisting that the enlightened minority in the French labor unions should be the unrestrained guardians of the organization. He says: "The conscious minority will act without taking account of the obstinate mass of the unconscious who have not yet been animated by the spirit of revolt and may be considered as human zeros." And Pouget concludes: "Thus appear the enormous difference in method which distinguishes syndicalism from democracy; the latter, by the mechanism of universal suffrage, gives direction to the unconscious * * * and stifles the minorities who bear within them the hopes of the future. The syndicalist method gives a result diametrically opposed to this. Impulsion is instilled into the conscious, the rebels, and all favorably inclined are called upon to act and to participate in the movement." The position here taken by Pouget is incorporated into the very constitution of the French Federation of Labor, which makes it possible for a closely organized minority to completely control that organization. The trade union with a score of members has the same voting power in the Federation as the trade union with 10,000 members. Opposition to majority rule has always been as much a cardinal principle of the anarchists as it is of Tammany Hall, and it today stands as the policy and practice of the French unions.

The anarchists in the international fought as the Revolutionary unionists do today, for what is called purely economic action. They had no faith in political parties, in parliamentary methods, or, in fact, in any effort to capture public powers. For instance, the anarchist, Bordat, said before the Lyons tribunal in 1893, what most of the Revolutionary unionists today would thoroughly assent to. "To send workingmen to a parliament," he declared, "is to act like a mother who would take her daughter to a brothel." "Working-class candidates," said Bakunine, "transferred to bourgeois conditions of life into an atmosphere of completely bourgeois political ideas, ceasing to be actually workers in order to become statesmen, will become bourgeois, and possibly will become even more bourgeois than the bourgeois themselves. For it is not the men who make positions, but, on the contrary, positions which make the men." Such have been the criticisms of the anarchists levied against working-class political action. Anyone who will turn to the literature of Revolutionary unionism will find again and again the same thought In advocating trade union action, however,, the anarchists always opposed officials and sought a de-centralized federation of groups. The chief purpose of the vague organization they advocated was little more than to enable the workers to keep in touch with each other and to serve the needs of a quick and widespread insurrection. They believed that the world was on the verge of an upheaval, and that mere agitation would suffice to create a violent revolution that would usher in the new order of society. Parliaments would then disappear, but trade unions were necessary, for, as Prof. Hins declared at Basle in 1869, they represented in the germ the organization of the new social system. "Bakunine glorifies," says Plechanoff, "the 'essentially economic' tactics of the old English trade unions, and has not the faintest idea that it was these very tactics that made the English workers the tail of the Liberal party."

The Revolutionary unionists today believe, as the anarchists always have believed, that the world is ready for a tremendous upheaval. The new order is waiting to be born, and the sole work to be done is to arouse in the people the will to start the revolution. How much like the views of the syndicalists, as given in an earlier paper, are the following declarations of Bakunine and Kropotkin! "The revolution, as we understand it," said Bakunine, "must on its very first day completely and fundamentally destroy the state and all state institutions." The workers must then proceed to the "confiscation of all productive capital and instruments of labor in favor of association of laborers, which will use them for collective production."

"The first act of the social revolution," says Kropotkin, "will be a work of destruction. * * * The government will be overthrown first." And following that "the people will also, without waiting for any directions from above, abolish private property by forcible expropriation. * * * 'The reorganization of production will not be possible in a few days,' especially as the revolution will presumably not break out in all Europe at a time. The people will, consequently, have to take temporary measures to assure themselves, first of all, of food, clothing, and shelter. First, the populace of the insurgent cities will take possession of the dealers' stocks of food and of the grain warehouses and the slaughter houses. Volunteers make an inventory of the provisions found and distribute printed tabular statements by the millions. Henceforth, free taking of all that is present in abundance; rations of what has to be measured out, with preference to the sick and the weak; a supply for deficiencies by importation from the country (which will come in plenty if we produce things that the farmer needs and put them at his disposal), and also by the inhabitants of the city entering upon the cultivation of the royal parks and meadows in the vicinity. The people will take possession of the dwelling houses in like manner. Again volunteers make lists of the available dwellings and distribute them. People come together by streets, quarters, districts, and agree about the allotment of the dwellings. But the evils that will at first still have to be borne are soon to be done away; the artisans of the building trades need only work a few hours a day, and soon the over-spacious dwellings that were on hand will be sensibly altered and model houses, entirely new, will be built. The same procedure will be followed with regard to clothing. The people take possession of the great clothiers' establishments and volunteers list the stocks. People take freely what is on hand in abundance, in rations what is limited in quantity. What is lacking is supplied in the shortest of time by the factories with their perfected machines."

I quote the above statements of the two chief anarchists to illustrate the similarity between their views and those advocated by the syndicalists. The latter are extremely vague regarding the actual procedure of the general strike. Some of them believe that the general strike may be solely a peaceable abstention from work. Most of them have, however, been forced in discussion to agree that a peaceable general strike would surely meet with defeat. As Buisson says: "If the general strike remains the revolution of folded arms, if it does not degenerate into a violent insurrection, one cannot see how a strike of fifteen, thirty, or even sixty days could bring into the industrial form of government and into the present social system changes great enough to determine their fall." To be sure, the revolutionary unionists do not lay so much emphasis on the abolition of government as do the anarchists, but their plan leads to nothing less than that. If the capitalist class is to be locked out—whatever that may mean—one must conclude that the workers intend in some manner without the use of public powers to gain control of the tools of production. In any case, they will be forced, in order to achieve any possible success, to take the factories, the mines, and the mills, and to put the work of productios into the hands of the masses. If the state interferes, as it undoubtedly will, in the most vigorous manner, the strikers will be forced to fight the state. In other words, we shall see the general strike become an insurrection and the people without arms carrying on a civil war against the armies of the government. We might, of course, pass over with light hearts much of the above interesting and harmless speculation were it not for the violent and bitter attacks made by both anarchists and syndicalists upon any form of political party action. We can afford to be tolerant toward any positive proposition, and even adverse criticism, except when they menace organization. When, however, a group of men conspire to create suspicion and to promote distrust of all Socialist party action, we are forced not only to defend ourselves, but even to put the proposals of our opponents under critical analysis. And the general strike of the syndicalists is only the insurrection of the anarchists in disguise.

Indeed, syndicalism, as a whole, has been defined as anarchism in disguise. Certainly the entire forces of anarchism have been turned to the service of the syndicalist movement. Emma Goldman, Alexander Berkman, and other anarchists in New York have recently formed a Syndicalist Educational League, and from now on, even in this country, every assault made by the anarchists upon the Socialist movement will be labeled "Syndicalism" or "Direct Action." The marriage of anarchism and syndicalism is, of course, a natural and legitimate union, and we must expect to see in the near future under its new guise an extensive growth in anarchist propaganda. So long as the anarchists were excluded from the unions and divorced from every section of the labor movement by the Marxian elements, they could only keep alive their doctrines by individual acts of violence. But in recent years the anarchists have not only gained a strong position in the labor movement of the Latin countries, they have also gained a hearing in other countries through policies which, however old in their philosophy, bear new and striking labels.

And it is perhaps inevitable that the views of the anarchists should gain a larger and larger following. Political action is slow, and many of the younger, the mort petulant and impulsive, are impatient. Furthermore, the Socialist movement has become so extensive that while it is fundamentally more revolutionary, it no longer appears revolutionary. Its tone is quieter, its reasoning is saner, and its members include a multitude who are no less determined because they are less given to fanaticism. Great halls, theaters and lyceums are now common meeting places of the party, and such assemblies have not the irresponsible recklessness of the old talking revolutionists assembled in the back room about the stove. The discussions are kept to well defined points and lead to definite, concrete forms of action, instead of ranging over the entire gamut of human problems and leading to no action whatever. In the little circles of revolutionaries in the early days there was room for every point of view. Freedom of thought was unlimited, the play of wits had no end. Every theory of economics, sociology, ethics, religion and politics were handled without gloves. It was a never-ending day of never-ending talk. But the seeds those little circles of sectarians distributed throughout the world are today bearing fruit. Men are settling down to the cold proposition of massing their armies and winning their battles. And philosophies and tactics which consist of endless oppositions and the denunciation of every action of the organized bodies are passed over and ignored. To be sure, celebrated little circles of brilliant men and women, of artists and philosophers, will still hug to their hearts the memory of what they consider the glorious, imperishable act of the assassin or the marvel of a few hungry rioters facing the violence of the world with flaming rage and hatred, but the labor movement, imperfect as it is, plods along its way educating and organizing the millions into the most irresistible power the world has ever known.

The General Strike

VIII. DIRECT ACTION VERSUS POLITICAL ACTION.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

AMONG THE VISIONARIES there has occurred in recent years a great battle of wits and tongues as to the relative value of direct and political action. The really active and influential men in the Socialist and Labor movements have had little time to spend in these futile discussions. They have been too much absorbed in building up great organizations of the working class, both trade union and political. They have been organizing and recruiting the armies of labor to strike and to vote, and they have left it largely to those in the arm-chairs to debate whether the strike or the ballot is most capable of revolutionary ends. Indeed, the more remote one is from the actual movement of the working class and the more free one is from its actual responsibilities, the more these discussions assume an importance.

> "* * * The Socialist ballot," says De Leon, "is weaker than a woman's tears,
> Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance,
> Less valiant than the virgin in the night,
> And skilless as unpracticed infancy,

unless it is backed by the *might* to enforce it That requisite *might* is summed up in the industrial organization of the workng class." In another place De Leon says: "A political organization cannot perform a revolutionary act. * * * The error has gone abroad that a political party can take and hold (the factories, etc.). It is an error, because you cannot legislate a revolution. A political party cannot do it. The nature of its organization prevents it."

In the above few words the entire contention between direct and political action is set forth. I believe it is true that Haywood, Bohn, Kerr and nearly all the other direct actionists in this country have little love for De Leon. Yet he is the fountain head of all their philosophy. He is not, to be sure, so unwise as to put direct action *against* political action, as they so often do. His thinking is too skillful, and two ideas can in his mind dwell harmoniously together. Nevertheless, although De Leon does not recognize any antagonism between direct and political action, he, with the others who follow him without loving him, have in recent years proclaimed the doctrine that only the industrial movement of the working class is capable of revolutionary action. Political action is merely to vote. The political party is only a propaganda club that urges men to express certain opinions at the polls. The ballot is merely a declaration of feeling. The might and the force of the working class can only be expressed in the revolutionary general strike, or, as De Leon says, "in the general lockout of the capitalist class."

Now, the thing that strikes one most in all such talk is that these men have the same limited conception of political action as the anarchists. To vote is their definition of political action. They call it "to stick wads of paper in a box." And that certainly seems very tame indeed compared with riots and with massacre. Having accepted the anarchist's definition of political action, De Leon and his pupils arrive, as a consequence, at practically the same conclusions as the anarchists.

Now to this limited and faulty conception of political action let us oppose the view of Jules Guesde. Guesde is one of the veterans of the French movement who has never known the ways of compromise. His fierce, unbending logic, his passionate and unadulterated Marxian philosophy, has made him perhaps the most striking personality in modern Socialism. He has known in life but two enemies, the capitalist and the anarchist. He has been as pitiless in his warfare on the one as on the other, and all the new phrases of the direct actionists he meets with the flattest contradiction. "Political action is," he declared at a great French Socialist congress, "necessarily revolutionary. It does not address itself to the employer, but to the state, while industrial action addresses itself to the industrial employer or to associations of employers. Industrial action does not attack the employer as an institution, because the employer is the effect, the result of capitalist property. As soon as capitalist property shall have disappeared, the employer will disappear, and not before It is in the Socialist party—because it is a political party—that one fights against the employer class, and that is why the Socialist party is truly an economic party, tending to transform social political economy.

"At the present moment words have their importance. And I should like to urge the comrades strongly never to allow it to be believed that trade union action is economic action. No, this latter action is taken only by the political organization of the working class. It is the party of the working class which leads it—that is to say, the Socialist party—because property is a social institution which cannot be transformed except by the exploited class making use of political power for this purpose.

"I realize that the direct actionists attempt to identify political action with parliamentary action. No; electoral action as well as parliamentary action may be forms, pieces of political action. They are not political action as a whole, which is the effort to seize public powers—the government. Political action is the people of Paris taking possession of the Hotel de Ville in 1871. It is the Parisian workers marching upon the National Assembly in 1848. * * * To those who go about claiming that political action, as extolled by the party, reduces itself to the production of public officials, you will oppose a flat denial. Political action is moreover not the production of laws. It is the grasping by the working class of manufactory laws; it is the political expropriation of the employer class, which alone permits its economic expropriation.

"I wish that some one would explain to me how the breaking of street lights, the disemboweling of soldiers, the burning of factories can constitute a means of transforming the ownership of property. * * * Supposing that the strikers were the masters of the streets and should be able to take possession of the factories, would not the factories still remain private property? Instead of being the property of a few employers or stockholders, they would become the property of the 500 or the 5,000 workingmen who had taken them, and that is all. The owners of the property will have changed; the system of ownership will have remained the same.

"And ought we not to consider it necessary to say that to the workers over and over again? Ought we to allow them to take a path that leads nowhere? * * * No, the Socialists could not, without crime, lend themselves to such trickery. It is our imperative duty to bring back the workers to reality, to remind them always that one can only be revolutionary if one attacks the government and the state. Trade union action fights within the circle of capitalism without breaking through it, and that is necessarily reformist, in the good sense of the word. In order to ameliorate the conditions of the victims of capitalist society, it does not touch the system. All the revolutionary wrangling can avail nothing against this fact. Even when a strike is triumphant, the day after the strike the wage earners remain wage earners, and capitalist exploitation continues. It is a necessity, a fatality, which trade union action suffers. * * *"

Any word of mine would only serve to mar the perfection of this masterly logic of Guesde's. I know of nothing in Socialist literature which deserves so much the study and thought of our younger party members. I marvel that anyone has been able in so few words to sustain the party position against the onslaughts of those who clamor for direct action. This is no time to go into the history of the terrific battles that have occurred in the progress of our movement over this very question. Yet, the result of those battles is the pledge every man takes when she becomes a member of our party. We do not ask his views as to the theories of Socialism or as to the details of the cooperative commonwealth. We ask only that he believe in the organization of the working class into a distinct and separate party for the capture of public powers. That simple pledge contains the very essence of Marxian Socialism; and not only in this country, but in every other as well, the door of our party is closed to all who deny the necessity of political action.

Guesde says that Socialists could not without crime lend themselves to the trickery of allowing the workers to take the path that leads nowhere. Yet, we know that both in France and in America men professing to be Socialists are today committing that crime. Well, when a crime is committed we seek the motive, and in this instance the motive is easily found. As I have shown elsewhere, anarchists, "radical" politicians, and certain adventurers in France sought to split the working class of that country into two warring sections and to force the Socialists out of the leadership of the French unions. To accomplish this end, political action was denounced as bourgeois, while direct action was lauded as the sole revolutionary weapon of the working class. When one wants to do anything, one can always find a philosophy to back up one's desire. Direct action, therefore, quickly developed into a complete revolutionary philosophy.

In this country something of the same sort happened. When De Leon saw his party fading away he sought new fields to conquer, and in 1905 the Industrial Workers of the World appeared. In 1904 there was not a trace of direct actionism in De Leon's thought. His party at the Amsterdam congress voted against the general strike resolution submitted by Allemane. De Leon refers to that gentleman as a "flannel-mouthed blatherskite, whose leading principle is the cart-before-the-horse idea of a 'general strike.'" In a report which De Leon submitted to that congress, it is said that "it is only by the use of their political power that the working class can abolish capitalist class rule and privilege."

That was in 1904. In 1905 De Leon had developed his new theories of the "lockout of the capitalist class." The Socialist ballot became weaker than a woman's tears. Thoughts and speculations which he had not dreamed of two years before now possessed his mind. The same sophistries that had enabled the anarchists of France to disrupt the working class movement of that country served De Leon here in his effort to become the master mind of the Industrial Workers of the World.

"The immediate aim of the Communists," says Marx and Engels in their historic *Manifesto*, "is * * * the conquest of political power by the proletariat."

"The proletariat must," they repeat, "first of all acquire political supremacy."

"The first step in the revolution by the working class is," they declare again, "to raise the proletariat to the position of ruling class, to win the battle of democracy. The proletariat will use its political supremacy to wrest, by degrees, all capital from the bourgeoisie," etc.

These are the simple foundation principles of modern Socialism. For 50 years the workers have labored slowly and painfully to build up great political organizations of the working class. The road has been long, the journey has brought many bitter disappointments. Yet, to-

day a light appears on the horizon. We are, in the opinion of many, entering upon a great revolutionary period. We are nearing the hour when the work of a half century is beginning to bear fruit. It needed no Marx to teach the workers to strike or to riot. It required a Mark to teach the revolutionary possibilities of political action. Tons upon tons of literature and multitudes of tireless agitators have been required to raise the working class from the blind folly of mob action and sabotage. And well may we ask ourselves whether theories and sophistries developed in France and in America in the maneuvers of certain leaders for mastership shall displace the tried and tested principles of Marxian Socialism!

Capitalism is a social, political and economic system. Its fortifications are manned by legislators, police, armies and courts. The ownership by the capitalist class of the means of information, of production, of transportation, of exchange, of public powers, of social wealth, of natural resources—all this and more constitutes the power of capitalism. Its right is founded in tradition, in legislation, and in moral sanction, no less than in actual material power. And he who thinks to capture this society by having the working class forcibly take possession of a mine, of a railroad, or of a factory, wherever it can, understands Socialism about as little as the bandit who believes that to hold up a millionaire and rob him of his purse is a work of democracy.

The "Bummery on the "Bum"

THE COOKS AND WAITERS' strike in New York collapsed very suddenly, and the poor dupes who were induced to declare a strike by professional vagrants have been using language that was far more forcible than elegant in denunciation of the wind-jammers who attempt to impress upon plastic minds that a world can be emancipated by a verbal blast from a soap-box.

The following in a press dispatch from New York shows that the traveling jawsmiths must seek another field besides New York to play their game, as the cooks and waiters who were duped by the snarling representatives of the "Bummery" have had some experience that, while bitter, will be wholesome and will have the effect of causing men and women to hesitate in responding to the call of irresponsible mavericks who are agitators for "revenue only." The dispatch is as follows:

"New York, Jan. 26.—The hotel waiters' strike slipped around on thin ice today and late in the afternoon collapsed. It was at this time that Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, Patrick Quinlan and Carlos Tresca, the big three of the I. W. W., who have been conducting the affair, suddenly decided it would be best for the men to return to their various places.

"It was a surprise to the hundreds of waiters who have been having such riotous times about town, urged by the I. W. W. representatives, and after listening sullenly to the announcement made in Bryant hall that the executive committee intended to vote on the situation and the strikers were expected to abide by its decision. Many of thm slunk away and disappeared. Where they all dispersed to no one seemed to know, but they were not in evidence anywhere during the afternoon and night.

"Mis Flynn gave an unofficial statement to the newspaper men, which in effect was that the waiters had not been sufficiently organized to completely win, and that they should go back to work, become more thoroughly educated as to organization and a few other things, and then the I. W. W. would have another strike."

The executive committee, according to the above, appropriated to itself the authority to order the slaves back to work.

Where is the *Democracy* in such a so-called labor organization when an executive committee assumes the power to vote the slaves back to work?

But the vote of the executive committee did not secure employment for the duped who responded to their call for a strike. Later dispatches disclose that their places were filled and that proprietors of hotels, restaurants and cafés refused to reinstate their former employés, even when such employés tore up their I. W. W. cards and flung them into the street with contempt.

The "Wandering Willies," according to dispatches, have landed in Chicago, and at this writing are endeavoring to bring about a strike among the cooks and waiters of the "Windy City." Their *gall* is *peerless*.

Time for Action Is Nigh

PROFESSOR WILSON is talking considerably as to what he intends to do when he takes his seat in the White House. The professor is likewise writing articles for a number of the leading publications of the country, and the following gems extracted from the columns of the Scripps-McRae journals may have a soothing influence upon that element in the makeup of the human race, whose brains are always enjoying a vacation. Wilson's pearls are as follows:

"If the men you have put into office go back on you now, I, for one, hope they will be gibbeted for the rest of history."

"God helping us, this is the time when the Democratic party will see to it that the people of the United States are served as parties have all along professed to serve them."

"The very life of the Democratic party depends on its fulfilling its promises."

"The people of this country wish, first, to clear their government for action by making it free and then they wish to use it, not to serve any class or party, but to serve civilization and the human race."

"If the economic control of the United States is now in the hands of a small body of men it is not due to any policy that the Democratic party has advocated, or promoted or consented to."

"The Democratic party did not wait until the year 1912 to discover that the plain people had nothing to say about their own government."

"It counts for something to stay out in the cold on a conviction."

"Through all its years of self-chosen exile the Democratic party has been purged and purified."

"The service of humanity is the business of mankind."

There are nine paragraphs in the above, compiled by the statesman of New Jersey, who, in less than a month, will stand at the helm of the national ship to guide it for the next four years.

If the thoughtful man or woman can draw any consolation from Wilson's paragraphs, such man or woman must be equipped with an imagination that can revel in the realms of optimism.

Wilson has but little time longer to write and preach. The time for action is almost here, and the man who won political honors from his party at Baltimore and received the greatest number of electoral votes of any candidate for the presidency in the history of the nation, must "deliver the goods."

The Democratic party is about to be placed on trial before the people of a nation, and the people want something more than platitudes. The Princeton Professor will have the opportunity to show to the people the mettle out of which he is made, and it will require more than verbal embellishments in an article and more than clever gymnastics in oratory to ameliorate the condition of the wronged and oppressed.

Wilson declares: "The very life of the Democratic party depends on its fulfilling its promises," and he has certainly stated a fact which no intelligent man will dispute.

The great mass of the people are awaiting anxiously for the coming Democratic administration and are hoping that ere another year shall have passed away that light can be seen behind the storm-clouds that now presage adversity.

Revealing Some Facts

THE DAILY JOURNALS controlled by the Utah Copper Company have indulged in falsehoods from the very beginning of the strike at Bingham, Utah. Not only have these journals slandered the strikers and officials of the Western Federation of Miners, but they have published glaring lies relative to the production of the mines operated by scabs and strikebreakers. The following in the Salt Lake Telegram of January 25th, reveals some truth and shows that the Utah Copper Company and its stockholders will remember the momentous occasion, when its despotic representative refused to treat with organized labor:

"Reports from the eastern offices of the Utah Copper Company received this morning show that during December only 5,975,246 pounds of copper were produced from this Bingram property. This compares with 5,802,544 pounds in November and shows only a slight increase after operations had been resumed following the strike in September and part of October. The month previous to the strike Utah Copper made its record production, which was approximately 12,000,000 pounds.

"To some the production from this mammoth mine during the last month of the year will be disappointing. The company has had a number of things to contend with, besides the fact that new men were employed to take the place of the strikers, and most of these laborers were inexperienced. Weather conditions have been unfavorabl for a large production from the mine, for the severe cold and heavy snows have handicapped operations to a large extent. When winter sets in at Bingham it makes it difficult to mine a large tonnage from surface operations.

"Even the tonnage that was sent down from the mine could not be handled easily at the mills. The ores froze in the cars and this

caused delays which resulted in a shortage of ore to be put through the mills. A considerable amount of difficulty was also experienced with frozen pipes and some delays were experienced in getting enough water to supply the tables.

"Utah Copper has had a number of hardships this month as a result of the continued cold and the heavy snows in the mountains. For this reason the management is not prepared to make any promises as to the tonnage that will be mined and milled. The mills have had the crushing department enlarged in order that more ore could be handled during the winter weather, and a larger tonnage will be crushed and the bin capacity increased during the seasons when a larger tonnage can be brought down. A large tonnage of ore will be made ready for the mills, so that operations can be kept up to capacity whenever there is a delay in mine deliveries."

We clip the following from another Salt Lake publication to corroborate the forced admission in the Telegram:

"The December operations of the Utah Copper Company netted a total of 5,975,246 pounds of copper, against 5,802,544 pounds in November, and a total of 2,128,792 pounds in October of 1912. These figures illustrate the loss sustained through the strike at Bingham, a loss that reduced the production of this and all Bingham companies in 1912 as compared with 1911. The 1912 copper production of the Utah Copper Company totaled 95,105,391 pounds, against 99,456,225 pounds in 1911 and 89,127,250 pounds in 1910. The increase in December over November is gratifying as it shows the company is recovering from the effects of the labor trouble, while laboring at the same time under the usual difficulties incident to that winter period.

"The following are the monthly production figures of the company for the year:

	Pounds
January	8,156,612
February	8,612,729
March	8,160,000
April	9,069,237
May	10,068,336
June	9,234,465
July	11,160,034
August	11,841,044
September	6,965,144
October	2,128,792
November	5,802,544
December	5,975,246
Total	95,105,391

The above clippings refute the statements of the professional prevaricators who have heralded their lies broadcast, relative to the production at the mines, in the hope that the strikers would become discouraged and return to work. The Utah Copper Company has suffered a loss that will be felt by its stockholders for years to come and, furthermore, the time is not far distant when the industrial czars of Utah will be willing to hold a conference with the representatives of organized labor.

Unionism is *here* and will *live* until the *cause* that gave birth to the labor organization is *removed*.

How Do You Like Him?

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears a length article taken from the United Mine Workers' Journal and written by Adolph Germer, of Belleville, Illinois.

Mr. Germer for a number of years has been one of the most prominent and active men in the coal miners' organization. He has held a number of positions of trust, and at the last annual convention of the United Mine Workers he was elected as a fraternal delegate to attend the International Miners' Congress at Amsterdam, Holland.

Germer is likewise a prominent Socialist and is now a member of the national committee.

His article, therefore, will have some weight, as it comes from a man who can ill afford to make statements that are not borne out by the facts.

Germer, in his communication, mentions specific instances where "Bill" Haywood has received money and failed to forward the money that was raised for the defense of a man whose life was in jeopardy.

The man who was commissioned by a labor organization to go before other labor bodies to plead for funds to defend a man who was the victim of the same conspiracy as himself, and who became so shameless and bereft of honor as to put such funds in his own pocket, challenges the English language for a word or phrase to paint his perfidy. That Haywood is guilty, is beyond every question of a doubt.

The charges made by Germer against Haywood are only trivial and minor offenses compared with other acts of the "Bull Moose" of the I. W. W., whose palms have itched for "filthy lucre" for several years.

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is cognizant of his dishonor, and we have refrained from giving publicity to his acts of dishonesty in the hope that this peerless ingrate and grabber of coin would pull himself together and make an effort to be a *man*.

We believe, however, that the time has come when no mantle of charity should be thrown over the acts of "Bill" Haywood, but that the working class should *know* that *those who know him best would not trust him, nor have they faith in his loyalty to labor.*

The man who would pocket funds that were given to him to defend the life of a man whom a Mine Owners' Association had decreed should die upon a scaffold, is not made of that material that is true to the working class or loyal to the principles of unionism. His dishonor brands him as a traitor to a member of his own class, in a prison cell, awaiting trial on one of the gravest charges that can be brought against a human being.

Since Haywood committed treason to a man in prison, charged by conspirators with the crime of murder, it becomes conclusive that Haywood can scarcely be classed as loyal to workingmen out of prison.

As the I. W. W. is proud of "Big Bill" and lauds him as a *hero*, their publications can reproduce the Germer article in order that laboring men may not be in ignorance of Haywood's many accomplishments.

Denver Has Another Moral Spasm

THE RIGHTEOUS and moral people of Denver have had another spasm, and *ladies* who "toil not neither do they spin" have decreed that the "redlight" district of the "Queen City" must be abolished. It may be that the "bad lands" of Denver may be wiped out, but that does not mean that prostitution will be abolished.

The following in the columns of a daily journal of Denver shows that the ladies of the Woman's Club are indignant and that they propose to give battle to white slavery and all its attendant evils:

"Indorsing the crusade of Sheriff Sullivan and District Attorney Rush to wipe out the redlight district of Denver, members of the Woman's Club, at their regular meeting yesterday, determined to take an active part in the fight against the social evil by undertaking rescue work and by finding homes for girls who have taken their first misstep.

"Their decision followed a speech in which the evil conditions of white slavery were reviewed and the women were told that they would be 'unworthy of their womanhood' unless they backed every effort to abolish the redlight district.

"'It is womanhood that is being degraded, and as women you must fight this evil of white slavery,' said one speaker. 'The woman who scorns her fallen sister is no better than the sinner. The old feeling that the girl who has gone wrong once can never again hold up her head is all wrong. You must support the institutions where these girls are taught that they may start life over again. You must support the fight to abolish the redlight district.'

"'We must do more than that,' declared Mrs. Ray S. David. 'We must open our homes to these girls who have fallen or how else can we expect them to live aright? Unless we take care of them they will have no place to go.'

"Mrs. Fannie M. D. Galloway, chairman of the social science department, told of the instance of a young girl who had been rescued and placed in a good home.

"'It is the finest thing this department has ever done, and I hope in the future we will be able to help many more girls,' said Mrs. Galloway. 'Another thing which every one of us can do as individuals is to see that our maids are allowed the privilege of having some place in the house where they can receive men callers without being forced to meet them on the streets.'"

For years and years the people have read about the uprisings in our large cities against the social evil, but it seems that these uprisings are as futile in halting the progress of the moral pestilence as a gentle zephyr would be in removing a towering mountain.

The professional slummers and society women who, for a fad, make their usual ineffectual assaults upon the moral leprosy that threatens the purity and sanctity of homes, seem to have no conception of the *cause* that plants a "redlight" district in every city of importance and magnitude in this country.

Prostitution is the product of wrong economic conditions, and while "redlight" districts may be apparently wiped out, yet prostitution will remain and assume more dangerous proportions until the *cause* from which prostitution is bred is removed. The members of the Woman's Club gave their indorsement to the crusade of the sheriff and the district attorney, who, in accordance with the law, placed sixty inmates of dens of shame behind the bars of a county jail.

Will the indorsement of such a course on the part of the legal authorities by the Woman's Club be received favorably by the social outcasts whose only home is in the "bad lands" or within the confines of a prison?

The sheriff and the district attorney are not to be censured, for they are both rendering obedience to their oath of office; but for

ladies of a fashionable club, the upper crust of society, to indorse a raid on a "redlight" district that puts the "soiled dove" in a jail, will not appeal to the sympathy or intelligence of men and women who have brains to think and hearts that feel for the unfortunate victims that have fallen in the brutal struggle against poverty.

These members of the Woman's Club are going to fight white slavery.

How?

Is the social evil being successfully fought by indorsing a crusade that puts the victims in jail?

Will the blush of virtue return to the cheek of the social outcast through being held behind the walls of a prison?

Will the imprisoned and unfortunate women turn to that type of womanhood that sanctions a crusade that flings the Mary Magdalene into a cage of steel?

The members of the Woman's Club are insane if they believe that such methods will elevate the moral standard of a city.

How did these women who have been thrust into jail become the victims of ostracism against whom the *portals* of *respectability* are *closed* and to whom the *doors* of a *jail* are *open?* They were once virtuous. They were once as pure as even the members of the Woman's Club.

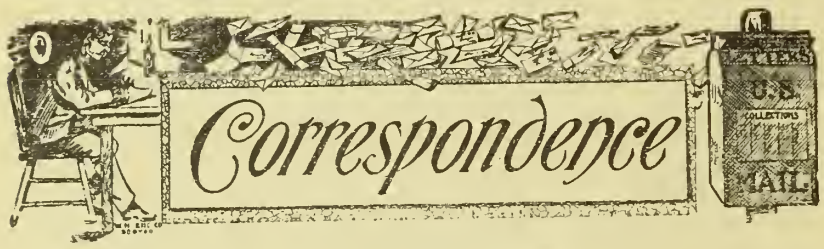
What snatched them from the pedestal of womanhood and painted the scarlet letters of shame upon their brows?

Statistics show that *poverty* has filled the "redlight" districts and that *poverty* is the product of a profit system that is upheld and supported by the very same members of the Woman's Club who are crying out against a "redlight" district and throwing up their hands in holy horror against white slavery.

Let us suppose that the "redlight" district was abolished tomorrow, and that every woman who has fallen was removed from the city of Denver, how long would it be until their places would be filled by others, whose wages in department stores, laundries, factories and sweat-shops bid for dishonor?

The "redlight" district and prostitution will only disappear when woman, as well as man, shall no longer groan in the chains of economic slavery, or in other words, when *Capitalism*, the *producer* of *prostitution*, has been swept from the earth.

Under Capitalism, *profit* is more priceless than *virtue*, and until *womanhood* has a higher value than *dividends*, the *social evil* will remain as an indictment against the economic wrongs of a rotten cilivization.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Sutter Creek, Calif., Jan. 30, 1913.

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Brother Ed. Zuchella, kindly notify the Secretary of Amador County Miners' Union No. 135, at Sutter Creek, California. Brother Zuchella is wanted on very important business.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO, Secretary.

RESOLUTION FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

San Francisco, January 18th, 1913.

To the various national and international unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

The following Resolutions were unanimously adopted by the San Francisco Labor Council at its regular meeting Friday evening, January 3rd, 1913

Kindly give this matter your immediate attention.

Fraternally yours, JOHN I. NOLAN

Secretary, S. F. Labor Council.

Whereas, The jury in the famous Indianapolis dynamite conspiracy trial found thirty-eight of the forty defendants "guilty as charged" in the blanket indictment.

Resolved, That we set forth to the world the following declaration ,which we believe to be true and timely:

First, It will be conceded by all fair-minded people who have given any attention to public affairs in the recent six or seven years, that the United States Steel Corporation, commonly known as the Steel Trust, is by far the most absorbing and powerful financial and political trust.

Second, There can be no doubt that this corporation was the power behind the prosecution.

The following is a statement of facts as published in La Follette's weekly magazine of December 13, 1912, written by Louis Brandeis:

"On June 17, 1901, six weeks after the Steel Trust began its operations, the following resolution was passed by its board of directors in the offices of the firm of J. Pierpont Morgan & Company:

" 'That we are unalterably opposed to any extension of union labor, and advise subsidiary companies to take firm position when these questions come up and say that they are not going to recognize it.' "

This anti-labor policy of the Steel Trust has been prosecuted for the past eight years, with the result that every labor union wthin its industry has been destroyed, with the single exception of the Bridge and Structural Ironworkers' International Union. Brandeis' article deals extensively with the report of the Steel Committee, of which Congressman Stanly of Kentucky and Daniel J. McGillicuddy of Maine, were active members. This report shows that it would require a sum not less than seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars per year to maintain a family of wife and two children. It likewise points out that if the employés in the steel industry at the present wage worked twelve hours a day three hundred and sixty-five days a year, they would fall short one dollar and fifty cents of earning the minimum amount necessary to sustain a wife and three children .

The report shows two hundred and sixty thousand men employed in the steel industry, and the average annual income of all males over eighteen was three hundred and forty-six dollars, and the average annual income of male heads of families among the iron and steel workers was only four hundred and nine dollars.

In no other trades investigated was it so low, with the single exception of the woolen industry.

Mr. G. W. Perkins testified before the committee on steel and said that they had a profit-sharing plan in vogue, which distributed twelve million dollars to its employés annually. The committee shows that this was distributed only among superintendents, foremen and others in authority.

A man by the name of John Fitch testified before the committee, to wit:

"That fact is the steel workers do not dare openly express their convictions. They do not dare assemble and talk over affairs pertaining to their welfare as mill hands. They feel that they are living always in the presence of a hostile critic. They are a generous, open-hearted set of men upon the whole. The skilled men are intelligent, and are able and glad to talk upon a variety of subjects. But let the conversation be shifted to the steel works and they immediately become reticent. It is safe to talk to a stranger about local option, the price of groceries, or the prospect of a war with Japan, but it is not regarded as safe to talk about conditions in the steel industry."

Again he says:

"One man of long experience as a steel worker who gave me a better insight into mill conditions than any other person, remarked, I used to write for labor papers a great deal, and sometimes I fairly burn to do it now—to declare before the world, over my own signature, the fact about working conditions in the steel industry. But I can't. It wouldn't be safe."

In a statement made by Brandeis before the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, he says:

"Did you ever stop to realize that Judge Gary, George W. Perkins. J. Pierpont Morgan and a few other men high in the United States Steel Corporation wield power greater than that of kings? The Steel Trust is capitalized at one billion six hundred million dollars but its directors are directors in fifty-nine of the greatest banks in the country. They control forty great manufacturing establishments. They hold the reins of power over more than half the railroads of the country, and they are the controlling power in hundreds of traction, water, gas, telephone and electric companies. The total amount of wealth they control is very nearly twenty billion dollars."

This corporation has made the extermination of organized labor from their factories the very foundation stone of their labor policy.

On August 9, 1912, the Hon. Daniel J. McGillicuddy of Maine addressed the House of Representatives, speaking on the steel investigation, and on page 9 of his address we find a question asked by Mr. Buchanan:

Does not the gentleman know since that time by despicable methods they have practically destroyed every labor union working for them in the United States?"

Mr. McGillicuddy replied: "I know that. Of course I know that. Any man who has any sympathy for the laboring man in this country knows it, and with good reason, and we know the result of it, and if I were a laboring man I would do just as the laboring man did there. I would rather give up my life than give up the right and privilege to organize. When the working men give up that right, they will become little more than slaves so long as this trust organization continues."

With this power against the indicted men at Indianapolis, the result obtained is little to be wondered at.

One of the witnesses who testified for the prosecution said that he was an expert accountant and had been employed to go over the document that were stolen out of the Iron Workers' office. He admitted on cross-examination that seven months out of eight he was under salary to the National Erectors' Association.

Mr. Drew, chief counsel for the Erectors' Association. was a very conspicuous ffigure, not only before the grand jury that brought the indictment. but also in the court room and during the trial, and immediately after the conviction of these men, he issued a public statement to the American Federation of Labor and asked the question: "What are you going to do with the Iron Workers' Union now?" Thereby disclosing clearly the real underlying purpose of the Erectors' Association and the Steel Trust.

Judge Anderson who presided at the trial and once referred to by ex-President Theodore Roosevelt as being either a knave of a fool, was guilty of conduct which by no means precluded a reasonable charge that he was biased and decidedly unfair to the defense and their counsel.

First. One of the defendants' counsel, Mr. Krum of St. Louis, in rising to offer an objection in the interest of his client, was peremptorily ordered to sit down, and was told that he was only there by courtesy.

Second. When defendant M. J. Young of Boston was on the witness stand, the judge deliberately interrupted him in the middle of his testimony and said this in the presence of the jury: "If you don't tell the truth, how do you expect any one to believe you?"

Third. Brother O. A. Tveitmoe was ordered in the presence of the jury removed from the counsel's table, and denied the right to consult with his attorney in court, upon the flimsy charge that he had smiled, which was construed by the judge as a demonstration.

Many witnesses who were subpoenaed were never placed on the stand. The prosecution bulldozed many of the witness behind closed doors during the night. The conduct of the District Attorney and his associates, together with the detectives for the Steel Trust, towards the witnesses is almost indescribable. Unless a witness would testify the way they desired, he or she was threatened with jail sentence.

The action of the jury in finding all of the thirty-eight defendants equally guilty on every count shows that they were strongly influenced by the conduct of Judge Anderson during the trial. This is proven by the subsequent action of Judge Anderson in suspending sentence on five of the defendants and by his action in sentencing the defendants to terms ranging from one to seven years. The jury must have been prejudiced and did not give each defendant's case the consideration the law demands, otherwise there would have been separate verdicts in the cases of many of these defendants.

Resolved, That the Building Trades Councel in regular session assembled jointly with the Labor Council of San Francisco, declare it our most emphatic opinion that O. A. Tveitmoe and his colleagues were the victims of the avarice of the Steel Trust, and did not receive a fair trial; be it further

Resolved, That we request every local union affiliated in this city and State to immediately request their national organization to assist financially, to the end that proper presentation may be made to the Appellate Court for a new trial; be it further

Resolved, That in reply to the question asked by Mr. Drew: "What are you going to do with the Iron Workers' Union now?" and as a protest against the criminal and dominant power of the United States Steel Trust, we favor the sentiment now strongly maintaining throughout the country for the declaration of a general strike throughout the length and breadth of this nation; be it further

Resolved, That copies of this statement and resolutions be forwarded to international unions for indorsement and approval, and a copy be sent to the press. (seal).

THE STRIKE AT MINEVILLE, NEW YORK—AN ANSWER TO THE CIRCULAR ISSUED BY THE MINING COMPANY.

Beginning with the third paragraph on the third page of the circular, we have numbered the paragraphs from one to twenty-one, and herewith give reply to them.

First—Good faith of the company, shown by the fact that the janitor of the Memorial Hall has been discharged for his activity in unions affairs and the Woodmen have been refused the use of the hall for a ball they had advertised extensively for the evening of January 24, 1913.

Second—A new school building has been erected, but the company was not actuated solely by philanthropic sentiments, for it took the old school building and the site for purposes for which the location of the new building were not just suitable, and with that, some there are who claim that the school in question was built at the expense of the taxpayers of Essex county.

Third—As an instance of the working of this benevolent policy, which seems to be more of an advertising work than an act of compensation, one Mike Ruszewicz had his ear drums injured by being close to where some men drilled into a missed hole in the mines in November; others were injured by flying missiles when the explosion occursed, but Ruszewicz, while not hit by flying rock, was badly hurt by the concussion. Over eleven weeks have elapsed since the accident. Mike has received between $9 and $10, and notwithstanding the fact that he is physically unfit and deaf, the company officials are trying to compel him to work underground, which he has tried to do, but has had to quit. He has asked for surface work, but he has been refused, the bosses insisting that he work underground, despite the fact that his deafness, caused by the accident and his physical condition from the same cause rendered him unfit for work in the mines. The final touch of benevolence in this case is the company's attempt to induce him to leave the district, whereupon, it is possible that the gullible public could be induced to believe that the "compensation" of which this company boasts, was working in good order.

Fourth—Some of the houses are of concrete; most of them are frame buildings. The sanitary condition of which the company boasts, consists, in some cases of water in the cellars, and the hard wood floors of which they sing the praises is a promiscuous lot of different woods from their own mills, all of which may be hard, but the floors do not wear uniformly, nor they do not resist usage in the same consistency. How much consideration is given to make these houses is comfortable is evidenced by the fact that the joints on these floors are made where the board chances to end and not on the beams or joists as one would suppose. This results in a short time of a place which "springs" and through which the cold blasts of winter find a perpetual entrance, keeping the limbs of the occupants in a continual state of uncomfortable cold. The "hardwood floors" are a matter of expediency, not of selection.

Fifth—If the working conditions and the pay of the men were satisfactory, the people would keep their homes clean and eat good food without the dispensation of the district nurse.

Sixth—Very little is known of this pension fund in Mineville.

Seventh to Eleventh—Elsewhere the spokesmen for the company object to the coming of people from the outside to assist its men in formulating their demands and conferring with them on means by which their life and labor can be made easier and life made happier, this list of questions show us why.

Three men, Waldron, Wykes and Hughes, were taken from their work in the mines and brought before the officials of the company—men with a college education—and a list of questions, most of which are hypothetical, were put to them, and they were instructed to answer "yes" or "no." The modifications which they made were not accepted. Wykes is made to say that he got better treatment from this company than he ever did from any other. The fact is that he never worked for any other company. Waldron's experience is just as limited. If there is any credit in gaining admissions from these men in this manner we fail to see where it lays.

Twelfth—Before the increase in wages, the men were furnished with lamps and oil for underground work; since then carbide lamps have been provided, and the employés have been compelled to pay from 50 cents to $1.50 for them. This takes quite a little of the increase.

All men working for the company were promised 10 or 15 cents of an increase, to take effect January 1st, but many of them on receiving their checks on January 21st discovered that they had suffered a reduction of 15 cents, no notice of which they received until the deficiency in their pay envelopes informed them of it. In this "best-paid mining camp of the East" engineers get as much as 29 cents for three hours overtime. And they are expected to do these three hours daily for this pittance.

Fourteenth—The rents are not from $3.50 to $7, but are from $3.50 to $12 per month.

Fifteenth—The companies never did any repair work, nor spent anything for maintenance before 1912, until the State Labor Department recommended that something be done with the houses, so all the upkeep of many years came in 1912, making it appear that excessive amounts are spent to provide for the comfort of the tenants. Any repairing which was done before this time was paid for to the grafting company officials by the tenants at an exorbitant rate.

Sixteenth—See answer to paragraph three.

Seventeenth—Will the officials of the Witherbee, Sherman and Company dare to say as much for the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, one-fifth of which it is said to own and with which it is associated?

Eighteenth—It has frequently occurred that bodies of men killed in the morning at these works have been buried on the same afternoon, and in cases of men not belonging to the union, no notice given of the interment. No inquests are held over "troublesome corpses" in Mineville.

Nineteenth—Coffey, the carpenter foreman, who was charged with soliciting graft and of whom it has been sworn in an affidavit that he discharged a man because he would not pay the graft, is still working at the old job and very active in victimizing union men.

Twentieth—The workers are not so much interested in "welfare work;" it is well-paid work for which they are contending?

Twenty-first—Waldron and Wykes, who did so much to expose the "welfare" graft of the company's officials and peace officers, are publicly discharged by a widely-circulated letter; the grafters with the services of whom the companies dispensed, "resigned." Waldron and Wykes are ordered from theis homes; the retired grafters still occupy company houses unmolested and are treated as honorable members of society.

Nine men were killed in these mines in 1912, and two have been killed here this month. Welfare work does not help these victims in any way.

Mineville, New York, January 23, 1913.

Affidavits.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Essex, } ss.

Jacob Tazelaar, being duly sworn, says that he is the representative of the American Federation of Labor, with headquarters in New York city. That his attention was called to a situation in Mineville, New York, at which place is located the Witherbee-Sherman Company, which is engaged in mining iron and steel ore, operating several shafts in that town and employing several hundred men. That information was brought to deponent that these men were working under what is commonly known as the padrone system, which requires the workmen to pay out of their earnings certain amounts of money to superintendents, foremen, bosses, overseers or others working in connection with them, and that unless such sums are paid they fear the loss of their jobs. That in consequence thereof they did pay this money in one form or another amounting to several thousand dollars, covering a certain period of time.

Deponent further states that he made a most thorough and systematic investigation of these charges and found them to be true in every respect. That he proceeded to New York City and met the directors of the Witherbee, Sherman and Company at the office of the company No. 2, Rector street, on Tuesday, August 15, 1911, and there laid before the aforesaid board of directors the entire subject matter, and the said board of directors agreed to give every possible assistance in stopping the conditions complained of, if the same could be sustained by proper testimony.

Deponent further deposes and says that he thereupon proceeded to Mineville, New York, and held several meetings with the men from whom this money was received by the company's superintendents, foremen, bosses and others; that he was assisted by interpreters speaking several languages; that seventy-seven (77) men employed by the Witherbee- Sherman and Company (including one who was discharged because he refused to pay graft), appeared personally before a notary public and a witness and made affidavit to having paid the amounts of money set forth in each affidavit, which aggregate a sum of in excess of nineteen hundred dollars ($1,900).

Deponent further deposes and says that these seventy-seven (77) affidavits, copies of which are hereto attached and marked "Exhibit 1," were personally delivered by him to the officials of the company at its office in Port Henry, New York, and that a record of the names of each workman making affidavit as to the amount of money he paid and the name of the party receiving same and marked "Exhibit 2," are attached hereto for further reference.

JACOB TAZELLAR.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of August, 1911.

ALBERT E. RYAN, Notary Public.

EXHIBIT NO. 1.

STATE OF NEW YORK, }
County of Essex, } ss.

Juslyn Zebrak, being duly sworn, says that he resides in Mineville, Essex county, New York, and is in the employ of the Witherbee, Sherman and Company at that place; that he paid to Mr. ——— the sum of twenty dollars ($20) for fixing his machine and that this money was paid for the purpose of making himself secure in his job, and that if he refused to do so he feared discharge.

JUSLYN ZEBRAK (X) His Mark.

Witness, Joseph Tylkoff.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of August, 1911.

WILLIAM V. BARTLETT, Notary Public.

EXHIBIT NO. 2.

The following named persons, employés of the Witherbee, Sherman and Company have signed the attached affidavit, specifying the amounts paid and the purpose for which such amounts were paid:

NAME. FOREMAN.	Amount.
Marcin Darazkiewicz—George Hughes	$ 10.00
Alex Reczkewski—George Hughes	10.00
Jan Misiowicz—George Hughes	8.00
John Sutkus—George Hughes	20.00
Konstanty Kusiuk—George Hughes	15.00
William Maczuski—George Hughes	25.00
Piotr Dosty—George Hughes	45.00
Tony Jasiewicz—George Hughes	18.00
Tony Witowski—George Hughes	25.00
Mike Smajda—George Hughes	5.00
Justyn Zebrak—George Hughes	25.00
Stefan Kowalewski—George Hughes	5.00
Martin Judzicki—Mike Hughes	10.00
Kostan Trebendis—Mike Hughes	17.00
John Sutkus—Mike Hughes	8.00
Adam Latarewicz—Mike Hughes	45.00
Konstanty Kusink—Mike Hughes	35.00
Mike Mora—Mike Hughes	10.00
Parfir Borowick—Mike Hughes	100.00
Tony Garbicz—Mike Hughes	100.00
Joseph Teodoruk—Mike Hughes	13.00
Ignac Damdrowski—Mike Hughes	50.00
Tony Witkowski—Mike Hughes	30.00
Joseph Kuki—Mike Hughes	25.00
Bonny Gabicz—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	90.00
Leo Rominski—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	31.00
Steve Kolosky and Felix Szyjan (amount paid for house, machine and jobs)—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	20.00
Stefan Kowalewski (amount paid for house, machine and jobs)—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	70.00
Joseph Gaweniewski—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	50.00
Mike Mora—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	90.00
Franciszek Markowski—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	125.00
Chrinko Pickan—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	25.00
John Sutkus—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	50.00
Konstan Trebendis (for house, machine and jobs)—Samuel Dougan, superintendent)	60.00
William Alckes—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	85.00
Antoni Stasko—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	10.00
Franciszek Nartonis—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	50.00
Tony Jesiewicz—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	15.00
Alexander Kamblewics—Samuel Dougan, superintendent	45.00
Andrew Lankalis—William Wersecki	5.00
Wladis Jakuccuis—William Wersecki	2.00
Mike Rusczewicz—William Wersecki	5.00
Joseph Lonkalis—William Wersecki	25.00
Mikolaj Krannik—William Wersecki	27.00
Tony Lichorad—William Wersecki	6.00
Karel Stefanorvich—William Wersecki	10.00
Tony Davis—William Wersecki	6.00
Joseph Gawieniewski—William Wersecki	25.00
Simon Berczniewicz—Asa Slocum	30.00
Wilton Kaszkiewicz—Asa Slocum	15.00
Beleslav Karpowicz—Asa Slocum	7.00
Powel Marcinkizwicz—Asa Slocum	7.00
Tony Jasiewicz—Asa Slocum	10.00
Michal Kuxiuk—Asa Slocum	53.00
Joseph Tobola—Asa Slocum	35.00
Tony Davis—Asa Slocum	5.00
Joseph Poszwus—Frank McKenzie	5.00
Joseph Tobola—Frank McKenzie	14.00
Piotr Dosty—Frank McKenzie	25.00
Tony Witkawski—Frank McKenzie	5.00

Joseph Lonkalis—Frank McKenzie	7.00
William Szoster—Frank McKenzie	13.00
Mikolaj Kraunik—Frank McKenzie	5.00
Joseph Fuki—Dell Goodspeed	30.00
Justin Zebrak—Dell Goodspeed	5.00
Stefan Kowaleski—Dell Goodspeed	25.00
John Sanko—William Ryle	10.00
Joseph Poszwus—William Ryle	25.00
Joseph Crokawy—William Ryle	6.00
Kasimierz Rugienis—William Ryle	5.00
William Sosnowski—William Ryle	10.00
Bolcslaw Cembalski—William Ryle	15.00
Frank Balme—Mike Sloboda (saloonkeeper, agent)	3.85
Joseph Loukalie—Tom Ryan	25.00
John Sanko—Eugine McCarr	5.00
William Sosnowski—Thomas McClellan	10.00
Andre Lankalis—William Coffey (refused to pay and was discharged)	10.00

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

It is believed that Victor Berger's resolution calling for a congressional investigation of conditions in the garment industry of New York will receive a hearing in Congress, even though the resolution is not passed. The resolution was promptly referred to the committee on rules, but inasmuch as this committee will have to hear evidence sustaining Berger's contention that garments made in sweat shops are apt to spread disease throughout the country, it is likely that Berger will be asked to call witnesses from New York, which will give the strike an airing in Washington.

The following is the text of the Berger resolution:

Whereas, The New York clothing industry, which through the channels of interstate commerce, supplies the trade of a large section of the United States, is now suffering from a strike which directly involves about 100.000 workers and their families; and,

Whereas, It is generally charged in the public press and in mass meetings that the average wages paid to the garment workers in New York are so low that healthy surroundings and a decent standard of living have become almost impossible for them; and,

Whereas, It is further charged that vice and crime are bred of the needless misery coincident to the manufacture of the nation's clothing, and further that said manufacture is carricd on in filthy and unsanitary places saturated with germs of consumption, smallpox, scarlet fever and other contagious diseases.

Whereas, Garments made under such conditions when sold through interstate traffic to the people of the United States undeniably become a serious menace and danger to the welfare and health of all; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a committee of seven (7) members be appointed to inquire into the general conditions of the clothing and garment industry in New York and to investigate the facts relating to this strike, said committee to report its findings as soon as practicable to this house.

In commenting upon the resolution. Representative Berger said:

"I want to show the close connection which the intolerable economic condition of the garment workers bears to crime and vice on the one hand, and further that these economic conditions and injustices revenge themselves on the people in general who permit them to exist.

"In other words, the miserable and inadequate wages bring forth bad housing, consumption and contagious diseases for the workers. They in turn communicate these diseases to the clothing and other goods produced, which clothes are bought by the people of the United States, who are thereby punished for permitting these conditions to exist.

"Moreover, it does become the unquestioned duty of Congress to interfere and to protect the people just as much on this point as against the invasion of cholera, or trachoma, or any other infection.

"Not only that, but Congress has the right to interfere because the New York clothing industry is supplying the markets of a large part of the United States with goods through the channel of interstate commerce. And the absolute right of Congress to regulate interstate commerce has been upheld in the case of pure-food legislation and in other instances. There can be no question of the right of Congress to interfere.

"I expect to get a hearing on this resolution, although the Democratic party is very zealous in protecting state rights, which have become a bulwark of reaction in our country; and although there is a tendency not to do anything in this short session of Congress other than to pass the appropriation bills."

When the bill restricting immigration was called up for passage last week, Representative Victor L. Berger voted "no." He was the only one of the trade unionists in Congress to vote against the measure, which was backed by the A. F. of L., and which passed.

In explaining his vote, Berger said: "I do not think the time has yet arrived when we must limit immigration, although I can appreciate why the trade unions feel the effect of the continual stream of cheap labor from the eastern and southeastern part of Europe, which is having a depressing influence on wages, even though only a temporary one. But even if it is only temporary—and the working class is always able to rally with the aid of unionism—I will admit as a Socialist and as a trade union man that on the whole the standard of living in our country during the last forty years has been on the downward, and not on an upward grade, when compared with the tremendous resources of the country.

"Yet, in spite of all this, I voted against the bill simply for Socialist and humanitarian reasons, because I believe we should not stand in the way of any white people trying to improve their condition by coming to this country, even if the American working class does have to suffer thereby to some extent. Undoubtedly the Russians, Slavonians, Italians, Bulgarians, Armenians and other peoples who come to our shores improve their economic condition very materially, and as a Socialist I want to give them this chance."

Manufacturers who have employed high-priced lawyers to present their arguments for a continuation of the high tariff before the Underwood ways and means committee have in many cases been beautifully stung, according to information obtained at the committee room.

The efforts of the lawyers who have appeared so far before the committee have been lamentably futile. The manufacturers who have received the greatest consideration from the committee so far have been those who have appeared in person. The high-priced lawyers who have come have displayed almost complete ignorance of the vital facts in the industries they have represented, and the Democratic members of the committee have taken the keenest delight in exposing the ignorance of the lawyers in cross-examination. It is reported that Attorney Auerback of New York received $15,000 for representing the plate glass industry at the hearing. Auerbach spoke for ten minutes, or at the rate of $1,500 a minute. To make matters worse for the plate glass industry, Auerbach was completely confounded by the cross examination he received and as a result the industry will probably fare badly when the next tariff bill is written.

A number of lawyers who had persuaded New England manufacturers of small steel articles to retain them as counsel before the committee, contracted several bad cases of cold feet after witnessing the grilling to which the attorneys for the machine tool industry were subjected. The committee faith, since it was admitted to the committee that this industry is "dumping" a large percentage of its product on the European markets today. After this cross-examination the lawyers appearing for the New England manufacturers, but who had not yet testified, deposited their briefs with the clerk of the committee, seized their hats and silently stole away.
practically charged the machine tool men with arguing for high tariff in bad

SHALL NEGROES BE BURNED AT THE STAKE?

By R. A. Dague.

The editor of the "Salina (Kansas) Daily Union, "in his paper of Jan. 6th, discussing the frequent burning of negroes at the stake in the South for assaulting white women, says that recently he talked with a distinguished ex-judge of the South who now stands at the head of the bar of his state, and who is wealthy and influential. This man defends the practice of lynching negro rapists and burning them to death. In his conversation he said:

"Nothing but burning at the stake has power to strike, terror to the weak "and lecherous black, and only by such swift and terrible punishment can the "white woman of the south be protected. Such crimes can only be stopped by "fire. Such burnings are not an evidence of barbarism, but in reality are a proof of a high state of civilization." Now I admit that the outrage of women is an atrocious crime. Society should afford females all the protection possible and by every means not themselves inhuman and criminal, but the lynching and burning to death of a human being is both inhuman and contrary to the laws of every civilized country. It is not only savage and revolting, but the evil effect on the hundreds who witness the barbarity, may be far greater than that of the act of one degenerate on an innocent fellow being. For two or three hundred years in America, negroes were bought and sold, and treated like animals who had not souls. Their females from tender girlhood to old age were continously outraged by white men, and the law gave the victim no redress. No negro was allowed to testify in a court against a white person, even though that negro was nineteen-twentieths white. Slave holders had no more regard for the chastity of their female slaves than they had for that of their cows. Young or old, married or unmarried. the female negro had to submit to the assaults of white men. Millions of mulattoes were born; they were the children of lustful, brutal, slave-owning man; they are degenerates. Thus was poured out on the South a flood of black perverts—the fruits of the white man's lust and brutality. It was not because of the intentional sin of the negro female that these degenerates were spewn upon the country, but it was the voluntary sin of the white man. Now, when one of those degenerate blacks assault a white woman, all this history is forgotton or ignored, and the poor victim of the lust and violence of the white libertine is run down by blood-hounds, is beaten, lacerated, bound to a stake and burned to death, surrounded by a mob of howling, frenzied, often drunken men, who yell and dance like demons as the fire laps itself about the body of the victim, and his screams of agony rends the air. And yet a distinguished southern lawyer and wealthy citizen says: "this is in reality proof of a high state of civilization; and that the men of the South are noted for their zeal in protecting woman's chastity." Now, I venture to say that good men in the North and the West are just as jealous of woman's chastity as are those of the South.

No Southern State, I believe, permits women to vote. neither are the laws of those states so generous towards women as are those of other sections of the republic. I have many objections to lynching negroes, for it has been shown that in some instances in which white women were assaulted, that the man who attacked them were white men blacked up, and innocent negroes were punished for crimes they did not commit. The barbarous, fiendish burning to death of men for assaulting women, does no good but incalculable harm. The fear of punishment, of any sort, does not restrain a degenerate whose reason at the time he makes the assault is entirely dethroned or obscured by his animal passions. You might as consistently burn a mad-dog to deter other dogs from going mad and biting people, as to burn a sex-degenerate to deter other brutal misfits from committing crime.

The public burning of a human being by a mob of men who are themselves in a temporary, insane frenzy of mind, sows the seed of hate, revenge. and murder that, later will produce a luxuriant crop of crimes. It is a law of nature that hate begets hate; violence leads to greater violence; brutality and savagery indulged in by individuals or communities, put in motion powerful, silent forces or influences for evil. Such atrocious crimes as the burning to death of a man, does the world a thousand fold more injury than did the one bad act committed by the poor, ignorant victim of the mob's hate and vengence.

The moral pervert who assaults a female should be put in prison, be required to work, and should receive wholesome teaching and kind, patient treatment. He is a moral cripple; he was cursed before he was born; he is a human monstrosity because of the sins of one or several of his ancestors. He is what he is because of the law of heredity. Shut him away from temptation, improve his environments, educate him to let reason instead of animal instinct guide him, and you will have saved a soul and blessed the world. Burning him to death is unspeakably atrocious and vicious. I have no prejudice against the people of any part of our great country. I regard every human being, black or white, as my brother. I do not believe in lynching criminals. There are mental and moral cripples as well as physical. I would no sooner burn such to death than I would cremate an unfortunate child because he was born blind or deaf and dumb or feeble minded. I am disposed to think that the distinguished ex-judge referred to, was less inclined to defend lynching, than he was disposed to indulge in a little boasting about the alleged superiority of Southern men in protecting the chastity of women. I hope so. The cause of the frequent lynching of negroes, by whites, is not so much due to their color or because the negro is a black man as to the fact that capitalism kidnapped him, forced him into slavery, robbed him of his earnings and of his liberty, degraded him to the level of the brute before the law, and although no longer a legal slave, he is looked upon by many whites as an inferior who has no rights that they are bound to respect.

Abraham Lincoln made it unlawful for the capitalist to own him as he owns his horse or dog, but the great emancipator did not and could not make the negro nor the white wage-slave economically free. The colored ex-slave and his children are still poor, and ignorant, and continue to suffer from the wrongs inflicted upon his ancestors.

Slavery, race-prejudice a race-war are the legitimate fruits of an industrial system of capitalism based on competition or the practice of exploiting from others the value of their labor without returning an equivalent therefore.

Socialism proposes to establish and maintain a co-operative commonwealth. Under such a system race antagonisms will in due time fade away because socialism has for its four corner stones justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhod and universal peace.

When the people of the South, put more Socialism, into practice and less competition, strife and hate, they will have fewer horrible lynchings and will advance several notches in the estimation of right-thinking and peacefully disposed persons.

Creston, Iowa.

TO HER—TO HIM.

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.)

TO HER:

When you're clothed in your silk and satin,
With billowy flounces of laco,
And your jewels danco and glitter,
Turn your rougéd and powdered face
And glance in the mirror a moment
While another face I show—
Of another, who is your sister,
Who is walking the streets below.
Her face is pinched with sickness;
Yours is abloom with health;
Her form is encased in flimsy rags;
Yours in the trappings of wealth.
Your jewels are rubies and diamonds;
Her's is a bleeding heart.
You live in a world that is yours alone,
In which she can have no part.
You sold your soul for position,
For wealth and a tinsel crown—
For an empty name and a palace;
And you try your thoughts to drown
In an ocean of social madness,
In a giddy and senseless whirl.
But mem'ries of bygone gladness
Come back from the long, long ago,
And you do not see your "sister,"
And your heart is dead, I know,
For she is one "that has fallen,"
And is drinking the cup of "Woe."
She fell through loving too deeply;
You, through not loving enough;
You get the world's acclamation,
She, frowns and the world's rebuff;
But, I wonder, when blindfolded Justice
Weighs you both at Judgment Day,
Which has the best claim to pity,
Which one is heard when you pray?

TO HIM:

You're a man of might and position;
You have garnered a golden store—
A master and ruler of Labor
And are ever harvesting more.
To you the name "Man" has no meaning
Unless it be coupled with wealth,
And labor of mankind is the lever
You use by subjection and stealth.
Some of your gold is crimson
With the blood of a patient slave
And some of it damp with grimy sweat;
'Tis the price of a beggar's grave;
And some of it has a lurid tint,
Like a low and slumbering fire.
'Tis the levy you put on a human soul;
'Tis the price of a harlot's hire.
But it bought you the woman in satin,
With her flounces of a filmy lace;
It paid for her rubies and diamonds,
And the rouge for her pallid face;
And as the woman who wears your name
Added jewels to her crown,
The one who paid your her wage of sin
Sank deeper and deeper down.
And so, you proud man of position,
With millions of ill-gotten gold,
While you prate of God and religion,
And give, that the giving be told—
Suck the life blood of man and of woman,
Send souls to damnation and hell
By practices base and inhuman,
That are part of a devil's spell,
Which he has cast over and bound you
And to whom you have sold your soul;
In return he gave what you craved for,
And let you win at the goal.

NUGGETS.

By A. T. F.

A male who doesn't think is a gink.

Those who can scrap don't live on scraps.

Man cannot live by bread alone; he needs a porterhouse.

From shack and slaves, O Lord, deliver us!

Those who are meek and humble shall never know heaven or inherit the earth.

There are two kinds of courage—the common kind is spelled cur-age.

Dice-Presidents who spend our time shooting craps have missed their calling! Back to the muck stick.

We do say that the "ladies' men" in the labor movement better try Broadway.

All who wear trousers are not men.

Bureaus of mines are run by fellows who don't know mica chist from copper.

It is not $ $ $ you need; it's brains.

Ever stop to think? Watch out; you may get a headache.

You should know you're on the map.

No, Percival, economics is not a dog biscuit; it's a principle.

THE FRIENDS OF WORKING GIRLS.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The working girl needs best be on a sharp lookout for the pious brigands, tools of Big Business, who pose as "friends" of the working girl while chloroforming her with the programmes of social justice to come in the sweet bye and bye, when the workers are wise.

The working girl needs no help from these brazen lazies who are "sacrificing" their all to get fastened to the pay check of the girl who sweats blood to earn the bread of life.

The latest savior of the working girl, Miss Jane Addams, had best do her reforming on that much-overrated institution, the "Cull House," where I myself have served Miss Addams the best in the house, but we, the waitresses, were limited to stew and come-backs.

All new waitresses work for a time for their experience, and my attempt to organize the girls was met with strenuous opposition from the lazy who now draws five hundred a month for telling what she doesn't know about children and what she learned about child labor (not as child laborer), but from the children who come into the "Cull House" to get out of the cold.

We waitresses in the "Cull House" were prevented from getting a living wage, as these "lazies," who desired to learn of the slums, smelling La France roses in their cozy rooms at the Hull House, who must have their fat salary, even though we never were organized.

As for the men who hang onto their meal tickets around that institution, they are too sissified to be worthy the name "man," and ought to be demonstrating Dutchess trousers in some store window. When they talked economics their knowledge was only superseded by their gift of gab, and rather than laugh in their faces at every meal, I quit in disgust.

Getting back to the one who established Jane Clubs, so the working girl could live cheap, consequently work cheap, thereby lowering the working girl's standard of living and increasing the number who must go to the red light sweat shops. Has she ever done a single thing to benefit the working girl? I answer no; a thousand times, no!

Alice Lord, the little waitress in Seattle, who obtained the eight-hour law while engaged in her duties as a working girl, has done more than all the Jane Addams or Hull House lazies ever could do.

Lest we give too much space to the worthless, let we working girls add we are not so dull that we cannot see that those who name themselves apostles of social justice had best get off our backs and become workers, then take their place in the factory and sweat shop and let us out in the sunlight for a change.

From the dingy, dirty sweat shop to the sunlight; O God, what a change!

OSCAR WANTS WHOLE CHEESE.

(By Oscar Ameringer.)

I am a proletarian. That is a landless, toolless worker who works four-fifths of his time for a boss in order that I may have the opportunity to work one-fifth of the time for myself. I do not do so for the fun of it, but because I have to. I'd much rather keep the whole product of my labor. But the things with which I produce wealth are the private property of my boss. Without their use I cannot live at all. Even a poor living is better than no living. Hence I turn over to my master four-fifths of the wealth I produce. I do this with joy in my heart, because I must or starve to death.

Now comes Socialism. It promises me the whole cheese through the common ownership of the cheese factory. The whole cheese looks good to my hungry eyes. Therefore, I say, "Socialism is right."

The present owner of the cheese factory begs to differ. The ownership of the cheese factory gives to him the whole cheese, minus the one-fifth which is set aside for my maintenance while I make the cheese. The major portion of the cheese looks as good to my beloved boss as it does to me. Socialism endangers his strangle hold. Therefore, he says, "Socialism is wrong."

Any person of ordinary horse sense can see from the above that Socialism is both right and wrong. This may look contradictory to some folks, but it isn't. A thing may be right today and wrong tomorrow. Or it may be right and wrong at the same time. Or it may look right to some people and wrong to others. So you see there is something wrong about wrong, and right don't seem to be altogether right, or not quite right, or not right at all times or in the eyes of certain people. All this is as clear as mud.

For instance, it is right for a chicken to eat grasshoppers. But the grasshoppers entertain an entirely contrary notion on this subject. It is also right for the early bird to catch the worm. But it is safe to presume that the worm is bitterly opposed to the concept of right harbored by the early bird.

A coyote may also eat chickens without losing caste among his brethren. But judging from the amount of indignant noise arising from the chicken-coop this action is bitterly condemned by the fowls.

It is even so among other animals called humans. There was a time when the best people, the pillars of church and state, owned slaves or traded in slaves. Nowadays we say slavery is a wrong. But it was not wrong prior to 1863. And the undesirable citizen who raised his voice against the institution of slavery in those days had a good chance to be hanged by a committee of the leading citizens.

Yes, the world does change, and our own conception of right and wrong changes it. "But," you say, "is there no right or wrong in this sinful world?" Oh, yes, oodles and oodles of it. Whatever is against the strongest class in society is wrong. In other words, "might makes right."

At the present writing my boss belongs to the strongest class. Hence the cheese belongs to him by right—by right of might. It is the only right that has any standing in court—because the courts also belong to the strongest class. The cheese I made is not my cheese. Should I take that cheese, notwithstanding, I would be condemned by law. Morality, the interpretation of religion and law, follows the strongest class in society even as the tail follows the dog. The tail don't wag the dog. It expresses the sentiment of the dog.

Some day the working people will become the strongest class in society. When that day comes my boss will lose the cheese I made. For I will belong to the strongest class.

I am right because I am right.

This is the economic interpretation of the actions of men. This is the scientific view of life. It is the true conception of life because it is borne out by the recorded facts of life and by the 6,000 years of known history. Therefore the Socialist who tries to prove the justice of Socialism by a religion or a morality arising out of the institution of a semi-barbarous people is a muddlehead of the first order. The beneficiary of the present system which he seeks to convert with such arguments will laugh at him. Because whenever religion interferes with business we cut out religion. On the other side the victim of the system needs no moral arguments to convince him that four-fifths of the cheese is preferable to one-fifth. What he wants to know is how to get it. Show him, and he's your man!—Exchange.

THE MAN OF THE IRON JAW.

By J. William Lloyd.

Roosevelt the Candidate was the cynosure of all eyes. Roosevelt the Beaten is still not forgotten. This is a man who cannot be forgotten nor ignored.

Let us be just. The Man of the Iron Jaw is a wonderful personality. He has that peculiarly dynamic quality which all possess who do not attempt to be consistent, but who, like animals and thunder-clouds, express freely the stress of the moment.

Life is paradoxical, and the Man of the Iron Jaw is like life. Life, today, is in the mood of the Social Conscience, and Roosevelt, the Nietzschean, bidding in supreme egotism for the niche of the Superman, suddenly finds himself caught and twisted by the invisible Composite Will to serve its ends. Do you not see? Roosevelt the egoist has to work altruist; Roosevelt the Anti-Socialist has to be the step-ladder whereby Socialism may mount and enter the second story windows of a bourgeoisie too contented to look out and see it in the street.

Roosevelt is no coward. It was a brave man who could stand up after receiving an assassin's bullet and address an audience. Ay, a brave but a boastful one. For it was a fool act, the act of a neurotic egotist, hungry for the plaudits of the crowd, welcoming a wound as a dramatic opening for a picturesque impression and using it even at the risk of life. Yet what is life but being noticed and a warfare to win?

Yet life should be picturesque. As a race, as a people, as an age we are stupidly, criminally unpicturesque. The man, of the Iron Jaw has the good taste to make himself picturesque and a grateful country gives him his reward.

Roosevelt says he will go on. Of course. When he stops exhibiting himself and stops fighting he will be dead. He is a dynamo of neurotic egotism, energy, persistence and combativeness. That makes him the Man of the Iron Jaw.

The Man of the Iron Jaw is no charlatan. He is sincere. He is a Cromwell. It is his ethics you do not understand—a very simple one. Just this: Roosevelt is right. Whatever helps Roosevelt is right. Whatever opposes Roosevelt is wrong. Whatever, whoever, contradicts Roosevelt is a lie and a liar.

That's all.

A procession of dead Roosevelts stalks past the hell-hounds of Hades, but the Man of the Iron Jaw says, "Look at Me now!" and we look at him now. Nothing more is necessary.

Roosevelt never looks backward. He is untrammeled by the past. To kill this lion and have himself photograped with his foot on its neck is the one supreme concern of the moment. Therefore, no force is wasted and all has the concentration and impact of an express bullet.

And this man has the instinct of the opportune; he was born with the politician's finger for the public pulse.

But the Iron Jaw is a tool. We are all tools, and a Great Hand Presses Egotism and humility alike cut; crime and comradeship cut. We make or mar and wonder at each other and at ourselves, but Kismet cuts on. There is a change coming over the world, and this Iron Jaw must, willy nilly, bite and chew for it.

The red oriflamme floats over an ever-increasing phalanx of those who march in uniform step with eyes fixed on the high ideal of Socialism, but the Man of the Iron Jaw is breaking in an Awkward Squad of those willing enough and patriotic enough, but who do not yet know what the enemy looks like or what their pieces are loaded with.

Some day they will march with us.

Thanks to the Iron Jaw.—New Review.

MINERS' CONVENTION AT NELSON PASSES VERY IMPORTANT RESOLUTIONS.

District No. 6, W. F. of M., Will bring Matters of Serious Interest Before Legislature.

The convention of District 6 of the Western Federation of Miners' which concluded its deliberations at Nelson, on January 10th, has resulted in the advocation of some very important amendments being adopted with a view to their enactment, regarding the Workmen's Compensation Act and the Eight Hour Law. Legislation providing that workers acquiring miner's phthisis and other diseases resulting from employment under unhealthful conditions may secure compensation as under the Workmen's Compensation Act, and that the B. C. Workmen's Compensation Act be brought in conformity with the Alberta Workmen's Compensation Act. The extension of the Eight Hour Law to cover carpenters Machinists, Boiler makers, helper and chain gang workers working around smelters was submitted by Trail.

It was explained that this class of workers had to work under the same conditions as regards smelter fumes, etc., as the regular smelter workers, and yet had to work nine hours. President "Bill" Davidson explained that such proposed legislation had been presented ineffectually on several occasions by the Socialist members in the House at Victoria. The resolution was adopted, and the delegates to the Federation of Labor convention at Victoria, Messrs. Percy W. Johnston and James Cuthbertson, instructed to bring this matter to the attention of the delegates from all over the province. Owing to an accident at the Mother Lode mine, Mr. W. B. McIsaac of Ymir was unable to be present. Mr. A. J. Carter, secretary-treasurer of District 18 of the United Mine Workers of America, conveyed to the convention fraternal greetings from the coal miners.

In his address to the convention he spoke in regard to the conditions existing, as follows: The strike of the coal miners in the Crow's Nest Pass during 1911 was a fight against tremendous odds. The cost to the mine workers was $550,000, and the results, taken as a whole, were a credit to the organization.

The membership of District 18 at this time was equally as strong as in any previous year at this season, and was about 6,000. With regard to the "compensation act," he declared that it appeared that the operators were using the "workmen's" compensation act to bring about dissension among the membership of the unions. It was up to the workers to compel the Legislature to make the amendments desired by the unions.

Mr. J. W. Bennett, representative of the miners on the conciliation board, was present by inviation and was introduced by President Davidson, who made it clear that Mr. Bennett was not present in his capacity as a member of the conciliation board.

Mr. Bennett, in referring to the growing need for solidarity among the workers, said: "The spirit of solidarity, of putting aside little sectional differences, was growing steadily. There was no body of men doing more for their fellow workers than the Western Federation and the United Mine Workers. Mr. McNiven, fair wage officer for the western district of Canada, also spoke. Mr. James Cuthbertson of Greenwood was elected president —Mr. W. Davidson, retiring president, not being eligible, owing to his position as member of the international executive board "As long as honesty wears a rag and rascality a robe, there is only one goal at which labor should aim," declared President-elect Cuthbertson, who described that goal as control of the means of production.—B. C. Federationist.

THERE MUST BE SOMETHING WRONG.

(By Alfred Houghton).

While soft Te Deums echo o'er the fields of ripened grain,
While burdened orchards join the chant of nature's grand refrain,
While fruits and flowers, ears and sheaves, from our prolific soil,
Proclaim the great Creator's power to fill the hands that toil.
If little children droop and die 'mid pestilential want,
If stalwart men parade the streets with aspects grim and gaunt,
If graceful women bend and break o'er shirts without a song,
If plenty elbows poverty there must be something wrong.

While looms and forges, steel and steam increase the nation's store,
While grand inventions, genius, art, are adding more and more,
While science man's producing power doth many times augment,
While warehouse rooms are crowded full and shelves with goods are bent.
If strikes and lockouts multiply, if want and failure spread,
If greedy robs the needy ones of fuel, clothing, bread;
If hungry children, idle men, and weeping women throng
The city's cheerless tenements, there must be something wrong.

While marble sanctuaries bear the blest Redeemer's cross,
While altars flame with sacred fire and gleam with shining dross,
While pews with shining silk adorned blaze out with diamonds rare,
While richly cushioned floors support the wealthy while at prayer.
If in the crowded, filthy dens, where service labor dwells,
The anthems sung are vengeful threats, the prayers are funeral knells,
If grief is drowned in drink and joy is sought in liquor strong,
If love is lost, if hate is found, there must be something wrong.

To right these wrongs, to make this earth a paradise indeed,
To feed the hungry lambs of God, to succor those in need,
To rescue those whom grim despair is driving to the wall,
To lift the prostrate to their feet, to strengthen those who fall,
To help the weak, to curb the strong, to plant upon the soil
The reign of justice till no man shall ask for leave to toil;
This is the work we're pledged to do, united now we stand,
Opposed to tyranny and wrong, a valiant comrade band.

In Memoriam.

Kimberley, B. C., 1913.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove from this world of sorrow the son of our brother, D. McEachern; and

Whereas, On account of the painful and heartrending manner in which death occurred; therefore, be it

Resolved, By Kimberley Miners' Unions No. 100, W. F. M., in meeting assembled, that we offer our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved parents in their time of affliction, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy be sent to the sorrowing parents and one to the Miners' Magazine, and one be spread on the minutes.

T. MILLER,
W. M. CREADY,
M. P. VILLENEMEE.
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has invaded our ranks and has taken from our midst true and faithful brothers, Charles Saimi and George Huskonen;

Resolved, That the Calumet Copper Miners' Union No. 203, W. F. M., extend our heartfelt sympathy to the bereaved relatives of our departed brothers; be it further

Resolved, That a copy be spread on the minutes of the meeting; also that a copy be sent to our official paper, the Miners' Magazine, for publication.

THOMAS STRITZIELI,
MOR OPPMAN,
Resolution Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, Jan. 25, 1913.

The following resolutions of condolence re the death of one of our brothers who came to his death in one of the mines in Cobalt, with a crosshead hitting him on the head and fracturing his skull and knocking him in the sump, where he stayed some time in water—long enough for the Coroner's (?) jury to declare that deceased came to his death with PNEUMONIA.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother J. P. Colterman, and

Whereas, By the death of Brother Colterman, Porcupine Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local and that a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

WM. THOMPSON,
THOS. COLLINS,
SAM BIRCE,
Committee.

(Seal)
JAMES DOGWE, Secretary No. 145.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Thomas Murry, and

Whereas, By the death of Brother Thomas Murry Tonopah Miners' Union has lost one of its most faithful and loyal members and the community a staunch and loyal citizen, be it

Resolved, That Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121 extend to the relatives and friends of the deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy in their grief and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our late brother, and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CON SULLIVAN,
JOHN HAGGERTY,
G. M. BENN,
Committee.

(Seal)

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON..... New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Lljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knlk M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knlk
152	Ketchlkan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emll Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Willlams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chlorlde	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. Whlte...	53	Chloride
89	Crown Klng.....	Sat	Erlc Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown Klng
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapal.....	Frl	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Mlaml M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Mlami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superlor M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superlor
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Thur	Fred Erlckson....	Jas. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					{Brita. Mines
216	Brltannla	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNell	....	{Howe Sound
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Klmberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	L. R. McInnis...	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Sllverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	J. D. McInnes...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trall M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trall
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Frl	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodle	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reld	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Frl	T. H. Brocklngton	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Granlteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burrls	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skldoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Danlels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smlth ...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rlco	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jlm Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Sllverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Tellurlde.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhllch.....	Mike Livoda.....	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nlchols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Thos. Kelly.....	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Sllver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Tues	Robert Wallace ..	Clarence Anderecк	....	Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates.....	Carl Krelder	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frlck	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyte Warren ...	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner.....	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculattl....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountaln...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
222	Ishpemlng	Sat	Chas. Cowllng....	E. Harper, 115 Cle	vela	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butte.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Vlitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Wlnthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rllhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredrlcktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Guettar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MlneLaMotte
232	Prosperlty	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Frl	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldrldge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
		John	Hartigan, Rec. Se	Fin. S	ecy.	
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller ...	....	Garnet
4	Granlte	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Supersor
107	Judlth Mountaln.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Wlnston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Wlnston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rlce ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Frl	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Chas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Mlllers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Ploche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	L. L. Moore.....	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Sllver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Frl	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smlth.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
	NEW MEXICO			747 State St.		
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthler.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyers	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod...	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Chilstiansen	Thos. J. Ryan ...	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J. C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McCartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker..	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

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of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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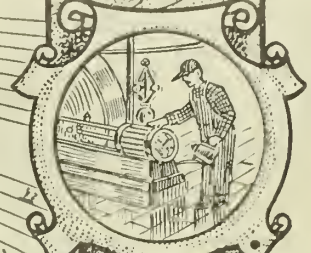

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Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 13, 1913.

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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. *No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!*

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintie mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE COMING NATION, which was formerly published at Girard, Kansas, has been moved to Chicago.

THE BOY SCOUTS of the United States now number 300,000. These boys, inoculated with the military spirit, will become the future soldiers of America. Capitalism needs soldiers to perpetuate its reign of robbery.

THE NATIONAL CIVIC FEDERATION has had another annual convention. The members met at the Hotel Astor and had the usual annual banquet. All laboring men when visiting New York usually put up at the Hotel Astor, as the management is always pleased to welcome the horny-handed son of toil as a patron of the fashionable hash factory.

THE EXPENDITURES of the United Mine Workers of America during the year 1912 reached the sum of $1,108,901.40. Of this amount, nearly $750,000 was expended on strikes, the most of which went into West Virginia. Regardless of this vast amount of money expended by the United Mine Workers, the organization has nearly a quarter of a million dollars in its treasury.

IN THE STRIKES of the garment workers of New York, the strikes of the miners of Porcupine, Ontario; of Bingham Canyon, Utah; of Owingsville, Kentucky; of Minesville, New York; of Wharton, New Jersey, and of West Virginia, we do not find the priests and preachers standing shoulder to shoulder with the oppressed, giving battle to *Privilege*, and yet these saintly gentlemen are asking why the laboring man does not attend the church!

MISS FOLA LA FOLLETTE has been in New York aiding the garment workers in their strike. She has been working as an organizer and doing picket duty, and while many of the most active and prominent strikers were arrested for performing the same work as Miss La Follette, yet the policemen side-stepped the daughter of a United States senator.

The "chestnut" that "we are equal before the law" touches the risibilities of people who are not as yet eligible for an asylum for the feeble-minded.

THE ELECTRICAL WORKERS of Keokuk, Iowa, have sent out a circular letter requesting union men of all trades to stay away from Keokuk, Iowa. The Stone and Webster Engineering Corporation has locked out their employés, refusing to meet a committee from the electrical workers. This corporation, like the Utah Copper Company, has declared that they would deal with their employés as *individuals only*, and when their employés insisted that a committee from the union should be recognized, the lockout was launched as a means to crush the union.

PRESIDENT RYAN of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers has gained his liberty through a bond of $70,000

Had he been a banker and impoverished thousands of depositors, a bond of lesser magnitude would have satisfied the court. But Ryan is a labor official who has aroused the enmity of the steel trust, and the man who incurs the displeasure of multi-millionaires must be an *anarchist*.

Anarchists are only found among workingmen and labor officials. Moneyed men who corrupt courts, debauch legislative bodies, steal franchises and plunder the public domain are *gentlemen*, for *money*, like charity, "covers a multitude of sins."

IT IS NOW ANNOUNCED that William M. Wood, president of the American Woolen Company, Fred E. Atteaux of Brookline and Dennis J. Collins of Cambridge, are to be placed on trial in March on the charge of conspiring with John J. Breen in planting dynamite in Lawrence, Massachusetts, during the strike of the textile workers.

Breen was convicted on the charge and fined but $500. Had Breen been a labor official he would have been sent to the penitentiary, but being a business man and a politician, a fine was sufficient to satisfy the demands of justice.

When Wood, Atteaux and Collins are tried in March the people will be given another demonstration of that glaring fallacy: "We are all equal before the law."

WE HAVE BEEN REQUESTED to publish the following: "The Philadelphia School for Nurses is a benevolent institution and has been in successful operation for sixteen years, and is one of the largest, if not the very largest school for nurses in the country. It gives a course in nursing, which leading physicians and experts in nursing education concede to be of superior excellence.

"The students and graduates of this school are young women of the highest character and ability. They are regularly employed by over one thousand of the best physicians of Philadelphia, who have testified in writing to their skill and ability.

"Graduates of the school are holding positions as superintendents of hospitals, sanitariums, teachers of nursing, leaders in nurse missionary service and other important places of trust.

"Free scholarships in the Philadelphia School for Nurses are provided for many young women of all sections of the country who would not otherwise be able to secure this valuable training and excellent means of livelihood."

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, in its issue of January 27th, had the following comment on the strike in Porcupine, Ontario:

"Latest news from Porcupine is to the effect that the miners' strike still presents a serious aspect. Two organizers have been convicted of inciting the employés of Hollister mine to go on strike. The miners are incensed at some of the strikers being held in custody for several days without the option of bail, and a protest has been sent to the Ontario government."

The mine operators of Porcupine did not entertain the opinion that when the miners were forced to declare a strike against a reduction of wages that they were dealing with men who were determined to resist such reduction to a finish.

The strikers at Porcupine have been subjected to almost every outrage which the brutal ingenuity of professional thugs could suggest, but the strikers have never faltered in their determination to win the victory.

The strike has been an expensive one to the operators, and the end is not yet. The strikers are still full of confidence and courage and declare that they know no such word as *surrender.*

LEARN TO BE A FIGHTER.

Not with fists or clubs or swords, but through the noble mastering of the forces at your command, generaled by your own brain.

For great are victories gained from the everyday battles of life over the endless difficulties that almost hourly face such a force.

Learn to be a fighter.

Then fight! Fight face to the front—fiercely yet fairly. And when everybody looks upon you as a loser and calls you licked—that's your cue to finish the fight—and win!

Learn to be a fighter.

You won't always win, but never admit it. Half the so-named failures of all time lie in conquerors' graves. And the flowers of God and the winds of undying fame cool and soothe the sleeping souls that didn't know how to die!

Learn to be a fighter.

What is your work today? Make it a battle front! Muster the best that is in you and go out to meet and vanquish every obstacle that seeks to keep this day from being the one you will most prize as the one of all your days most worth while—to other people and to yourself. Fight every inch of the way. Give no quarter, and accept none. Go to your bed with the spirit and satisfaction of a conqueror.

Learn to be a fighter.—George Mathew Adams.

THE PEOPLE of this country are now observing Lent. Many of our people will offer up a few extra prayers during the Holy Season, while others will observe the dictum of the church to abstain from satisfying their appetites with the good things of life.

It will be comparatively easy for several millions of people to render obedience to the mandates of the church, as the emaciated appearance of their pocketbooks will not permit of the slightest extravagance. In fact, it is Lent for 365 days in the year for a vast army of people who are being slowly but surely starved to death.

There is no danger that the mill workers of Massachusetts will grow corpulent during the forty days that members of churches are supposed to fast and pray.

It is a foregone conclusion that the garment workers of New York will not break the laws of the church by becoming gluttons from now until Easter Sunday.

There is a strong presumption that the miners of West Virginia, the miners of Bingham Canyon, Utah; the miners of Porcupine, Canada; the miners of Owingsville, Kentucky; the miners of Mineville, New York; the miners of Wharton, New Jersey, and all the other strikers and victims of lockouts, will not suffer from the gout on account of overloading their stomachs during those sacred weeks, when churches are reminding their communicants of their duty to God. Pulpits will exhort the people to prayer and fasting, but the question arises, will fasting and prayer soften the unfeeling hearts and callous souls of economic tyrants to whom *profit* is God?

After forty days of fasting and prayer, industrial conditions will be no better, for *dividends* on earth seem far more preferable to exploiters than promised harps and crowns in the realms of an unknown world.

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the Salt Lake Tribune: "Should it transpire, as reported in the East, that the Utah Copper Company during the fourth quarter of the past year did not make any profits whatever on account of the loss in production and expense incident to the strike, the shareholders still have no cause for concern, as the earnings during the first three quarters of 1912 were far away in excess of the whole year's dividend requirements.

"During the past year the Utah Copper Company paid a total of $4,933,282 in dividends, or $3 per share, and during the first three-quarters of the year the total net earnings were $7,346,821, or $2,413,539 in excess of the dividend. Had the fourth quarter been free from difficulty, and the earnings reached $3,000,000, as many had anticipated, there would be small reason to doubt that the dividend rate for the first quarter of 1913 would have been materially increased. The earnings for the first three-quarters of last year were respectively as follows: $1,797,562, $2,622,699 and $2,925,470."

The above extract from the Tribune will scarcely reconcile the stockholders to a loss of dividends during the last quarter of the year 1912.

A stockholder, as a general rule, is not satisfied with living on the *memory* of *dividends* that he has drawn in the past, but he *wants dividends now*, and when his investment fails to bring the usual profits, the stockholder makes a noise that cannot be silenced by truckling sheets that pander to economic czars who wage relentless war upon the labor movement. The Utah Copper Company is a rival of the steel trust in its arrogance and despotism, but a time is not far distant when the solidarity of the labor movement will break the brutal spirit of industrial tyrants.

THE REPORT comes from Washington that the United States Supreme Court has decided that Chicago's "bread ordinance" is valid. This ruling gives to the city the right to regulate the size and weight of all loaves of bread.

How is this for invading the sacred rights of individuals? The capitalist employer used to tell us that he had a right to do as he pleased with his own. This sounded very plausible and generally knocked out the argument of the Socialists—or at least the crowd thought it did. But now it comes to pass that the Supreme Court holds a law valid which empowers a city government to decide exactly what shall be the size and weight of a loaf of bread, and if the employer who has always claimed the right to do as he pleases with his own bakes a loaf, or rather has a loaf baked, out of his own dough and offers it for sale from his own wagon which does not conform to the weight and measurement prescribed by the community, he is arrested and fined, and if he persists in it he is sent to jail. This was once called "paternalism" and was so offensive that it was supposed to be a complete knockout of any argument that could be advanced in behalf of Socialism.

The decision is a pregnant one. It shows that the individual desire or whim or caprice, when it interferes with the public interest, must give way. It means, moreover, that whatever is necessary to the public welfare is paramount, good in law and sound in morals.

Finally, if the community can prescribe the weight and measurement of a loaf of bread it can prescribe anything and everything that may be necessary to give every human being the equal chance with every other to earn his bread and to enjoy all the freedom and other advantages made possible by modern civilization.—Free Press.

THE FOLLOWING is taken from one of the daily journals of Salt Lake and shows once more the type of men that are hired as thugs by corporations to maintain "law and order":

"T. Herman, a guard at the Utah Copper Company's property at Bingham, was arrested and brought to Salt Lake by Deputy Sheriff Otto Witbeck yesterday, a grip full of dynamite, fitted with caps and fuse had been found in Herman's room. The arrested man is alleged to have planned to blow up a building on the company's property to justify the further continuance of the guard system, in effect since the strike, thereby insuring his being retained on the company's pay roll.

"Herman was charged with petty larceny, on evidence, it is alleged, that he had stolen the dynamite from the company. He is being held at the county jail and will be examined for his sanity. The dynamite was discovered by the room-mate of Herman, who objected to sharing his quarters with the explosive. Herman is said to have told conflicting stories about his plans concerning the dynamite, at first giving the explanation that he intended to take it to Cleveland, Ohio, where he had contracted to blow up a bridge."

Herman, the hired thug of the Utah Copper Company, according to the above, is now to be examined as to his *sanity.*

It is probable that the agents of the Utah Copper Company who canvassed the country for *bad men* to suppress a strike had examined Herman as to his *degeneracy* and found him fully *competent* to serve as a *guard.*

If one of the strikers had been uncovered with a "grip full of dynamite" there would have been no question raised as to his *sanity*, but the daily journals of Salt Lake would have immediately denounced him as a cold-blooded conspirator who had contemplated not only the destruction of property, but the taking of human life.

When more than thirty men charged with transporting dynamite, contrary to law, were brought before a federal court and convicted, there was none to raise the question of *sanity*, simply because these men were identified with the labor movement. But when a thug, willing to carry a gun for a corporation to suppress strikers is caught with dynamite his mental condition must be inquired into as a cloak to cover up the villainy of a corporation that recruited criminals and had them deputized by a sheriff so that they could kill *under authority of law.*

THE CLEVELAND CITIZEN, edited by Max Hayes, had the following to say editorially relative to the Germer article exposing the dishonesty of William D. Haywood:

"Adolph Germer, one of the best-known members of the United

Mine Workers, has issued a statement containing a bitter attack upon W. D. Haywood. Germer charges that Haywood is not only an ingrate and hypocrite, but is also crooked financially and that he has the evidence to prove his assertion. Germer declares that he was one of those who looked upon Haywood as one of the greatest men in the American labor movement, that through his efforts and those of others thousands of dollars were raised among the miners to defend Haywood, Moyer and Pettibone in the famous trial. Upon securing his freedom Haywood came to the next A. M. W. convention and thanked the members for their support, saying it was largely due to their efforts that "my body is not lying in a bed of quicklime in the state of Idaho," or words to that effect, which he repeated to union men all over the country. Last year Germer met Haywood in New York, where Big Bill took occasion to belch forth a tirade against the U. M. W., using the same old Deleonistic twaddle about the "check-off" system and that the union wasn't entitled to any more members that are "willing" to pay dues, which view he failed to express while he was in the Idaho jail and these same "coerced" members checked off money for his defense. Germer charges further that when Haywood was released from jail the Western Federation of Miners sent him through the country to collect funds for the defense of Steve Adams, who was still in prison, an innocent victim of a foul conspiracy. Haywood collected $17 in Collinsville, $31 in Belleville and $75 in St. Louis within two days, "but up to this day not a cent of that money, according to information from their headquarters, has been turned over to the office of the Western Federation of Miners." While Haywood is no longer a member of the W. F. of M., if Germer's charges are true, the latter organization ought to verify them or take steps to vindicate Haywood. This fight has reached a point where a showdown is necessary."

The statements made by Germer are based on the records

The records of the Western Federation of Miners show that Haywood made no returns for the funds which were turned over to him at Belleville, Collinsville or St. Louis. Haywood can now *vindicate* himself or stand charged with *dishonesty*.

Slightly in Error

THE MONTANA SOCIALIST, under the heading, "Costly Whistling," had the following:

"A few weeks ago a man entered one of the swell restaurants of New York city, took his seat at a table and scanned the bill of fare. Everything was apparently working smoothly there. The musicians were discoursing sweet music, and the waiters in dress suits were carrying viands to the guests. Suddenly as the clock indicated a certain hour, the man leaned back in his chair and whistled.

"At once confusion and disorder took place. The waiters all ceased their labors and walked out of the restaurant. The musicians stopped in the middle of a phrase, packed their instruments and walked out. But around the man who whistled a rough house broke loose. Plug-uglies in the employ of the proprietors of the restaurant rushed upon the whistler and beat him up. The police were called in and he was hustled off to the calaboose. Next morning a heavy fine was imposed on him for disturbing the peace. It was proved that whistling in this swell hostelry was unusual and a violation of the respectable decorum of the place.

"The fact is that he was the business agent of a working class economic organization. His whistle was the signal for a strike.

"It is expensive business for a workingman to whistle in the sacred precincts of establishments patronized by the upper class. But suppose Mr. Rockefeller or Mr. Morgan, or Mr. Astor, or any other of the representatives of capitalist economic organiations should venture to whistle in such a place, we wonder, would he have been beaten up, arrested, imprisoned and fined?

"We trow not, Mabel."

The business agent of the Hotel Workers, who was slugged and fined, was not visited by such penalties simply because he *whistled*, but because his *whistle* was the *signal* for a strike, was the reason that he met with assault and a fine.

Had this business agent *whistled* in the "swell restaurant" and his *whistle* had not been followed by a walkout of the cooks and waiters of this hostelry he would not have been molested. He was slugged and fined, not because of his whistle, but because of the *results* of that whistle.

Any other signal used by this business agent would have met the same outrage, providing such signal conflicted with the interests of exploiters. Had this business agent warbled the hymn, "Come to Jesus" or sang "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," and the hymn or national anthem was used as the signal for slaves to throw down their tools and leave their masters, the business agent would have been visited with the same vengeance from that class and their hirelings, who will continue to assault labor until labor as a class becomes an army to protect its own interests.

The Cardinal Should Study the Industrial Problem

CARDINAL GIBBONS, in one of his recent addresses, expressed the hope that "capitalists and workingmen will work in harmony and strive for an era of complete industrial peace."

Instead of the cardinal expressing such a *hope* he could far better employ his time in an honest endeavor to ascertain the *cause* that breeds continual *strife* between the capitalist and the laborer.

Expressing *hopes* for harmony between exploiter and exploited will not usher in the reign of industrial peace. That there is *strife* between employer and employé cannot be denied, and that this *strife* is the effect of a *cause* will not be disputed by any individual who lays claim to intelligence. The question naturally arises as to the *cause* that gives birth to conflicts between the capitalist and the workingman.

Advocates of a false philosophy endeavor to impress upon the minds of the people that there is an "identity of interest" between employer and employé ,but men of intelligence can scarcely comprehend this "identity of interest when they behold the exploiter living in a mansion and the exploited in a hovel.

The *slave* in *rags* must not have realized on that "identity of interest" that puts a master in a palace.

The very fact that strife rages, even sometimes fiercely, between employer and employé, is due to *their interests not being identical, but diametrically opposed to each other.*

Interests that are *identical* could not breed conflicts and strife. Opposite interests produce strife, and because of the opposite interests between employer and employé, we have the strike and lockout, the boycott and the blacklist.

It should be apparent to the cardinal that the *less wages* paid by an employer to an employé the *more profit* is added to the bank account of the employer, and the *more wages* paid by an employer to an employé the *less profit* is added to the wealth of the exploiter.

The employer insists on the cheapest labor and the greatest production from such labor, while the employé is demanding the highest wages that his services can possibly secure through the aid of the organization to which he may belong.

Under such an industrial system it is not possible for *harmony* to exist between employer and employé, and it is not possible to establish industrial peace. It is true that at times there seems to be harmony between employer and employé, but such harmony is only temporary, as employer and employé are continually endeavoring to strengthen their position so as to advance their respective interests.

Fallacies that were accepted as sound philosophy by the working class a generation ago are repudiated today, because the workingman has learned some lessons in the school of experience that have exploded the sophistry of the "friends of labor."

Modern Miracle Humbugs

HELL IS PAVED with good intentions, and our capitalist world, after which hell is undoubtedly patterned, is paved largely with the same unsatisfactory material. The good intentions invariably lie around loose and serve as stumbling blocks, making slow travel on the road to progress.

Here, for instance, we have John D. Rockefeller, Jr., tackling the "social evil problem" amid the enthusiastic plaudits of journalistic rogues, who call upon the unthinking multitude, and especially the pious fools among them, to admire the good intentions of one of their own kind attempting to lift himself with his bootstraps. The roar of applause which they desire to excite seems deliberately calculated to divert attention from any consideration of the possibility of the task.

Here is a social phenomenon which has existed for ages, and which grows and extends with the passing years and the development of capitalism, and has become such an integral part of society and so closely interwoven with all human efforts and activities, that the fact is unconsciously recognized in the very name given it—"the social evil"—and here is a person whose intellectual power never rose above the flat mediocrity of a Y. M. C. A. gathering or a Sunday School Bible class, a man who has never shown anything but money and who, even for that, is indebted to piratical activities of his father; yet this person is paraded as the accredited champion of social morality, a moral superman for whom the world has waited for centuries to cleanse it of the "social evil"—a miracle worker with the one thing needful—sufficient dollars.

And these dollars will hire "brains" which will set to work on the "problem," and, after a long series of surveys, investigations, probes, commissions and reports, will bring in findings which everybody knows and has long known, and which will at least serve as a starting point to begin all over again as long as the dollars hold out.

And in the meantime, the godly young man, supposedly drawing

on his own vast intellectual resources, has made public the startling and astounding discovery that poverty is mainly responsible for the "social evil." "It is my belief," he is quoted as declaring to his Board of Social Hygiene," that less than twenty-five per cent. of the unfortunate women in this country would have fallen if they had an equally good chance to lead a pure life. That they have been dragged into the mire in such large numbers is due to a variety of circumstances, among which are poverty, low wages, improper home conditions and lack of training," etc.

All this is touted as a most remarkable discovery for Young Rockefeller to make. Which, perhaps, considering his intellectual caliber, it is.

But will Rockefeller start with the attempt to abolish poverty? All the other things he speaks of are but manifestations of poverty. He will not. To do that, he would have to efface himself and his class, to abolish the system which brought him the dollars and the others the poverty which is the cause of the "social evil" which he seeks with the aid of those dollars to suppress. And the public are called upon to witness this plutocratic ass trotting around this vicious circle and heed his pious braying, and imagine as best they can that somehow, in some way, he is getting somewhere, because of his "good intentions."

Rockefeller and his ilk are the real "social evil" of the day, yet by some hocus-pocus the belief is generated and maintained that they can abolish it without abolishing themselves and the system that made them what they are and the prostitute what she is.

If there were no Rockefellers we should have no prostitutes—either in the pulpit, on the press, on the streets or among the ranks of the politicians and professional reformers.

It is not likely that a "Bureau of Social Hygiene" established and financed by Rockefeller will ever find that he and the system he represents constitute the real "social evil." But there is one in existence that has already discovered that fact and is slowly gaining power for the purpose of abolishing the poverty that is the cause of the "social evil." It will start with Rockefeller and his class, and its name is the Socialist party.—New York Call.

Wasted Efforts

AN EVANGELIST in the shape of a representative of the *gentler sex,* has come to Denver, probably brought here through the sham-battle that is being waged by skim-milk reformers on the "social evil." A daily journal of Denver announces the coming of the evangelist in the following article:

"DEAN H. MARTYN HART, who advocates the segregation of Denver's tenderloin district, has met an able opponent in Mrs Eugenia F. St. John, a National Evangelist for the W. C. T. U., who has come to Denver to take part in the campaign against white slavery that starts with two big mass meetings this afternoon. Mrs. St John will speak at the Central Christian Church at 3 o'clock today, and at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow night.

"I don't doubt Dean Hart's sincerity," said Mrs. St. John, "but his arguments do not stand the test. The tenderloin should not be segregated. There should be no tenderloin—either in Denver or any other city in the world. Scientific investigation has established this fact

Segregation of District Wrong, She Says.

"The National Anti-White Slavery Association has conducted studies of this problem in all the countries of the world for a score of years. We have called in police officials, physicians, prison wardens, matrons of jails, saloonmen and every other person who might shed the faintest ray of light on this matter. We have come into personal contact with the painted women of cities everywhere. We have studied cities that had redlight district and cities that did not. Taking the result of all this work, we are prepared to show to any public of average intelligence that a segregated tenderloin is a bad thing. Segregated saloons are a bad thing.

"We are after three things in our campaign against white slavery—education, prevention and law enforcement.

"We believe sex hygiene should be taught in the public schools and in the homes. Investigation has shown this the only safe way to preserve the morals and health of this nation. We are going to start classes in Denver where mothers can be taught sex matters by experts, and then we will endeavor to get the mothers to communicate this information to their daughters.

"Then we will try to prevent the spread of the evil by keeping young girls out of such places as the Curtis street cafés of Denver and by closing the tenderloin.

Present Laws Should Be Enforced.

"The enforcement of existing laws would remedy most of the trouble. There are plenty of laws on this question, and we want the proper authorities to see that they are observed.

"The closing of Denver's redlight district would not spread crime and disease all over the town. Dean Hart says the painted women would move into the hotels and apartment houses. That is true, but we would go on and drive them out of there, also. We would keep driving them around until we got them all out of town and kept them out. A redlight district is not a necessity."

It would be somewhat interesting to know of the work accomplished by this woman, who as an evangelist, proposes to abolish the "redlight" district of Denver.

What cities, towns or hamlets can she point to as monuments of her work?

Where has she wiped out the "redlight" district or where has she abolished prostitution?

This evangelist is a member of the W. C. T. U. and as a member of that organization, it is presumed that she has annihiliated the liquor traffic, and for lack of something to do, has now turned her attention to the wiping out of the social evil, that has reached such a magnitude that the giant minds of the nation are baffled as to the most judicious methods to be utilized in halting the epidemic that threatens the moral life of millions of people.

But this woman, fortified by the *spirit of* Christianity, is going to wipe out the "redlight" district and banish prostitution. How?

By *closing* the "redlight" district, and should these women move into hotels and apartment houses, then, according to her own words, she would "drive them out of there."

Where?

This woman should know that apartment houses and hotels are already crowded with unfortunate victims, whom a soulless industrial system has forced, through poverty, to barter their honor for bread.

She should know that while the "redlight" district has in its area 300 to 400 fallen women, that hotels, rooming and apartment houses have nearly 2,000 scarlet women, and this evangelist proposes to drive this army of women out of the city of Denver.

This Christian woman, who is hailed as an evangelist, is to use a *club* to drive out members of her sex.

This imported apostle and disseminator of Christian teachings is to use *force* and drive them out, and where they are to be driven is an enigma even to the evangelist, who is presumed to be permeated with the gentle spirit of a Christ.

But let us suppose the "redlight" district is *closed* and the fallen women driven out of Denver, what will this evangelist do with the department stores, laundries and other places where women are employed, where low wages recruit the victims for the "redlight" district?

Had this evangelist been forced to work for $5 or $6 per week it is probable that *she* might *be found* among that army of women whom she proposes to *drive* from the "Queen City of the Plains."

This evangelist, instead of wasting her time talking about *driving out* fallen women from Denver, should focus her vision on the economic wrongs that breed prostitution and build "redlight" districts

The evangelist should deal with the *cause* and then her efforts will not be wasted.

They See the Coming Storm

UNDER THE HEADING "The Mourners' Bench," the Rocky Mountain News had the following:

"Each day sees repentant reactionaries forcing their way to the mourners' bench. Last week it was 'Tom' Taggart, yesterday it was Seth Low, and now we are called upon to listen to the 'experience' of Justice Howard, a great New York jurist. In an address that any radical might envy, he declared that unless the courts 'reformed' themselves, the people would do the job for them in a way that might not be pleasant.

" 'All men are supposed to be equal before our laws,' he said, 'but that seems not to be so. The road to justice should be straight, short and simple. There should be no tollgates on the way, no brigands, no false guideboards. The suitors traveling in automobiles should have no precedence over those on foot. It is not well to scoff at the mutterings of the people; there is much reason for it.'

"Many decisions today, according to Justice Howard, record the views, 'not of the judges who sign them, but of judges who lived before the Renaissance.' The rule of precedent, he declared, dominated the rule of right. Expert testimony he characterized as 'that hideous farce.' It was not dishonesty, he said, but conservatism that weakens the bench—'not venality, but timidity.'

" 'The hugest fortunes and, in many instances, the most abject poverty of all ages exist in this country; colossal corporations more powerful and wealthy than ancient kingdoms were, are among us: gigantic combinations and trusts, under the command of one individual, with more men and money than Athens had at the battle of Marathon, are in our midst; and children are toiling in canneries and families are huddled in dark basements; farms go uncultivated, and the cost of living becomes appalling. And our laws tolerate it all.

" 'Brandt, the obscure valet, not guilty of all of the crime of which he was accused, so the attorney general states, is sentenced to state prison for thirty years—practically for life; Robin, the millionaire, the alleged wrecker of banks, houses and homes, goes to jail for one year. Morse, who pyramided banks and juggled with millions, gets out of prison because he is sick, while the convict in the next cell, who stole a coat perhaps, remains there languishing with sickness till he dies.'

"'The movement for reform,' concluded the justice, 'must begin from within. It is well for the great jurists of the land, the judges of last resort, to take heed of the temper of the times, unbend from their conservatism and work out the reform themselves. Let us not deceive ourselves. Something will happen. Unless the judges act the people will act; if they do not resort to the recall they will revise the constitution and create new courts.'

"Who will be the next one to 'come in out of the wet?'"

The above extracts taken from an address delivered by Justice Howard of New York are clothed with vigorous language and shows that even a judge upon the bench can hear the rumblings of the coming earthquake.

There was a time when the wronged man, even though comparatively poor, entertained the opinion that he could secure justice in the courts, but developments of late years have proven that the man in *cotton* has but little standing against the aristocrat in *broadcloth*. The lawyer garbed in the ermine of the judiciary has pandered to the influences that have made it possible for him to reach a seat in the temple of justice. The judge upon the bench has been taught to see things in the same light as the oppressors of the poor, and those who suffer from wrong and injustice can be heard giving expression to those sentiments of rebellion that presage an uprising against the defenders of Privilege.

From ocean to ocean the people are awakening to the fact that courts are but the bulwarks behind which economic masters seek protection, and the time is but short when the oppressed will demonstrate that their dictum is far more powerful than the mandate of a judicial tribunal.

The General Strike

IX. A MENACE TO ORGANIZATION.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

"THE WORDS, GENERAL STRIKE," says Jules Guesde, "have already done much harm. General strike! And they organize no more. General strike! And they vote no more."

The explanation of much of the ill temper and bitterness which arises whenever a discussion of general strike takes place in labor circles, lies in that brief statement of Guesde. Both Socialists and Trade Unionists are genuinely tolerant upon all creeds as to the future society. One may believe almost anything concerning the New Time, and yet find himself acceptable to his comrades. One may be a State Socialist, a Communist, an Anarchist, indeed almost anything that stands for a change in the existing order, but no one will fly into rage at the mention of his faith. If one seeks discussion, one can always find it without heat and without bitterness. But the moment men in the world of labor differ as to tactics, they fight, often with violence and malice that seem incredible.

Yet this is exactly what must happen. The future will not be determined by our controversies of today. Whether or not man will have money then, or a government, or a two-hour day cannot be decided by us now. But the path we are to take to reach our destination is an immediate, pressing matter that must be decided now. None of us wishes to lose time, or to take the wrong road. None of us wishes to see the armies of labor helplessly floundering about in roads that lead nowhere. Whether or not, therefore, we shall organize political parties, trade unions and co-operatives is a vital matter. The outlines of the future state which we make today we may amend tomorrow. But the tactics which involve today's march cannot be put off. Necessity forces us to make a decision. It is not strange, therefore, that Trade Unionists and Socialists quarrel when one group underestimates the value of the other, and that both Unionist and Socialist turn with rage upon the Syndicalist, when the latter says: "You are wasting your lives. The craft union and the parliamentary party are both bulwarks of capitalism. Let every man lay down his tools and we can lock out the capitalists."

Those who advocate the general strike consider it a panacea. It will solve everything. It is of little consequence whether or not the working class abandon its unions, its parties, its co-operatives, its strike funds, its insurance funds, its press—these things that have been built up by the most stupendous effort and sacrifice—if it will only see that all the working class needs to do to bring reform or revolution is to stop work. Now, to stop work sounds about as simple a program of action as one could imagine. And many men believe that the world could not exist a week if the workers could be induced to try that simple plan. Why, then, bother to organize, to vote, to fill treasuries with money, to build co-operative stores, to buy printing presses, when the entire problem of wage slavery can be instantly solved by the general strike? The argument is seductive. And those who come under its hypnotic influence are impatient of all the tedious, worrisome work of organization. Here is a panacea that makes even labor unnecessary. And, indeed, the general strike acts upon its adherents like a drug. It inflames agitation, but it paralyzes organization.

During the last fifty years the labor movement has developed gigantic organizations of the working class. Approximately 10,000,000 toilers belong to trade unions and about the same number of toilers vote for the Socialist parties. These organizations involve the well-being of not less than 50,000,000 men, women and children. Alongside of the unions and the party, there has also developed a co-operative movement that owns property valued at hundreds of millions of dollars. Labor temples, houses of the people, schools, colleges, theaters, printing plants are rising in a multitude of industrial centers Thousands of weekly papers and hundreds of great dailies have been brought into the world to voice the aims of labor. Miners, dockers, machinists and other laborers have left the pit, the wharf and the factory to enter the Parliaments of Europe to fight there the battle of labor. These are the magnificent accomplishments of the labor movement; yet they seem to impress the Syndicalist as they impress the Anarchist as wholly futile and ineffectual. Indeed the Syndicalist and the Anarchist are almost always found in opposition to the steady, constructive and practical work of organization.

Imagine for instance the effect upon actual organization of some of the cardinal doctrines of the Syndicalists. They advocate low dues, or no dues. They have no use for strike funds, death funds, sick funds, or indeed any form of trade union insurance. They believe that large treasures lead to conservatism, while no treasuries lead to revolutionary action. They oppose the policies of the trade union movement no less bitterly than the form of trade union organization. Nor is their criticism limited to the economic organizations of the working class. They are opposed no less to all forms of parliamentary action. As the trade union leaders are bound to become conservatives, so the political leaders are bound to become reactionaries. The co-operatives also come in for their share of blame. Their sole work, declare the Syndicalists, is to make the working class a small capitalist class, thus helping to perpetuate the system. And opposed to all this creative and constructive work of the modern labor movement, they place the single battle cry, "The General Strike!"

Now, the accomplishments of the modern labor movement have not been the result of accident. The workers have pursued certain definite, well-defined paths of agitation, education and organization. Certain rules or tactics have governed the action of the working class and have been the means of creating a fairly extensive solidarity. The end and aim of the movement has played its part. Without a goal, no direction is possible, but more effectual even than the goal has been the patient and continuous labor of countless agitators and administrators. Amid quarrels and dissensions, in spite of criticism and even violent antagonism, in the very face of all those who were forever shouting that their work led nowhere, the leaders of the Socialist, Trade Union and Co-operative movements have doggedly pursued their great task. It is an historic fact that no action of the enemy has ever seriously troubled the march of the working class. Whether fought or flattered, whether denounced or fondled by the enemy, the movement has gone forward step by step. The chief obstacles in the paths of the labor movement have ever been the quarrels and dissensions that have arisen among the workers themselves.

The Syndicalist of today bears a striking resemblance to what used to be known as the Impossibilist and the career of the Impossibilist is one of the most devious and intricate known to history. Whoever invented the title deserves the name of genius. The Impossibilist is the very essence of inconsistency. At one period he is an Anarchist, at another a fanatical Political Actionist, at still another he is a fanatical Direct Actionist. In this country, the early ones fought industrial action. They urged the workers to abandon their unions and to stop useless and ineffective strikes. At that time they argued that political action alone had revolutionary possibilities. Today the Impossibilists fight Political Action. Nothing but strikes will avail anything. In England, where the workers have developed three forms of struggle, the Trade Union, the Labor party and the Co-operative, all three are opposed by the Impossibilists. They are anti-Trade Union, anti-parliamentary and anti-Co-operative. On the other hand, the Impossibilists of France are anti-parliamentary, but not anti-Trade Union nor anti-Co-operative. In Germany they fight the Socialist party with the same venom with which in Belgium and England they fight the Labor parties. In America, they now fight both the Trade Unions and the Socialist party. It matters not what form of organization the working class adopts, the Impossibilist is found fighting that organization. It seems to be a part of their temperament to dread "the conservation of institutions." The very fact that any work in the labor movement is quiet, persistent and methodical seems to arouse their deepest ire.

It is only for these reasons that their new cry, "The General Strike," has already done, as Guesde says, much harm. "They substitute," as Marx once said, "revolutionary phrases for revolutionary evolution." The general strike idea is not in itself a menace to organization. Men might discuss it calmly and even seriously work toward the day when a general strike might be declared. The idea is only alarming when it is associated with the tactics of vote no more, organize no more, build no more.

Napoleon once declared that an army moves on its belly. For fifty years or more the working class has been forming great battalions of labor. It has been welding powerful weapons of battle. It has been filling its war chests and stocking its commissariat. It has been laying the economic foundation for the coming struggle, and he who threatens the material basis of the movement touches the most sensitive spot in the life of Labor. The workers will at any time argue tolerantly upon the outcome of the battle, upon the various phases of life that may exist in the future; but he who says "vote no more," "organize no more," infuriates the more intelligent, thoughtful and constructive in the working-class movement. The Impossibilists may change their views, as the idlers of another class change their garments, with every change of wind and weather, but the actual builders of the modern labor move-

ment have learned the lesson that Napoleon taught. Anything, therefore, which menaces organization or threatens to undermine the material basis of the movement, menaces the very possibility of effective action.

The Syndicalist utters the words, "the general strike," as a finality. But the Trade Unionist asks, "Well, then what?" Even the most insignificant strike means the beginning of troubles and of problems Organization may seem of little importance in times of peace Leaders, funds and papers may then seem of little consequence. But let war break out, with multitudes of men looking for information, for food and for guidance from their organization, and not getting it. Then what? The problem does not end, it begins with the general strike.

A Resolution That Should Be Acted Upon

THE FIFTEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Nelson, British Columbia, passed the following resolution by a unanimous vote of the delegates:

"Whereas, The Miners' Magazine is the property of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners and espouses and expounds the principles for which we stand; and,

"Whereas, The greater measure of support we give it, the greater will be its efficiency; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, the delegates in attendance at this convention, pledge ourselves to use our influence, not only in our local unions, but in every other way possible, to increase the circulation of our official organ."

The above resolution is to the point, and if only the delegates to the fifteenth annual convention, held at Nelson, British Columbia, will remember the resolution when they return to their respective local unions, the circulation of the official organ will be materially increased throughout British Columbia.

Every local union of the Western Federation of Miners should consider seriously the resolution adopted by the delegates in British Columbia and take such action as will give the Magazine a circulation second to none of the official organs of the labor movement.

The members of the local unions in every mining camp of the West have it within their power to make the Magazine a powerful journal, if they will only *resolve* to push the official organ by securing subscribers.

There is no valid reason why the Miners' Magazine should not have a large circulation in all the mining camps of the West, and if only a few of the members of local unions will take the necessary steps, the official organ can be made a far more effective weapon to fight the battles of labor.

We trust that every local union throughout the whole jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners will give favorable consideration to the resolution unanimously adopted at Nelson, British Columbia.

A Den of Thieves

AT THE RECENT ANNUAL DINNER of the New York Chamber of Commerce, November 21st, Elihu Root said:

"There are hundreds of thousands of people outside the great industrial communities who think you are a den of thieves; there are hundreds of thousands of people who think that the manufacturers of the country are no better than a set of confidence men."

The man who uttered these words is not a demagogue; he is not a radical; he is not an agitator. He is the ablest corporation lawyer in the United States, and so far as intellectual powers go, he is probably as able a man as has appeared in public life since Alexander Hamilton

Continuing, Senator Root told the members of the Chamber of Commerce that the men who understand finance, the bankers and merchants, are "under suspicion. Great bodies of people," he said, "will not accept what they say regarding the subject of finance; they will not accept what the experts say, because they do not believe their motives are honest."

Senator Root was not justifying these suspicions; he was describing the popular state of mind and pleading for a better understanding. He was trying to do in his Chamber of Commerce speech what Governor Wilson was trying to do in his Chicago speech, except that the senator was less tactful and less heedful of the feelings of his audience.

Is Wall Street determined to prove that the popular suspicion to which Senator Root referred is wholly warranted by the facts?

Certainly there is nothing to show that Big Business learned anything from the recent presidential campaign. It is still fighting desperately to retain all its opportunities for privilege and plunder. It has fought the Pujo investigation step of prosperity. It is preparing a new campaign against the democratic program of financial and economic progress. It is shaking the threat of panic before the American people.

There are two courses open to Wall Street's eminent financiers and captains of industry—one of co-operation and one of resistance. If they accept Governor Wilson's invitation to co-operation, all important national problems can be solved with no great interest. But if Wall Street is to unite on a policy of resistance to every reform that touches its pocket, it must except to be branded as "a den of thieves." And it must expect to be dealt with as a den of thieves deserves to be dealt with.—Douglas (Ariz.) International.

The above should be read more than once and given serious thought.

Elihu Root, who is probably one of the ablest lawyers of America, and whose loyalty to trusts and corporations has never been questioned, said a few things before a body of men who are looked upon as giants in the commercial and financial world.

Root did not give expression to such statements with a view of wounding the feelings of his auditors or arousing their indignation, but as a warning that a storm is approaching. Root has not been deaf to the murmurs of rebellion, and he knows that mutterings of discontent may culminate in a revolution, where *Justice* shall be *King*.

The International of Douglas, Arizona, has commented on the address of Root, and holds that Big Business has not learned anything from the results of the last national campaign.

The International takes the position that there are two courses open to Wall Street—"one of co-operation and one of resistance." The International contends that if Wall Street accepts the invitation of President-elect Wilson to co-operate that all national problems can be solved.

Let us think for a moment of a President of the United States in partnership with Wall Street, to solve problems that seriously affect ninety millions of people.

Wall Street has been looked upon as a den of pirates and brigands, and yet, it seems that a President-elect making the pretense of believing in democracy, has invited the buccaneers to co-operate with him to solve the problems that confront the victims of trusts and corporations.

Let us pray!

A Caustic Letter

J. STITT WILSON, the mayor of Berkeley, California, was extended an invitation by the Associated Charities of San Francisco to attend a banquet at the Palace Hotel, where the invited guests of the banquet were expected to disgorge themselves of $3 in exchange for the feast. Mayor Wilson wrote the following letter in answer to the invitation:

"City Hall, Berkeley, California, January 29, 1913.—Mr. O. K. Kushing, President of the Associated Charities of San Francisco.—Dear Sir: I beg to thank your committee on entertainment for the invitation to me to be present at the annual banquet of the Associated Charities of the city of San Francisco. I presume that this invitation is sent to me, either because of my interest in the problem of the poor, or because of my official position as mayor of a sister city, whose public charities are more or less linked with those of San Francisco.

At Three Dollars a Plate.

"Your invitation advises me that this banquet of charity workers and sympathizers is to be held in the ballroom of the Palace Hotel, and the price is $3 per cover. The program of the evening—speeches from reverend gentlemen, rabbis and charity workers—is one that would elicit my intellectual interest and stimulate my moral sympathies. But I am led by a sense of propriety and Christian consistency to decline the invitation, and to state to you my reason.

"In the first place the mayor of the city of Berkeley does not receive sufficient salary to dine with the social class that can squander $3 on one meal. The high cost of living and my monthly contributions to exacting trusts and public monopolies leaves me no money for such sybartic living, and I prefer to give this $3 to some needy family. Three dollars will buy three suits of children's underwear or keep a child for a week.

"Your invitation to this banquet of the Associated Charities becomes practically a subtle request to men of moderate means to stay away. In other words, like the vulgar 'charity balls,' this banquet is distinctly a 'class' or 'society' function. Common people, such as the mayor of Berkeley, cannot come through with the price, which, of course, is a mere bagatelle to the rich.

A Pagan Spectacle.

"But the supreme reason which I offer for not accepting your invitation to this banquet is that there is something positively vulgar and ostentatiously pagan in the spectacle of a group of citizens of a twen-

tieth century city sitting down to a $3 banquet, while pictures are being shown displaying the hunger of the poor. As the press describes it, 'charity workers to see at dinner how needy families live;' 'pictures illustrating battle with poverty and sickness in the homes of San Francisco's poor will be shown to the banqueters.'

"I am not a very good Christian. I wish I were. But in the name of Christ, and his hungry people, I enter my protest against the word charity being used in connection with any such function. It is time that people, with an awakened Christian conscience, should cease to dine so ostentatiously with Dives, while Lazarus lies hungry at the gate.

"This picturing of the hunger and misery of the poor to over-fed banqueters becomes the more reprehensible since it is now acknowledged by every social thinker and worker of any importance that these poor are made poor by unjust social and economic conditions. They are victims of an un-Christian and irrational industrial system that robs the people and enriches the exploiters of the people.

A Public Concern.

"If you offer a rebuke to me for publicly declining this invitation, on the ground that if I did not wish to attend I could stay away and keep silent, I reply that if anything under Heaven should be open to the moral sense of the community it is the activities and functions of organized associated charities. The business of such a body in their dealings to the poor, and for the poor, is the business of every human being.

"I am no mere asthetic, and I don't want to be a mere crank, but I feel led, by what seems to me the spirit of Christ, to enter this protest, and I shall gladly repent this letter if I can be intellectually and morally convinced that my ethical and spiritual attitude is discourteous or wrong.

"This in behalf of Lazarus lying at the gate.

"J. STITT WILSON, Mayor of Berkeley."

The above caustic letter of Mayor Wilson must have caused some of the aristocratic celebrities who attend charity banquets to "sit up and take notice." Wilson, in the most courteous and dignified manner, flailed the hypocrites who assembled at a plutocratic hotel to enjoy a high-priced repast, and at the same time make it appear that they had gathered together to ameliorate conditions from which the impoverished suffered.

That element in society that launch banquets in fashionable hotels to discuss ways and means by which the victims of poverty are to be relieved are on the backs of the poor and are not willing to get off.

The work of charity organizations maintained by exploiters and parasites is a farce, and the letter of Wilson is a rebuke to that element, who in the name of charity, but mock the agonies of disinherited slaves.

Mineville Strikers Voluntarily Testify to Cruel Intimidation by "Deputies"

Joseph D. Cannon, Organizer of the Western Federation of Miners. Presents Affidavits Showing How Armed "Guards" Attack Families in Their Homes in Effort to Force the the Men Back Into theMines.

(Special to the Call.)

Mineville, N. Y., Feb. 1.—As there is a well defined plan under way to smother the facts of brutality and murderous assaults being committed by deputies in the employ of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., on the striking miners and their families, and as the farcical investigation, the "findings" of which were reported to Governor Sulzer, shamefully misstate the facts, Joseph D. Cannon, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, has collected affidavits which show the lawless entry into the strikers' houses and their forcible dragging of the men to the mines. The affidavits were made voluntarily.

Sulzer had previously been informed by Sheriff Poole that the statements of brutality were untrue and submitted several alleged affidavits which tended to show that all was peaceable in the town. The statements which Poole submitted to Sulzer were collected by ex-Constable Fitzgerald, who was dismissed from the office of Constable on charges of graft and conduct unbecoming an officer.

"When Sheriff Poole sent word to the governor to the effect that the statement by me that there were coercion and intimidation used by the deputies to force men to work is false," said Cannon today. "He knows that he is as far from the truth as he was from honor when he selected the grafter Fitzgerald to make the investigation ordered by the governor. Being a deputy sheriff and claiming familiarity with the conditions here as he does, his veracity is not of high standing when he claims to not know anything concerning the grafting for which Fitzgerald was removed.

"The affidavits speak for themselves, and Sheriff Poole and his supporting company lawyers cannot get away from the indictment of him and his associates in and out of the company's office here."

The following affidavits show to what extremes the company plug-uglies go in their campaign of intimidation and violence in the desire to drive the strikers back into the mines and to break the revolt against peonage through a reign of terror.

Threatened Two Women.

Mrs. Helena Markoska and Marianna Dastik, each for herself, being each for herself and severally sworn, deposes and says each for herself, that on the morning of the 24th of January, one William Coffee, foreman at the Witherbee, Sherman & Co., and an officer came to the dwelling house where both these parties live and into the apartments of the said Helena Markoska at the hour of 5 o'clock while the deponents and the others in the house were in bed. The said Coffee having a revolver in his hand and flourishing it about, threatened the occupants that if the men did not go to work they would put them out of the house. And again on the morning of the 25th the same officers came to the said house and forcibly took the husbands of both the said deponents to work.

Eight Armed Men Break In.

Emelia Fieodoruk, being duly sworn, deposed and says that on the 25th of January, early in the morning, while her husband was still in bed, one William Coffee, with seven officers, all of them armed, came to her door and began to knock on the door, which she refused to open, whereupon they began to hammer on it, and deponent fearing they would break it in, opened it, when they began to talk to her, and while she could understand very little of what they said, she gathered that they wanted to force her husband to go to work, or they would be put out of the house. Deponent further says that within the next six weeks she expects to give birth to a child, and the intrusion of strange, violent armed men on her at this time has had the effect of rendering her nervous and hysterical.

Pointed Guns at Woman.

Annie Karos, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on Jauary 24, 1913, being the day after the strike in Mineville, New York, went into effect, two officers claiming the authority of law, and in the employ of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., made forcible entrance into her home, telling her and her husband that if he did not go to work they would immediately put them out of their home, and by threats and intimidation they did force her husband to go to work, and that again on the evening of the same day, several officers in the same day, four of them being mounted and about eight on foot, came to her home, and some of them made a search of the house. Deponent ordered the men to leave her home, whereupon at least five of them pulled guns and pointed them at the head of deponent and threatened that if their wishes were not carried out they would be punished. Again on the morning of January 25th, more officers in the same employ came to her home and found one man on the porch of the house whom they tried to take to work or to jail, whereupon many women rescued the man from the officers. The officers then discharged their guns and made sundry threats of what dreadful things they would do if the men did not go to work, whereupon one of the officers pointed and pressed a gun against her belly, threatening to shoot if they did not let them take that man with them.

Facts Known to Poole.

"The facts set forth in the foregoing affidavits are known to Sheriff Poole and to Mr. Owens and to Mr. Stokes, the Witherbee, Sherman & Co. attorneys, who conducted the 'investigation,'" said Cannon, "and if the governor accepts the findings of these corporation agents, he will only do so because he does not know better. On his conduct in this case will be determined whether he is in the control of these iron mine owners, as was his predecessor; whether this administration will be used to shield these operators, and whether the Department of Labor shall be merely a sepulcher for the buried complaints of grafter and thoroughly exploited workers, as it was during the regime of Dix.

"Sheriff Poole claims that he deputized all officers commissioned here since the inception of the strike," continued Cannon, "and that he does not know of any who were deputized while intoxicated. To give him an inkling of what is really doing in the field where he claims sole activity, I give another affidavit. This is merely one instance of the force under which the people of this community must suffer."

Drunken Man Made a Deputy.

Daniel W. Haves, being duly sworn, deposes and says that on the 24th day of January, between the hours of 6 and 7 p. m., he was on his way by the Memorial building, where he met one K. Jiner and three other young fellows. Said Jiner was under the influence of liquor and almost helpless, and he attempted to quiet him and stop him from swearing, as there were five men with guns and clubs near by who would arrest him and throw him into jail, as they were acting as police for Witherbee, Sherman & Co. He told me that "they could all go to h—," that he "did not give a —— for any of them," and, as we passed the building in which the jail is located, we met one Jack Howe, a deputy police officer for the Port Henry Iron Ore Company. Jiner took a bottle of whisky out of his pocket and offered me a drink, which I declined. He then asked Howe if he wanted a drink, and Howe replied, "Yes, by G—, I'm cold," whereupon he took the proffered drink. Jiner then, instead of coming home with me, went

to the Memorial building. His condition was such that he was just able to walk. Deponent further says that in a couple of hours after this, when he got home, he was informed that Jiner had been commissioned as an officer and was armed with a gun and club, and the following morning I met him and he had the badge of the officer on his coat.

"There are dozens of these affidavits," said Cannon, "and it is possible to get them by the hundreds. They will be collected and published, and, until there is relief from the damnable conditions in this place, the red glare of publicity will be kept turned on to the 'benevolent philanthropy' of the hypocritical grafters in Essex county."

Found Extortion and Intimidation.

The strikers declare that the following clipping from the Rochester Herald fully verifies their claim of violence and intimidation:

Albany, Jan. 15.—A woman first brought to light the shocking industrial conditions alleged to exist in the iron mines of Witherbee, Sherman & Co., at Mineville, Essex county, where peonage in its worst form is said to enslave between 1,000 and 1,200 workers, and which led to Senator A. J. Griffin's determination to bring the matter before the Senate.

Frances A. Kellar, chief investigator of the State Department of Labor, went to Mineville on May 17th last, and upon her return told of conditions that equaled in horror the worst that were discovered in the Florida turpentine camps. Intimidation, cruelty and extortion were among her findings.

Miss Kellar demanded the resignation of Justices of the Peace John Navin of Mineville and Fred Ring of Port Henry, whom she charged with swindling foreign laborers by fake complaints. They have not resigned, and suit is to be brought against them in the Supreme Court.

She also learned that it was the common practice for workers to be forced to pay a bonus to Superintendent Dugan for the privilege of living in miserable shacks of Witherbee, Sherman & Co. This was in addition to their rent, which was exorbitant. Fifteen of these men had paid a total of $785 to Dugan.. Twelve other men had paid $211 to Foreman George Hughes to save themselves from being discharged and twelve others had paid Hughes' brother Mike $43 for their jobs. Two of these men paid $100 each for jobs as machine runners.

Albany, Feb. 1.—John Williams, state commissioner of Labor, today received a report of conditions at Mineville, Essex county, and turned it over to Governor William Sulzer. It will be made public Monday.

Commissioner Williams ordered the examination made at the request of Governor Sulzer, who was informed by Joseph D. Cannon, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, that conditions in Mineville are intolerable, as laborers were being mistreated by the peace authorities.

Progressive Legislation Proposed in Nevada

MR. DAVIS of Nye county, Nevada, has introduced the following bills in the Assembly of Nevada, and entertains a strong hope of their passage:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE SPRINKLING OF DRY ORES IN MINES OF NEVADA AND SPRINKLING ATTACHMENTS TO DRILLS OPERATED BY POWER IN THE MINES OF NEVADA IN THE INTEREST OF PUBLIC HEALTH.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly do enact as follows:

Section 1. In all mines in the state of Nevada, where dry ores are handled and mined, there shall be attached at the first or second set of timbers at the bottom of every ore chute a sprinkling device so arranged as to be capable of operation by the workmen loading cars from such chute and shall sprinkle all dry ores. Each and every mine corporation, company, owner or operator shall install such sprinkling device within three months from and after the passage and approval of this act.

Sec. 2. In all the mines of the state of Nevada a sprinkling device shall be attached to all drills operated by air or electricity, which said sprinkling device shall be adapted to control the dust arising from the operation of such drills, and the owner or operator shall supply water therefor at point of use. All mining corporations, companies, owners or operators shall install such sprinkling device upon such drills within three months from and after the passage and approval of this act.

Sec. 3. It shall be the duty of the state mining inspector to inspect all of the sprinkling devices provided for in this act, and such said mining inspector shall inspect and approve or condemn if such device is inadequate, all such sprinkling devices, and if said mining inspector shall condemn any such sprinkling device, he shall notify, in writing, any such corporation, company, owner or operator of the property in which such sprinkling device is condemned, such corporation, company or owner or operator shall within thirty days install another and suitable sprinkling device which shall also be subject to inspection by the said mining inspector as herein above provided.

Sec. 4. Any corporation, company, owner or operator of any mine in this state, who shall neglect, fail or refuse to install the sprinkling device herein above provided for within the time herein above provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, for each and every infraction of this act.

Sec. 5. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

AN ACT TO PROHIBIT THE GRANTING OF INJUNCTIONS IN STRIKE TROUBLE UPON EX PARTE APPLICATIONS AND TO PROVIDE FOR JURY TRIALS IN ALL CASES IN WHICH VIOLATIONS OF INJUNCTIONS SHALL BE CHARGED.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No injunction or other order of court to restrain the liberty of laborers and workmen who are out on a strike, or who shall declare their intention to go out on a strike, shall be issued except by a court or presiding judge thereof, and in all such cases at least five days' notice of such application shall be given to the adverse parties, except that where the plaintiff shall satisfy the court that overt acts of violence or unlawful boycotting have already been committed, the court may in its discretion issue an order prohibiting the further commission of such overt acts of violence or unlawful boycotting until the time of hearing fixed for the application for such injunction.

Sec. 2. If in any case arising under the provision of the next preceding section any workmen shall be charged with contempt for violating any injunction or court order, he shall, upon demand, be entitled to a trial by jury under the same rule and proceedings which govern the trial of felonies.

Sec. 3. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

M. J. Scanlan, a member of Tonopah Miners' Union, and who has attended several annual conventions of the Western Federation of Miners, has introduced the following bills in the Senate of Nevada, and Senator Scanlan feels hopeful that they will receive favorable consideration:

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR THE VENTILATION OF MINES AND ALL UNDERGROUND WORKINGS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. All persons, corporations, owning or operating mines in this State in which natural ventilation fails to supply at least 150 cubic feet of air for each person working in such mine shall provide and maintain the necessary artificial means of capacity and power capable of supplying the ventilation required by this Act and shall maintain a sufficient volume of air, not less per minute than 150 cubic feet for each person working in such mine: measured at the intake and distributed so as to expel or dilute and render harmless all explosive, poisonous or noxious gases.

Sec. 2. At each mine in the State where the ventilation is not continuous, it shall be started a sufficient length of time prior to the appointed time for each person or persons working therein to enter, to clear the mine of all explosive, poisonous or noxious gases, and shall be kept in operation a sufficient length of time after the appointed time for employés to leave their working places, for all persons to be out of the mine.

Sec. 3. Any person, corporation, owner or operator of any mine in this State who fails, refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this Act shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each infraction of this Act.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE EMPLOYED ELECTORS OPPORTUNITIES TO VOTE.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. No person entitled to vote at any election held in this State shall, upon the day of such election, be employed in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, except such establishments as may lawfully conduct their business on a legal holiday.

Sec. 2. Every person entitled to vote at any such election held in this State who is employed in such an establishment as may lawfully conduct its business on a legal holiday and on election day, must be given on election day a leave of absence for a period of three consecutive hours after the opening and before the closing of the polls in the voting precinct or town in which he is entitled to vote, if he shall make application for leave of absence during such period.

Sec. 3. Any owner, superintendent or overseer, or other person, in any manufacturing, mechanical or mercantile establishment, who employs or permits to be employed, any person therein on the day of any election held in this State in violation of the provisions of section 1 of this Act, or who violates the provisions of section 2, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a

fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than twenty-five days nor more than fifty days, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

AN ACT TO AMEND AN ACT CREATING THE OFFICE OF INSPECTOR OF MINES, FIXING HIS DUTIES AND POWERS; PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY AND FIXING THE COMPENSATION OF BOTH; REQUIRING CERTAIN REPORTS AND NOTICES OF ACCIDENTS TO BE MADE TO SAID INSPECTOR AND DEFINING THE DUTIES OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND DISTRICT ATTORNEYS IN RELATION TO SUITS INSTITUTED BY THE INSPECTOR OF MINES, APPROVED MARCH 24, 1909.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 4 of an Act creating the office of Inspector of Mines; fixing his duties and powers; providing for the appointment of a deputy and fixing the compensation of both; requiring certain reports and notices of accidents to be made to said Inspector, and defining the duties of the Attorney General and District Attorneys in relation to suits instituted by the Inspector of Mines, approved March 24, 1909, being section 4201 of the Revised Laws of Nevada, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 4. It shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines at least once a year, to visit in person each mining county in the State of Nevada and examine all such mines therein as in his judgment, may require the examination for the purpose of determining the condition of such mines as to safety, *and said Inspector of Mines shall post or cause to be posted, in a prominent place upon the gallows frame or other superstructure at the collar of the main workings of such mine, a copy of his report of the condition of the said mine* within twenty days from the date of such examination, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to collect information and statistics relative to mines and mining and the mineral resources of the State, and to collect, arrange and classify, mineral and geographical specimens found in this State and to forward the same to the State School of Mines, and it shall be the duty of the Inspector of Mines to establish a uniform code of signals.

Sec. 2. Section 17 of said Act, being section 4214 of the Revised Laws of Nevada, shall be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 17. All hoisting machinery using steam, electricity, gasoline or hydraulic motive power, for the purpose of hoisting or lowering into metalliferous mines employés and material, shall be *equipped with an indicator to be placed in plain view of engineer.* In every mine where electric signals are used, there shall also be *installed a bell-cord and signal bells, which bell-cords shall be so installed* as to be always within reach of the cage while operated in the shamt thereof. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

AN ACT RELATING TO CONDUCT OF MEMBERS OF LABOR UNIONS DURING STRIKES, LOCKOUTS OR TRADE DISPUTES, PROVIDING FOR PEACEFUL PICKETING.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. It shall be lawful for any person or persons acting either on their own behalf or on behalf of a labor union or other association of individuals, incorporated or unincorporated, in contemplation of any strike, lockout or trade dispute, to attend for any of the following purposes at or near a house or place where a person resides or works, or carries on his business, or happens to be:

First—For the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information.

Second—For the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to work or abstain from working.

Sec. 2. An agreement or combination by two or more persons to do or procure to be done any act in contemplation of the furtherance of a strike, lockout or trade dispute shall not be ground for an action, if such an act when committed by one person would not be ground for an action.

Sec. 3. An action shall not be brought against a labor union or other association aforesaid, for the recovery of damages sustained by any person or persons by reason of the action of a member or members of such labor union or other association aforesaid.

Sec. 4. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage and approval.

NEED OF THE CAPITALIST.

"My son," said the distracted millionaire, "you should pay more attention to your studies. Some day you will have great responsibilities as head of this wealthy house."

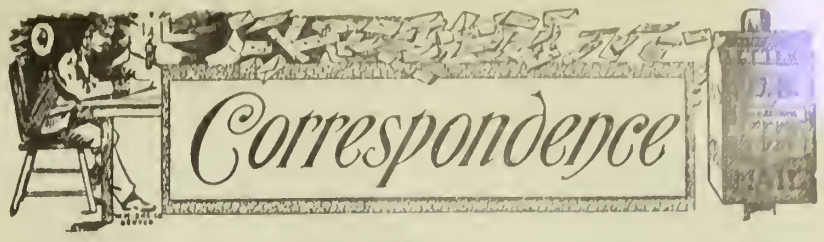
"That's all right, dad, I can hire a typist for about thirty shillings a week, who will have to know how to spell, or I will sack her. Then I can get a manager for about £5 a week to see that no one beats me or shirks his work, and there won't be much of anything for me to do, as I see it."

"But, my son, your position in life will call for the highest grade of culture, don't you see?"

"To be sure, I do, and I can also hire that. I know a lot of university graduates who are grafters who will be pleased to furnish all I can use for $300 a year."

"My boy, you are hopeless."

"No, dad, only practical."—Socialist, Melbourne.



$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of $25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

LABOR FACTS AND FIGURES.

A veritable arsenal of facts and figures is The National Socialist Handbook No. 2, just off the press. This pamphlet is "chuck full" of valuable information and statistics for the student of Socialism and the labor movement. The handbook was compiled by W. J. Ghent, the well-known statistician, of Washington.

It is expected that Handbook No. 2 will receive the same large sale which Handbook No. 1 received. The latest handbook has many advantages over the former. It contains more labor statistics based on the 1910 census than can be found in any similar work now on the market. In it will also be found many interesting tables on railroads and farming.

National Socialist Handbook No. 2 is published by The National Socialist, 423 G Street N. W., Washington, D. C., and sells for 10 cents a copy, postage prepaid.

SOCIALIST VOTE OF THE WORLD.

Based on the table (1910) issued by the International Socialist Bureau. Revised by W. J. Ghent, January, 1913:

Country	Year.	Vote.	Total.	Soc. Seats.	Pct.
Finland	1911	321,000	200	87	43.50
Sweden	1911	170,299	230	64	27.82
Germany	1912	4,238,919	397	110	27.71
Belgium	1912	483,241	186	40	21.51
Denmark	1910	98,721	114	24	21.06
Luxembourg	1909	(?)	53	10	18.87
Norway	1912	126,000	123	23	18.70
Austria	1911	1,060,000	516	82	15.31
France	1910	1,106,047	597	75	12.56
Italy	1909	338,885	508	44	8.66
Switzerland	1911	105,000	189	16	8.46
Holland	1909	82,494	100	7	7.00
Great Britain	1910	373,645	670	41	6.12
Russia	1912	200,000	442	13	3.62
Greece	1910	(?)	177	4	2.26
Turkey	1908	(?)	280	6	2.14
Argentina	1912	18,844	120	2	1.66
Servia	1912	9,000	160	2	1.25
Bulgaria	1911	13,000	213	1	.47
Spain	1910	40,000	404	1	.25
United States	1912	930,000	435	..	..
Roumania	1912	2,057	(?)	..	..

In addition: Senators, Belgium, 15; Denmark, 4; Sweden, 12. State legislators: Austria, 31; Germany, 224; United States, 21. In the French chamber of deputies are also 34 "independent" Socialists. In the Bulgarian chamber are also five representatives known as Socialists, elected through a coalition with a peasant party.

The vote of the United States includes: Socialist party, 901,000; Socialist Labor party, 29,000. The vote of Great Britain includes: Independent Labor party, 370,802; Social Democratic party, 2,843. The Canadian, Turkish and Greek vote, as well as that of Luxembourg, is not available. The figures of the Australian and New Zealand labor parties are omitted as not being strictly Socialist.

As the term of the one Socialist representative in the United States expires on March 4, and as the figures for the latest election are included, no representation is given in the table.

The popular vote of Belgium of 1910 is retained above, because in the election of 1912 it is impossible to separate the Liberal and Socialist vote. In twenty-three districts the Socialists and Liberals voted the same ticket, on the issue of franchise reform. The number of Socialist deputies is based on the election of 1912.

WHAT WOMEN ADMIRE IN MEN.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Every man would like to have the friendship of a womanly woman and what is more he wishes to retain such friendship because it is worth more than pieces of pop bottles or rings of gold. Women dislike a show of artificiality. The man with a ring on his finger seldom appeals to a woman of brains, because of the fact he has nothing in his head, and rings are but a relic of barbarism.

She knows that cleanliness does not consist in white collars, for as a rule men who are all dressed up to their neck seldom take a bath, and usually have dirty minds.

They spend most of their leisure hours standing in front of a cigar store with a scab-made cigarette in their mouth, oogling women and girls.

Bye the bye, most all cigarettes are made by scabs or child labor.

Women admire men who have noble characters, whose whole life record can prove their kindness to women and little children.

Courage is a quality men admire in women and that women like to find in men, the kind most common should be spelled "curage" as real courage is as rare as radium.

Women like the unselfish man and he in the last analysis wins out over the selfish fellow every time.

Kindness is the most admirable trait of character in any human being and blazes the way for one into the most intellectual circles (that is among thinkers) and those who have been to college or write professor after their name are barred, because they are as a rule scabbing the monkey family out of existence by their senseless chatter.

Women who are of an affectionate nature like the man who gives largely of his caresses and these are more important than dresses.

We sadly need in our life today deeper and richer affection and less sex.

Many men and women exhaust their finer qualities, their inner selves in sex. Others live so much to themselves they bore each other after a few years of friendship and wedded life.

Life is one continuous honey moon for those who are big enough of mind and clean of body, who serve their fellowman instead of being served by them.

Servants, like the "Sissy" in male attire, are no more.

The woman of today is very exacting. She demands, first, cleanliness of mind and body, then the heart qualities and last, but not least, the power of self-control, which, as Emerson says, is the key to Heaven on earth.

Whether he eats with his knife or says "Oh! Damn," makes very little difference to the woman worth while.

For while these things may offend the pious brigands, the thinking woman knows all true culture ever comes from the common people. The only thing the aristocracy has ever given the workers is disease and that they can take back any time they want to.

AGNES THECLA FAIR.

CONDITION OF THE MINES IN BINGHAM, UTAH.

We have repeatedly been told through the capitalistic Guggenheim-owned newspapers of this state that the Utah Copper Co. was running normal again since the strike. Even the dirty excuse of a newspaper—the patent-inside sheet that is published in this camp—came out with flaring head lines a couple of weeks ago and gave us the startling information that the Utah Copper Co. is shipping 20,000 tons of ore per day and that the strike is a thing of the past. Last week the monthly statement from the Uath Copper Co. office for the month of December also appeared in the papers, but it told a different story. The production of copper for that month was only 175,000 pounds in excess of the month before, or in round figures, 5,900,000 pounds of copper for the month. Every monthly statement that has been sent out from the company's office has been accompanied by the assurance that the next month will be better than the previous one, but when we analyze the December report we find that the Utah Copper Co. did not do as well in the month of December as they did in November. As the month of November has only thirty days and December has thirty-one days, the excess should have been more than 175,000 pounds of copper for the month of December. Consequently, we prove that the Utah Copper did not hold its own, not mentioning the irreparable damage done to the mine itself. The smaller mines are even worse off, as they are getting their mines utterly ruined by the unskilled "riff-raff" they have accumulated from the four corners of the earth who came here to take the places of the good old sturdy miners that knew the treacherous porphyry rock of this district and who can take advantage thereof in time and in such shape as to protect themselves and their fellow miners. We hear every day of accidents of men being taken out of the various mines with broken limbs, cracked skulls, broken backs and often death outright, caused by the unsafe condition that the mines are in through the incompetent labor that is being employed.

We are told that in the U. S. mine they have three Greeks to every machine, and yet, the work is progressing slowly that in order to accomplish anything they have hired eighteen white (?) men to act as bosses over the Greeks.

In the Ohio Copper mine we are told they are so short of ore that they are running waste that has accumulated in the old stopes out to the mill, just to make a showing. That we are correctly informed is proven by the action of the price of the stock, which has dropped down to 85 cents a share. The stockholdres of that mine who recently put up one dollar a share assessment ought to be pleased to know how their good money is being spent by Mr. Heinze and his crowd. He who posed as a friend of labor in another state, but now he does not hesitate to spend the widow's hard-earned dollars on five-dollar-a-day deputies and degenerated scabs, just to beat organized labor and to stand in with the Guggenheim interests, the blood-suckers of the whole nation, who would rather spend milions than give labor one penny of the just dues and compensation it is entitled to.

We are informed that the Utah Apex mine is in such bad shape that the men had to be called out from the mine for fear of a repetition of the disaster that happened in the U. S. mine recently, when four men were buried and killed by the caving of the stope. It has been freely predicted by people who are acquainted with the conditions in the mine that there will be a holocaust there unless some precautions are taken very soon.

The Highland Boy mine has now been working with scabs for three months and sending its ores over to the Tooele side ,but it has not accumulated enough ores to run one furnace for a month.

It is an expensive lesson these thick-headed mine managers are learning. It may work a little hardship on us temporarily, but we are gaining a victory slowly but surely from which future generations will be benefited immensely.

PRESS COMMITTEE.

Bingham Canyon, February 4, 1913.

"EVERY TUB MUST STAND ON ITS OWN BOTTOM."

J. G. Schwalm.

The above appeared as the closing line of an editorial in a local paper a week ago, which took to task some of the statements made by a leading union man regarding the needs of the man who has only his labor to offer in the struggle for existence. It was set forth that if a man had character, he could get all the backing he wanted. I think the expression is plainly misleading, because there are men of the best character and of undoubted skill by the thousand and hundred thousand who can not even get a job or position to work, let alone backing to start farming or a business enterprise. The editor did not go to the class of men that are in the greatest need of help. He makes excuses and thinks that men can coin their character like a tailor makes a garment or a painter selects his colors. It has been the habit of people to regard those who are not thrifty or who have not accumulated a bunch of money or property as unworthy and responsible for their poverty. But it is becoming pretty evident that people are not rich or poor according to their love of man or charitable disposition or of their skill, knowledge or sobriety, but that like the color of their hair, riches and poverty is a matter entirely of conditions which are accidental and not determinative. Men are good, bad or indifferent by nature and so they are rich, poor and of every variety of condition, not from choice, but as victimes and peers of an inevitable fate, which if they had the power they might regulate, but not having the power to overcome they must submit and suffer or enjoy according to their destiny.

If a man has health and skill and a job he can work, and if a man has character and some one with a useless surplus of money is so disposed, he can get backing; but what about the feeble, the unskilled and the man without character?

If we could with some super-knowledge select our capacities and if those who are weak in mind and body could be cunning and strong by the magic of a wish, then it might be said of them that they were at fault if they were weak and deficient. But since strength and weakness are not of our making but the result of conditions over which we have no control, we are by no means the masters of our destiny, but like a straw in a stream, the victim of conditions. As to "tubs standing on their own bottom"—the tank has a great advantage over the common tub, and just as absolutely as tubs are not of their own making or responsible as to whether they stand, lean or fall, so with man.

As to the idea of "misspent youth," one might as well speak of misspent showers, or misspent religion and politics—matters shaped by the course of events entirely beyond personal control.

J. P. Morgan is as truly an accident as is the blind-born babe or the seven-foot giant, and you and I are what our environment has made us. Character is, then, a matter of geography, of race, of conditions, and not of choice. This being the case, the "tub" standing on its bottom is entitled to not a whit more of credit or praise than the tub standing on its top.

In the jungle and savage state of life the law of each for himself is the only way, but in our time the principle "each for all and all for each," is becoming to be a widely accepted standard. The blind, the sick and insane are not left to "stand on their own bottom," and it is as stupid to say that an untrained man should be as efficient in the battle for wealth and character as to say that an untrained or sick man could win a Marathon. What is a man to do when he has neither character, money or employment? The jungle law says let him starve, and if he will not starve but rob his neighbor, then put him in prison at hard labor. Is it not possible that if the state had given him the necessary things for life—an education and an income from a useful occupation, he would have escaped the temptation of robbing his neighbor and the punishment and shame of a convict? It is evident that as the true paternity of the family must provide for the weak as well as for the strong, so the administration of society, if it is civil and humane, must provide for the deficient and improvident under its control. The law of each for all and all for each, and not each for himself, is the basis upon which all truly civil and humane improvement must be founded.

Not what a man may grasp and hoard, but what service he renders, is the measure of character, and nobility and some time the standard of worth will be neither strength, skill or cunning; but faithfulness and the wages of prince and pauper will be according to the number of hours or days he carries water, and not to the swiftness of his feet or the largeness of his buckets.

Sterling, Colorado.

POETICAL

"WHY?"

H. L. Allen, Butte, Montana.

Why don't the waiters in a café put an oyster in the stew?
Why don't these self-same waiters never cut the bread in two?
What makes him fill your butter dish about the time you're through?
What makes him say, "We're out of fish, will not a beefsteak do?"

What makes a politician whoop and holler 'bout the flag?
When he well knows and we know, too, he'd holler for a rag
If he thought by thusly doing, we'd bite at the same old gag,
An elect him to an office where he could pocket all the "swag?"

What makes the daily papers lie on every page you read?
What makes 'em set up head lines, saying "all the slaves are freed?"
The Democratic papers told us that "Wilson's all we need,"
And the Republicans swore up and down, Taft's was the only creed.

What makes the butcher weigh his hand when you go to buy a steak?
He knows and so do we know, that his weighing is a fake.
If the weight of meat we guessed with him, we'd have an even break,
But he always somehow gets our dough; in so doing takes the cake.

What makes a tailor smile and say, "It surely fits you fine,"
When you've only got a "forty" chest and the coat's cut "forty-nine?"
He pats your back, buys you a drink—both only cost a dime;
And says to Ikey, "Vat a choke; it really was a crime."

What makes a "selling plater" run just like a thoroughbred
Today, and on the morrow "lose a slow one by a head?"
And why does "horsie's" owner bet on another plug instead?
Can you answer, Mr. Sucker? Do you see now how you're bled?"

Yes, the politician, butcher, tailor, horseman—all have laughed.
They've got a smile on them right now like "pre-election" Taft.
Do you want these questions answered? You all who have been gaffed—
Well, then, my friend, the answer's this: G-R-A-F-T.

THE WORLD WILL.

Covington Hall.

Hear me, ye who sit in purple splendor 'round old Mammon's throne!
Hear me, all ye sons of Moloch, ye who make the race to mourn!
Hear me, too, ye pand'ring statesmen guarding where their black flag waves!
Hear me, all ye hireling teachers, all ye priesthoods who have sold
Truth, the Holy Spirit, and have turned Love's glowing words to gold!
Hear me, all ye House of Mammon, all who bend at Moloch's shrine,
We, the workers, soon are coming in a fury all divine!

Heart a-flame and by love driven, nation-parted now no more
We are gath'ring for the battle that the seers foretold of yore;
From all peoples we are coming, far and wide the world around,
And the fight shall not be ended 'till the last slave's freedom found,
There shall be, when we have finished, for all children home and hearth
And the songs of happy mothers shall be heard throughout the earth;
There shall be no fallen women, there shall be no broken men,
There shall be no homeless outcasts on the broad earth's bosom then!

All the steel that now surrounds you, naked-handed we shall break;
All the laws that now protect you, these as nothing we shall make;
All the words of your false prophets unto you shall be as dust;
And the spider seal the temples where your stricken idols rust;
All your gilded, glitt'ring savagery our hands shall sweep away,
And the maidens ye have ruined shall demand of you their pay;
All your monstrous art shall perish from the earth's insulted plain,
All your reeking hovel cities shall go back to hell again!

There shall be no king above us, there shall be no slave below,
There, in Labor's grand Republic, only freedom we shall know!
We are gathering, we are coming, far and wide the world around,
Truth, the north star of our legions—all the earth our battle ground!
Arming, coming in love-anger, marching forward by its light,
Coming, coming hungry-hearted for the long expected fight!
Coming, coming from our thralldom, coming victors over all!—
We have heard the World Will speaking, we have heard the Race-Soul call!

"NULLIS VERBIS."

William E. Hansen, Butte, Montana.

"Oh, celibate priest, how do you know
There's a Heaven above or a Hell below?
Why do you preach submission to me,
Command me to pray on bended knee,
And ask of the so-called Father in Heaven,
That a crust and water to me be given
To quench my thirst and my hunger still,
And never lose faith in that Father's will?
You say, 'If my cross be heavy here,'
My crown will be brighter 'over there'—
Your lying lips say, 'God wills it so';
Enslavers of mankind, 'How do ye know?'

"You suffer no hunger, you feel no cold;
You gather and garner sweat-covered gold
To further enslave, enmesh, ensnare—
And say to the ignorant dupes, 'Beware'—
We are the Vicars of God on earth,
We must rule you from the hour of birth;
In our hands is the power given
To doom you to Hell or dole out Heaven.
'God wills you to suffer, starve and slave,
And after this—a shallow grave'—
But—'trust in your priest, have faith in God,
After you're planted under the sod.'

"Perhaps, there's Heaven and wings to fly,
But don't expect it until you die;
But we, your priests, as we kneel and bow,
Have all the good things here and now;
We do not bank on this 'land of bliss,'
So we get and keep what we can in this;
But you must suffer, labor and give
That we, the Vicars of God, may live
And clothe our bodies in silk and lace,
When we gaze on the 'Crucified Savior's face';
And while we profess to fast and pray—
We sing this Litany, 'Pay fools—Pay.'

"Dimes and dollars, dollars and dimes,
Their rattle is sweeter than vesper chimes;
Your toll you take when life begins,
And while life lasts for remission of sins;
And then, when life is over and past,
The souls of the dupes in limbo are cast,
Until the last dollar is paid for 'Mass'—
No one can escape your greedy class.
'Purgatory'—by priestcraft made—
The most valued asset in your trade—
'Tell me—"Vicar of God"—what do you know,
Of Heaven above—or Hell below?'

"Hell is real and Hell is here,
Whenever one of your ilk is near—
Ye suck the marrow from Labor's bones,
Your hearts are as soft as paving stones.
As selfish and narrow as is your creed,
So great and grasping is your greed.
The ignorant know, for the poor dupes feel
The mighty weight of your iron heel.
When you stand at God's judgment bar,
And your dupes are gathered anear and far,
What will you do then—what will you say—
If there is a God and a judgment day?

TOAST TO THE LADIES.

We are indebted to the Irish World for the following exquisite toast of Captain J. W. Crawford, poet-scout of the west. The gem is surely worth preserving.

Some time ago in Boston at a banquet, one of the young ladies passed a glass of wine across the table to him with the request that he "drink a toast to the ladies." The poet-scout's hand and voice trembled as he said, after taking the wine from the jeweled hand and looking into the laughing blue eyes of the young lady:

"Miss, this is a difficult task you have given me, but a soldier's duty is first to obey orders, and I shall try to drink a toast to woman—not in that, however, which may bring her husband reeling home to abuse where he should love and cherish—send her sons to drunkards' graves, and perhaps her daughters to lives of shame. No, not in that, but rather in God's life-giving water, pure as her chastity, clear as her intuitions, bright as her smile, sparkling as the laughter of her eyes, strong and sustaining as her love. In the crystal water I will drink to her that she remain queen regent in the empire she has already won, grounded as the universe in love, built up and enthroned in the homes and hearts of the world. I will drink to her, the full-blown flower of creation's morning, of which man is but the bud and blossom to her, who in childhood clasps our little hands and teaches us the first prayer to the great All Father; who comes to us in youth with good counsel and advice, and who, when our feet go down into the dark shadows, smooths the pillows of death, as none other can do; to her who is the flower of flower, the pearl of pearls. God's last but God's best gift to man—woman, peerless, pure, sweet, royal woman—I drink your health in God's own beverage, cold sparkling water."—Exchange.

INVOLUNTARY SERVITUDE.

The idea of compulsory arbitration of labor disputes has cropped out among Mr. Gompers' associates in the Civic Federation, and he has been moved to renew his condemnation of legislation to interfere with the right of the workers to strike.

We can imagine that Mr. Gompers, who is disposed to look upon the strike as the only effective weapon that the workers can invoke in the class struggle, did not simulate the distress that he showed when he denounced with spirit the suggestion that strikes should be outlawed.

There really was little occasion for Mr. Gompers' heated denunciation of the "dilettantes and faddists" of the Civic Federation who want Congress or the Legislatures of the several states to compel the workers and the owners of industry to arbitrate.

Involuntary servitude is prohibited by the federal constitution. It is true that the constitution may be interpreted, but until the Supreme Court reverses the Federal Court of Appeals, which dissolved the Jenkins injunction on the ground that it sought to enslave the trainmen of the Northern Pacific, compulsory arbitration will be under the ban of the constitution.

Even if there were no constitutional prohibition of slavery, it would be extremely difficult to enforce a compulsory arbitration law in event of a strike of any magnitude. It was Burke, we believe, who said that "you can't indict a people," and it was Carl Marx who observed that the workingmen "have nothing to lose but their chains."

Australia's experience with compulsory arbitration gives no warrant for the fear that the workers will be enslaved. It operated successfully as long as the capitalists, who can be fined and the fines collected, refused to abide by the arbitration court's decrees, but when the workers became dissatisfied with the decisions, it was disclosed that the compulsory feature was not as effective as the author of "A Land Without Strikes" had assumed upon insufficient data.

If the worker will exercise his right to strike at the ballot box with the same unity of purpose that he strikes in wage disputes, he needn't fear that he will be forced into voluntary servitude, though there may be occasion for the leisure classes to be concerned lest, in such event, it may become necessary for them to be identified with some useful occupation.—Milwaukee Leader.

POIGNANT THRUSTS.

An Italian proverb runs: "He who spins has one shirt. He who spins not has several."

Future historians will record as the joke of the twentieth century the howl of capitalists against the "tyranny" of wage slaves.

Truth is the key of enchantment; it opens all doors that lead to freedom.

When the cause is found the remedy is near.

We know the root cause of poverty is production for private profit.

In ever-increasing numbers the people are recognizing that the remedy is collective control for the common good.

Capitalists become the "upper class" by mounting the backs of the workers.

Crime will remain so long as poverty, misery and unemployment last.

Falsehood has no such foe as truth; darkness no enemy so potent as light; liberty no such friend as Socialism.

Socialism means brotherhood; capitalism means fratricide.

More food per capita is produced than ever before; still the struggle among the wage earners for a bare existence is as fierce as ever.

Labor is able to produce more and better things, luxuries even, than it did twenty years ago, but Labor is fleeced of a greater proportion of the things it produces than it was twenty years ago.

The fault with wages nowadays is that the individuals who pay them pay short, while numbers of workers don't get any wages at all.

One of capitalism's excuses for war is that it provides employment.

When next you hear that argument, remind the user that burglary also provides employment.

One thinker says the matter with the poor is their poverty.

They suffer, not from original sin, but from contemporary sin.

Of the things that make for happiness, the love of books takes a front place.

A book, unlike any other friend, will wait, not only upon the hour, but upon the mood.

Christ was more severe on sins of greed than sins of passion.

The worker is now the slave of machinery.

The important thing is to make machinery the slave of all men, and so banish brutal toil.

Humanity can never make intellectual and spiritual progress when the greater portion of its existence is devoted to the struggle for a crust—a quite necessary struggle.

Socialism will deliver humanity from the dead-level of capitalism, which places 95 per cent. of the population on the dead-level of the daily struggle for a crust.

Under Socialism, none will loaf on rents, profits, interest, dividends, white-slave traffic, counter-lunches, etc.

It will be either work—or starve.—Maoriland Worker.

WHY THE WORKERS ARE POOR.

Why it is that those who create wealth are poverty stricken, while those who create poverty are wealth stricken may be seen by the following table showing approximately the number of idlers and useless parasites that labor must feed, house, clothe, and entertain under this crazy, competitive system of living. It is true that many of these men work (as does the bank robber) but under a sane system their labsr would be useful and productive instead of useless and destructive as now.

Labor creates all the wealth these parasites consume.

THE LIST.

Lawyers, 200,000; drummers, 275,000; land and house agents, 175,000; insurance, 350,000; flunkeys, lackeys, valets, modistes, 400,000; gold diggers, etc., 150,000; canvassers, peddlers, agents and doorknockers, 600,000; gamblers, brokers, race track bookmakers, 350,000; unnecessary preachers, 150,000; hoboes, 2,000,000; millionaire and non-millionaire hobbes, 1,000,000; unemployed workers, 3,000,000; soldiers and sailors, 125,000; unnecessary store keepers and clerks, 2,500,000; prostitutes, 600,000; strike breakers, scabs, detectives, pimps and politicians, 1,100,000. Total, 13,075,000.

According to statistics the average earnings of labor per day is approximately $10. This army of parasites thus, if properly employed, would produce over forty billion dollars worth of wealth per annum.

But this is not all the waste of the system. By far the greatest part of the labor of the productive workers is expended under conditions and by methods that are wasteful from lack of proper machinery and up-to-date system of handling the product. Then add to this the wealth destroyed needlessly: Battleships, forts, munitions of war, and many other such handiworks of labor that under the co-operative system would be useless.

Then there is the police, the courts and the thousand of petty officers that are necessary to this system that are absolutely useless and demoralizing.

Add to the above the following money cost of waste labor:

Unnecessary buildings, delivery wagons and book keeping, anually, $1,000,000,000. Cost of crime, police, courts, etc., $1,347,000,000. Army, navy, and pensions, 72 per cent. Unnecessary advertising, $2,000,000,000. Loss by preventable drought, $1,000,000,000. Three million sick people by preventable

diseases, $1,875,000,000. Competing railroads, $900,000,000. Total, $8,122,000,000.

Add to this sum the labor lost of 13,075,000 parasites at $10 per day and we have nearly $50,000,000,000 wasted wealth, idle and useless labor lost per annum—fifty billions, mind you!

Now let us finish this sum and I want to assure you these figures are conservative and do not by any means cover all the loss by explotation by a long shot.

Divide fifty billion dollars between twenty million families and we have $2,500.00 loss per family. This is more than five times the average yearly income of each workingman in the United States. Here we have five-sixths of labor lost through parasitism, idleness, and useless service. But this is only part of the criminal waste of the system. We have said nothing of the 411,000 Federal offiice holders, whose labor would be useless under socialism. Nor have we counted the cost of the liquor traffic, which is a product of the competitive system. And do not forget the waste labor in small production, petty means of distribution—'one horse," "man and the hoe" method of work.

It is safe to say that under the co-operative system of production with collective ownership of capital, and with equal opportunities for all, every man getting what he earns and no man what he does not earn, the working class would receive ten times more for their labor than they receive today. —The Organizer.

THE COWARD.

The fog horn lifted its hoarse foreboding voice above the storm, and the gray-haired woman drew in her breath tremulously.

"Do you think there is any danger?" she asked, turning to her steamer-chair neighbor.

"Hardly," lied the young scientist with quasi light-heartedness. "The steamer is well nigh unsinkable. It is fitted with all the best safety devices known to science. Captain and crew are the pick of picked men. What danger can there be?"

And the gray-haired woman, reassured, was sufficiently grateful to pour out her heart to him.

"My son went over to America ten years ago," she sighed. "For eight years he kept sending his widowed mother a money order each month. And then, suddenly, the remittances stopped. Can you believe it? He went and got married, and left me to look out for myself. So I pinched and pinched until I saved enough to buy me a passage across. I'm an old woman, and it's my son's duty to support me as well as the hussy he married. And you can depend on it, if I don't like my son's wife, she'll know it and so will he."

The young scientist made no reply, but he thought: "It would be better for the happiness of her family if this bitter old woman never reached her destination."

Suddenly they were thrown out of their chairs. The steamer crashed against some great mass, trembled and drew back like a wounded beast. There were loud, weird screams followed by a horrible calm. And then everything was confusion.

From a secluded corner of the deck the young scientist watched the crew prepare the lifeboats. He saw useful, indispensable citizens give place to helpless women and replaceable sailors. And it seemed to him as if he were merely a spectator of motion pictures on a screen. Suddenly a very simple thought detached itself from his subconsciousness and stood out clearly and concisely like a mountain peak against a pallid sky. It was really such a simple idea that people saw it every day without observing it. And yet, if they would only observe, and make practical use of it, the sinking of a steamer could be rendered impossible. The young scientist turned over the scheme calmly and impersonally in his mind, and his trained intellect could discover no flaw. And in his breast arose the fiery joy that is born of the ability to benefit mankind.

The young man was so deeply engrossed in his idea for preventing loss of life, that he did not think of saving himself until the last boat was about to be lowered. There was one seat still unoccupied and no other passengers were on deck.

"To prevent others from losing their lives in the future, I must save mine," muttered the young scientist, and he stepped into the boat.

"Everything ready? Then lower her," said an officer.

"Stop them!" screamed a girl. "There is a woman crying for help!"

The young scientist looked up and saw the gray-haired woman standing against the rail, wringing her hands. And he thought: "If I do not save myself, the world will not know how to prevent the sinking of steamers." And he pretended not to notice the gray-haired woman.

"Can't you hear me?" shrieked the girl, "there is an old woman still on the steamer."

He looked up again. The gray-haired woman was waving a shawl frantically and crying: "Save me! Save me! Save me for my son!" And the young scientist thought: "Her son will be better off if the old woman is drowned." He replied to the girl: "There is no more room on the boat."

"You beast!" hissed the girl. "Aren't you ashamed to save yourself at the expense of an old woman's life?"

The sailors had their hands on the ropes, ready to lower the last life boat onto the sea. The steamer was perceptibly sinking.

"One moment," a hoarse voice commanded, and the young scientist gave his place to the gray-haired woman.—Frank Koch in the December International.

FINANCING THE CRUSADE.

If the dissolution of the Vice Trust, as planned by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the has the same result as the dissolution of Standard Oil, the trade will be more profitable than ever. This week the fragments of the trust have been engaged in the pleasant work of jacking up prices and shaking down consumers. It is little short of marvelous how the great minds in the former constituent bodies work alike, and what a lot of boodle there is in the old dismembered wreck. They do not declare the increase one after another, but simultaneously. This shows there is no collusion among them, and that one knows not what the other doeth. Consumers, however, are painfully aware that they have to pay more for their kerosene.

Still there can be no just complaint against this. John D., Jr., is going to end the white slave traffic, and do it out of his own pocket. But before he has the wherewithal in his pocket, there must be a little less in the pockets of others. Young Rockefeller is only one of many who need money with which to promote various noble schemes, such as uplifting the negro, acquiring new industrial concerns, helping religion, retaining lawyers to show how Standard Oil can do what it wants to do, rescuing fallen women and soaking the consumer. Standard Oil, legally and theoretically, is now made up of various competing concerns. A little thing like that is not permitted to interefere with the acquistion of profits or cause any rivalry among the so-called competing oil firms.

John D., Jr.'s, great white slave crusade will require a pile of money, and the omnipresent blue barrel is going to furnish it. The wise directors of the company understand that before the crusade commences, while it is on and after it is finished, there will be a mighty consumption of oil. Millions of good people will sit up by the cheerful lamp breathlessly reading the revelations made by the investigators or poring over the tables and the recommendations. Five millions of dollars spent in eliminating white slavery must in some manner be made to pay a return to those who advance it.

There are millions of persons so benighted that they rightly look upon the scheme as a piece of monumental hypocrisy. They will object to paying more for oil, but they will have to pay it just the same. If the Rockefellers could, they would penalize them still more, and even Uncle Bill, who wasted so much money fooling the government, would lift up the remnants of his voice in a demand that it be done.

The Rockefellers are a religious people, and their church and Sabbath school attendance has been almost as steadfast and as constant as the way they have hung on to the profits of oil, either trustified or dissolved. Since Standard Oil obeyed the orders of the courts, the price of crude oil has advanced $1.03 a barrel. The price of the products of crude oil has advanced much more than that. While Standard always claimed it was not in the producing business, it is a fact that Standard men were chief among those who could sell crude oil to the trust. Thus the inside men made money at both ends, and the inside men now are making more money than ever. The dealers claim there is no reason for the enormous jumps, except that some members of the concern wish money with which to light their way to the coming great crusade.

Young Rockefeller can unctuously rub his hands and reflect on his goodness. The crusade makes him richer in spirit, and the advance in prices makes him richer in purse. Though he spends millions on uplifting humanity, he can take additional millions out of humanity. Thus works a good trust in a naughty world.

The original Jawn D. has need of much money, so he gets most of it. His pet charities have cost millions, but they have not lowered the cost of living while they have increased semi-apuperization. His methods of acquisition, too, have resulted in breaking many men who, if they had succeeded, would have had a chance at fleecing the working class. While he has decreased the number of fleecers, he has not decreased the intensity of the fleecing, and it is this fact that gives to his sanctimonious son such a wide field for his great war against vice.—New York Call.

THAT DIRTY WORK.

There are many common objections to Socialism, and one which, per chance, looms as large in the mental horizon of the nice, clean bourgeoise. forms the heading of this article. We are informed that under a Socialist commonweal there would he a difficulty in finding individuals who would apply themselves to the more disagreeable tasks of life, because, so we are told, everybody would rather be respectable.

Such arguments, formulated under capitalist conditions by persons who have no knowledge of Socialism or what it stands for, rapidly pass into the oblivion they deserve, upon examination.

It is usually considered that scavenging, stoking, mining, etc., is toil of a dirty character, but it is rarely thought that the daily routine of most surgeons is infinitely worse than that ever performed by a scavenger; yet such is the case. Surgery is not only disagreeable, but in some cases absolutely repulsive, and yet, remarkable though it may seem, the doctor is honored, and mingles in "high class" society, whilst the other man is despised and even shunned. After all, it is really a question of point of view, and from persons whose minds have been obfuscated by the fetiches of the present order of things, one must expect the perverted and warped ideas they give utterance to.

The major portion of the unclean duties performed by the working class are tasks which could be far better executed by machinery, and thereby hangs the difficulty, for, while King Capital can have such work done cheaper by human labor, he will certainly not install machine-power; that remains for the Socialist industrial republic to institute. The ulterior motives of the grinding master class will not be studied then, as the whole of social affairs will be administered for the common good of all. It will not be a question under Socialism of "will it pay?" but simply "will it be of use?" and as machinery, the logical evolution of the primitive iron tool, is to be one of the emancipators of man from the thousand and one gradgrind tasks which at present rob us of the joy of life, just to that extent will machinery be pressed from our slumber and remove the parasitic robber class from their positions. We, the serf class, are today the servants of the machine Only when conditions are reversed, and we the masters of the machine, can we truly say we are masters of ourselves.

In this era work is looked upon with disgust, more especially the class of work which soils the clothes, by the ultra-parasitic idlers of plutocracy. who pose as being "clevah" in that they have escaped their share of social duty. These sentiments are faintly echoed by working people, who look with envious eyes at the grand manner of living and the luxurious appointments of the "brainy" ones.

It is in this way that the necessary and useful tasks of society are despised, and false ideas of life are inculcated in the minds of the proletariat. In this way it is that snobbery and class distinctions are bred. Not until the economic basis of society is changed will it be possible to say that all labor is honorable, for labor is most dishonorable while we remain slaves and toil for the profit of others. The dignity of labor must of necessity be based on the freedom of labor; there can be no dignity in the labor of the serf, only degradation exists there, and it is our task as members of the producing class to wipe off the shame of slavery which is at present always associated with the term "workingman."

Our opponents must recollect that a different aspect will be assumed by labor when it is predominant—when the attitude of labor has changed from mute self-abasement to vigorous self-reliance, and useful toil is expected from all. As already stated, the dignity of labor must be the inevitable reflex of labor's freedom, which is possible only under the regime of Socialism. Dirty work, as such, will not be shunned then, but in so far as it conduces to the health and well-being of the community, will be honored. If, for instance, the sewers get choked and the sewer men refuse to work, disease and death must ensue; but if all the bishops that sit on gilded thrones resign en bloc tomorrow, the social life of the people would proceed in its usual manner and health would be quite unaffected. When my class are educated on proper lines and cease to imbibe their knowledge from the polluted sources of capitalism, snobbery will succumb and the sign of respectability will cease to be a black coat, a white choker and a diseased mentality.

If, in spite of what has already been stated, our opponents, the anti-Socialists, maintain that the dirty work difficulty would still exist under Socialism, it may be pointed out that by the elementary act of the industrial executive authority of the time deciding that the less "respectable" members of society work shorter hours than those who had cleaner duties, the question would be ruled out altogether and society would find no difficulty in having such disagreeable duties as were quite unavoidable, after the institution of machinery, performed by its members, who, instead of being classed, as now, between a beast and a human. would be the equal of all, and the inferior of none.—Peter Gog, in Sydney People.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

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GUY E. MILLER.....Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wachcuheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Willlams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton..	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT, COLUMBIA					Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	J. D. McInnes...	85	Sllverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	GrassValley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Thos. Kelly.....	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Sun	F. A. Lovell.....	F. E. Britt	172	Alton
207	Collinsville M. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	107 Crandie St. C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Mattl Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner.....	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Frl	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. Truc	280	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ...	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	1-3Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	137	Ruby
25	Winston	Mon	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M.....	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Ploche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin.....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	L. L. Moore.....	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smlth.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	Wm. Haywood...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt.....	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyers	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcuplne, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Joh Strasser	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker..	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	A. B. Crary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah .... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, B. C. ..Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .... A. E. Rigley, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
..... **Fahle Burman, Sec'y., P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Mich.**

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Independence Ladies' Auxiliary No. 3, Central City, S. D. . **Mary Trenboth, Sec.**
Elvins Ladies' Aux. No. 9, Elvins, Mo. ..... Mrs. Stella Ratley, Sec.
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah ..... Ida Wheeler, Sec.
Hancock L. Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ...Linda Wesala, Treas., Lock Box 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead. S. D.....Polly Christiansen, Sec.
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. ..... Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo.....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich.....Senja Jylha, Sec.

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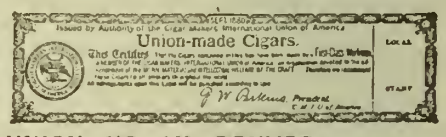

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

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MIN

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 20, 1913

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 20, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 504
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subseription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining Distriet. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Seeretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS OF AMERICA now boast of a membership of 391,120.

THE WEST VIRGINIA MINERS have come to the conclusion that it is better to "fight to live, than work to starve." They are *fighting* and the labor movement of a continent is behind them, until victory is won.

THE SECRETARY of Creede Miners' Union No. 20 has requested that notice of a lost card be published in the Miners' Magazine, The card was issued by E. Pearson, secretary, in the name of Frank Westfall. Anyone finding the same will please forward card to E. Pearson, Creede, Colorado.

DURING the Garment Workers' strike in New York, a number of the most active strikers among the girls and women were dragged into the police court and fined. In the same court, women of the "redlight" districts were fined and sentenced to jail. It is strange and singular that a court would impose a fine or imprisonment on women who are inmates of dens of shame, and then impose fines and jail sentences on girls and women who are fighting for a scale of wages that will enable them to escape the penalty of being driven into "redlight" districts!

Our courts are a farce and but a libel on justice.

GOVERNOR GEO. W. P. HUNT of Arizona in delivering his message to the legislature recently, demonstrated that he is taking no backward steps.

The constitution of Arizona is the most progressive of any state in the union, and the message of the governor to the law-making body, calls for legislation that is prompted by a constitution that offers something more than mere platitudes. Advanced thinkers are watching Arizona, and it is fair to presume that older states will throw off their lethargy and follow the example of a state, whose people dared to draft a constitution, providing for the Initiative, Referendum and Recall.

THE HOBO'S UNION which recently held its annual convention at New Orleans, has gone to pieces on the rocks of dissension. One element favored political action, while the other element looked upon "direct action" and "sabotage" as the most formidable means to advance the interests of the fellow with the empty purse.

J. Eads How, who was once the presiding genius of the Hobo Union, has been dethroned, and Jefferson Davis has been proclaimed chief by the penniless mendicants who are advocates of putting sand in the sugar to strike terror to the heart of Capitalism.

The Davis crowd will endeavor to join forces with the I. W. W. in the hope that *free soup* and *free speech* may not vanish from the earth.

THE MINES at Wharton, New Jersey, are flooded with water, but the fifty armed deputy sheriffs and a number of strikebreakers are not very efficient in repairing pipes and keeping pumps in operation.

The strikers, numbering 200, are standing firm, feeling confident that the mine operators will grow weary of strikebreakers shipped from the slums of New York.

Since writing the above, the following telegram was received at headquarters from Edward Crough, of the Western Federation of Miners, stating:

"President Moyer, W. F. M.: Complete victory won by Wharton Miners' Union, W. F. M., in its strike."

THE METALLIFEROUS MINERS of Porcupine, northern Ontario, are in a fight for human conditions.

Against them is the usual array—the courts, the Thiel detective agency, with its mercenaries, warranted to murder any worker pointed out, at five dollars per day, and the inevitable hunger and exposure incidental to all strikes.

The Western Federation of Miners are in charge of the strike. This article is to notify our members not to be deceived by lying labor agents, who might seek to indnce them to go into that field.—United Mine Workers Journal.

All labor journals should give the greatest publicity to strikes, in order that members of organized labor may not be deceived by misrepresentation.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the I. W. W., published in Pennsylvania, had the following:

"The red element of the Socialist party would be better off out-

side the party. To expect the S. P. to do them any good is like trying to eat beefsteak from a live steer."

The Socialist party can well afford to lose "the red element." Men who are continually lauding themselves as fighters and revolutionists seldom indulge in anything except *noise*.

Men who desire to be known as "the red element" are cheap soldiers yearning for the limelight.

Men who have done real fighting in the struggles that mark the pages of the world's history, carried no bugles to make known to humanity that they belonged to "the red element."

Libels on courage tainted with an orange hue, have always yearned for cheap notoriety, and these libels on courage have always fled when the clouds presaged a storm.

AT MINEVILLE, NEW YORK, the hired thugs of Witherbee, Sherman & Co. and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, have been committing the most high-handed outrages against the strikers, with the object in view of driving the men back to work.

President Gompers and Frank Morrison of the American Federation of Labor, have been giving some of their personal attention to the strike and on the presentation of indisputable facts by Joseph D. Cannon of the Western Federation of Miners, the American Federation of Labor proposes to take a hand in the battle to secure some semblance of justice for men who have been treated with less consideration than wild beasts.

The investigation of conditions in Mineville, under the supervision of the official chattels of the mining companies, has been a farce, but regardless of the farce of an investigation and regardless of the fact that the mining companies have placed spies among the strikers to incite them to violence, yet the strikers have been law-abiding, for they realize that their solidarity in standing together must ultimately wrest from the iron grip of cold-blooded exploiters such conditions as will enable workingmen to live like human beings.

THE REVOLUTION has again broken out in Mexico, and the Madero administration has been attacked by the forces that have been rallied under the Diaz banner.

The revolution in Mexico is kept alive by opposing financial interests. Madero was backed by financial potentates and through the power of money was enabled to dethrone Diaz and reach the presidential throne of the republic across the border.

But Madero, reaching the goal of his political ambition, did not quench the fires of revolution in Mexico. The adherents of Diaz have not been idle, but have brought to their assistance a few giants in the financial world who have furnished the "sinews of war," believing that with Madero relegated and the Diaz regime again clothed with power, that investments in a revolution would yield handsome dividends.

The unfortunate part of the revolution in Mexico is that those who have given birth to the rebellion will not do the fighting. Disinherited, penniless slaves who believe that *patriotism* demands their presence on the field of battle, will bear the brunt of war, and when peace again reigns in Mexico a few *gentlemen* will reap all the glory and profits of the festival of blood. The slaves will still be in rags and poverty and will know no liberty that conflicts with the interests of economic pirates.

Some day the slave will refuse to fight at the command of a master, and then there will be no more war.

A PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS recently declared: "If Taft had been elected, I would have become a Socialist, and voted the Socialist ticket, and gone out and worked for it."

Had Taft been elected, this professor of economics might have voted a Socialist ticket in the future as a matter of protest, but when he says that he "would have become a Socialist" that is a statement which will be disputed by every man and woman who have a clear grasp of the philosophy of Socialism.

When this professor of economics proposed to change his vote at the ballot bax merely on the grounds that a Republican of the standpat type had been elected, it is evident beyond any question of doubt, that the professor had not the faintest conception of the meaning of Socialism. The professor focused his vision on an individual and lost sigbt of the class struggle that makes brutes of men.

The election of any other man, whether Republican or Progressive, would not have changed the industrial system that breeds masters and slaves.

The professor, who is presumed to teach economics, would be like a number of other men and women, who have proclaimed themselves Socialists simply because some candidates have been elected to office whose acts or conduct in some official capacity have aroused their opposition.

The man whose coming into the Socialist party depends upon the election or defeat of any candidate is a superficial thinker and it is doubtful if his mental capacity will ever permit him to have a knowledge of those doctrines of industrial emancipation that will bequeath liberty to the human race.

LAST WEEK the daily press in glaring headlines announced a battle between striking miners and mine guards in West Virginia

It is not necessary to picture to a workingman of intelligence the type of brute in human shape whom mine operators select to awe and intimidate strikers under the pretext that such mine guards are selected for the purpose of protecting property. The mine guard is fond of blood-money, and he conspires with his degenerate associates to hold his job. To hold his job, he believes that it is necessary to offer the most brutal insults to strikers, and through such insults, goad them to desperation. The strikers of West Virginia have borne with patience wrongs and outrages, but sometimes "patience ceases to be a virtue"

The mine operators, after utilizing the most heartless hirelings to suppress the strikers, failed to awe with fear the dauntless men who have been fighting against a starvation wage that ultimately means a premature death.

The miners, having given battle to the mine guards and having driven back the paid Hessians of the mine owners, a governor, subservient to the dictum of industrial tyrants, calls out again the military of the state to wreak vengeance on men who refuse to become the submissive slaves of the coal barons of West Virginia.

Labor should learn some lessons from the many conflicts that now prevail in various parts of America; and the policemen's clubs falling on the heads of strikers, the bullets of hired thugs and state militia, as they speed on their mission of death into the ranks of the working class, should teach labor that justice shall not prevail until the class that is now oppressed and murdered under forms of law, shall unite industrially and politically to end the system that sneers at *liberty* for the sake of *profit*.

STRONG EFFORTS have been made recently to establish a eight hour law in the District of Columbia for women.

The La Follette-Peters bill limits the hours of labor for women to eight hours, but the employers of labor in the District of Columbia, protested before a senate committee againts the passage of such a measure.

The proprietor of a laundry protested as follows:

"Let these good ladies of the Consumers' League leave this matter of our employés hours alone, and try to do something to bring these girls to God, and to improve their moral life in proper religious activity. With shorter hours of work, the girls would patronize the 'movies' and the Great White Way more than they do now. The class that is immoral will be worse when they do not have to work in the laundry ten hours!"

This same laundry proprietor, whose name is Lowe, was forced to admit, before the congressional committee, that $5.44, $5.40 and $5.35 were the average weekly wages of three different laundries, whose slaves work as many hours as their physicial strength will permit.

Think of a slave in these laundries, where the highest wage paid per week is $5.44, throwing away her princely salary on "movies" and the White Way!

The very fact that such a miserable wage is paid is the very reason that slaves of such brutal employers visit questionable places, to bid for dishonor.

Low wages and a long workday for women are not conducive to chastity. But employers, as a general rule, are more interested in *profits* than in the *virtue* of the girls and women, who are slowly but surely starved to a life that is worse than death.

Employers, as a class, have fought every measure that has lessened the hours of labor, and the shorter workday and the living wage can only be established through that unity of action on the part of labor that will force the Shylock to forfeit his "pound of flesh."

$22,245,000,000.

WHO HAS ALL THAT MONEY? Any ONE man?

Yes, ONE man has $22,245,000,000. One man with a wife and one daughter.

Now it is quite easy to see that Morgan did NOT EARN this money.

And if HE did not earn it some one must have earned it for him. Or else all all his fabulous wealth is only fictitious.

But it is not fictitious. It is real wealth, and has been earned, but NOT by MORGAN.

No, nor by MORGAN and his wife together, for she never did anything to help the old man out. At least she never went out and took in washing.

And his daughter, Anne? Did she help her dad pile up these twenty-two billion?

Not on your life! She helped spend a lot of it. She didn't HAVE to EARN ANY of it.

But let us see how long it would take J. Pierp. if he really should earn such a sum.

You admit that $10 a day would be pretty good wages, don't you? It is at least five times as much as your average wage. More than the brainy professors are getting in our universities.

At $10 a day it would have taken Pierp about 2,245,500,000 days.

With 365 days to a year it would have taken him 6,091,780 years.

Now it's a cinch Grandpa Morgan never worked that many years. He simply got about 304,589 boneheads to work for him for some twenty years and that was an easy matter.

If these had gotten what they produced each could have spent a whole thousand dollars a year for living expenses and still had $43,000 in the bank.

As it is you have spent less than $500 a year to live on and have nothing in the bank—unless it be an old shovel in a sand bank.

But to know these things does not get us anywhere. We must remedy the condition.

Socialism would provide that you would get what you earn, but

would not have to pile up billions of dollars for some individuals who earn nothing.

In other words, if you earn $10 a day under Socialism you will get it. If you earn $10 a day now you have to give away at least $8 to J. Pierp. for his wife and daughter Anne, while your wife and ten youngsters go in rags.—Next Step.

CARDINAL GIBBONS gave expression recently to the following:

"Paramount among the rights of the laboring classes, is their privilege to organize, or to form themselves into societies for their mutual protection and benefit. Our modern labor associations are but the legitimate successors of the ancient guilds of England. God forbid the prerogatives which I am maintaining for the working classes should be construed as implying the slightest invasion of the rights and autonomy of employers. There should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good, and the one depends on the co-operation of the other. Whoever tries to sow discord between the capitalist and the laborer is an enemy of social order. Whoever tries to improve the friendly relations between the proprietors and the labor unions by suggesting the most effectual means of diminishing and even removing the causes of discontent, is a benefactor to the community."

Cardinal Gibbons is presumed to be a learned man, and it is supposed that his many years on earth would have enabled him from experience and observation to know that a fraternal spirit cannot exist permanently between the capitalist and the laborer, no more than friendship can exist between despotism and the victim who feels the weight of tyranny.

The capitalist has been created through the exploitation of labor, and *exploitation* is but a respectable term for *robbery*.

Under the present industrial system, the capitalist is a master and the laboring man is a slave.

In the ante-bellum days when employers of labor bought and sold human flesh and when the auction block was one of the institutions protected by the majesty of the law, there were men who declared that *slavery* was for the *public good*, but how about the victim who was held as a chattel.

There were men in those days who denounced in the most vigorous language the man who dared to raise his voice against chattel slavery, and such men were even subjected to the outrages of the mob

The Cardinal declares: "there should not, and need not, be any conflict between labor and capital, since both are necessary for the public good."

If there should not, and need not, be any conflict between *labor* and *capital*, then will the Cardinal tell us why it is that almost every nation on earth is seething with strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts?

The *cause* of conflicts is based on the fact that the interests of capitalist and laborer are not *identical*.

The Cardinal is a poor student of economics.

FOR A NUMBER OF YEARS men who have attained prominence as members and officials of labor organizations have repeatedly declared that "the unions should keep out of politics" or, in other words, "no politics in the unions."

These very men who cry "no politics in the unions!" *are in politics, themselves,* and, as a general rule, use the popularity and influence that they have attained through their membership in the labor movement, to become popular with political parties whose platforms offer but crumbs to the working class.

To be plain, so-called "labor leaders" who vehemently oppose "politics in the union" use the unions as stepping stones to reach the goal of their political ambitions.

It is a noticeable fact that many so-called "labor leaders" use the organization of which they are members, in the interest of some political party, and, when victory is achieved, these "labor leaders" insist on receiving some petty political job as a reward for their dirty political service, and even go so far as to have their *friends* in labor bodies pass resolutions urging their appointment to some public place that commands a lucrative salary.

When such appointments are made, poor, deluded dupes who know no better, feel that *labor has been recognized*, regardless of the fact that the beneficiary of the appointment has secured his job by using the labor union to subserve his personal interests.

When politics are discussed in the labor unions and the majority of the membership awakens to the fact that *labor must get into politics*, the sooner will "labor leaders" lose the opportunity of committing treason to their class for "the mess of pottage."

If Employers' Associations, Manufacturers' Associations, Mine Operators' Associations and all the various combinations of exploiters find it beneficial to their class interests *to be in politics*, it is strange that *SKATES* in the labor organizations can so successfully keep the unions *out of politics*, in order that *they, the skates*, may reap revenue from treason. Trusts and corporations are in *politics*, and as a result of their political activity, their *interests* are protected by the legislative, judicial and executive departments of government.

Trusts and corporations control our lawmaking bodies and see to it that only such judges shall wear the judicial ermine as are recognized as *"safe and sane."*

The majority of our "labor leaders" who cry "no politics in the union!" *are in politics* to aid the representatives of industrial oppressors, and for their treachery to labor are thrown a bone as the price of their duplicity.

It would be well for organized labor to scrutinize closely every glib-tongued jawsmith who pleads for "no politics in the unions."

CHARLES P. GILDEA, in writing from Rock Springs, Wyoming, to the United Mine Workers' Journal, comments as follows on the Germer article:

"Just after reading Comrade Germer's awful arraignment of Bill Haywood, a man snatched from the gallows by a solidified working class, unselfishly engaged in his behalf because we believed he was a victim of arrogant capitalism that had engaged the unprincipled wretch, McParlan, to hang him for his loyalty to the working class. McParlan, whose crimes, outrages and orgies were first given prominence in the part of the country I first saw the light of day, it was only natural that I, too, should enlist as enthusiastically as Germer and many others to prevent the consummation of the damnable plot involved in the railroading of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone to the gallows.

"But the trial in Idaho pales into insignificance as compared to the trial that Haywood is now undergoing. His expulsion from the Socialist party is soon to be voted on, and perhaps some have already rendered their judgment. His alleged violation of the constitution of the Socialist party is to my mind less important than his refusal to aid Steve Adams to secure his liberty and exoneration when in the clutches of the vultures who would destroy all their lives.

"Now if Bill Haywood cannot meet the charges made against him by Germer, that is 'That he collected funds for Steve Adams' defense, and refused to appropriate these funds for the purposes for which he received them,' then Haywood should be placed upon the pillory of execration and all members of the working class who are in earnest in their work of ushering in a new and better civilization, must shun Haywood as they would a scorpion. I feel that the columns of the U. M. of A. Journal should be left open to Haywood, to reply to Germer. If at the end of several issues 'Big Bill' refuses to give any statement to our official organ in reply, then the United Mine Workers' Journal must be used to drive him into the oblivion from whence no traveler returns.

"There is too much at stake and the possibilities of creating a greater division of the working class on the political field by 'Big Bill' passing the statement of Germer 'as unworthy of his notice.' The Socialists, especially, cannot stand for it. Haywood, let's hear from you."

It is now up to "Big Bill." He is charged with dishonesty. Yea, more than that, for he is charged with being a *traitor* to a *man* in *prison*, who was a member of the Western Federation of Miners and a victim of the same conspiracy as himself.

The columns of the Miners' Magazine are open to "Big Bill." Let him bring on the *vindication stuff* or stand convicted of a *crime* that has no word to depict his perfidy.

A NEW YORK BANKER, Clarence E. Jones, who has just returned from Panama, where he inspected the canal, has expressed the fear that with the completion of the work and the return to the United States of the men who have been employed in the canal's construction, Socialism will receive a great impetus. In an interview he is credited with the statement:

"The return of 50,000 canal employés from the canal zone, where they got high wages and the cost of living was very low, to the United States, where living is high, wages are comparatively low, and positions are uncertain, is sure to have a big effect.

"It is the biggest problem offered by the Panama canal today, and is almost sure to result in a wave of Socialism. These 50,000 are all voters, and hail from the different parts of the United States, and they form a mighty nucleus for the movement which they suggest. They will undoubtedly urge government ownership for all corporations, for having worked for the government at high, steady wages, they want to see such pleasant conditions prevail all over the United States. Their slogan will be paternalism."

The canal when completed will be the greatest work of its kind ever achieved. Under private enterprise and the stimulus of personal reward, the Panama canal was a failure. It was not until the United States government—the American people—took up the work abandoned by the Panama Canal Company and placed it in charge of a public employé with the modest salary of a colonel of the engineer corps, that the dream of the centuries took form and substance and is about to be realized.

We have an idea that when the magnitude of the achievement grips the minds of the American people it will be difficult to convince them that the capitalist is essential to industry and the tribute which he exacts is a burden from which there is no escape.

It was the justification of chattel slavery that upon its existence depended the very life of the nation. It was pleaded in its behalf that if left to their own devices the slaves would cease to cultivate the fields and the industry and civilization of the south would perish and bring ruin to every home and fireside in the land.

Today, in thin disguise, it is contended in support of the exploitation of the wage worker that if he were permitted to retain the fruits of his toil, if he were not stripped of the bulk of the wealth which he produces, if production for use should replace production for profit, if he were released from the pressure of discipline and relieved from the fear of want, he would cease to be efficient, the ma-

chinery of production would break down, and we should plunge backward into barbarism.

The returning workers from Panama may not believe it. They have experienced the deadening influence of high and steady wages and the prospect of returning to their former state of efficiency at half pay may not prove as alluring and as inviting to them as it did when they were contributing to t he rewards of individual enterprises.

A new danger has arisen.—Milwaukee Leader.

Dynamite Won't Do

THIRTY-THREE UNION MEN were found guilty by the Indianapolis grand jury of being accomplices to the McNamaras in dynamiting such jobs as were under construction by scab labor, and because of this, Federal Judge Anderson sent them to the Leavenworth penitentiary.

There was a strike on between the Structural Iron Workers' Union and the contractors, and in this strike the contractors had resolved to wipe out the union, and to this end they employed the most insidious methods. Their object was the eradication of the organized effort on the part of the workers. It was in these strikes that the cause developed which sent t he thirty-three men to Leavenworth.

During the big strike at Lawrence, Mass., one Wood, a millionaire mill owner, imported enogh dynamite to blow Lawrence, Massachusetts, off the map. However, before he was successful in blowing up the men and women who were on strike at his textile mills, the millionaire dynamiter's plot was discovered. But he did not go to jail or to Leavenworth. He was a millionaire dynamiter and his fine was only a few dollars and a quarter!

And it develops that the thirty-three union men who are now in the federal prison did not blow anything up. They did not handle dynamite; they made no attempt to kill anybody. They were only associated with the McNamaras, a couple of annihilators whom the profit system had driven to anarchy and because of this they were sent to the penitentiary.

The Southern Pacific railway blew up their San Antonio roundhouse and killed forty.

The Illinois Central railway rammed a few of their scrap-pile engines and old wooden cars together at Montz, La., and killed forty more.

The struck roads are blowing up their workingmen every day—and there is nobody going to Leavenworth.

The McNamaras blew up the Times building and killed a dozen people, and we refuse to censure them any more than the railroad companies. They are only small operators when placed in the line-up with these corporations and modern annihilators.

The Titanic went to the bottom of the sea, and there were hundreds of victims added to the same score card that the McNamaras were working on. Statistics from the Interstate Commerce Commission state that the United States railways added 10,585 victims to the same score sheet in the year of 1912. In New York City there are 50,000 little babies that starve to death every year for the want of an animal existence. Our Andy Carnegie has killed and maimed more victims in his steel mills than have fallen in the Balkan war.

But we do not blame the McNamaras or Millionaire Woods, the owners of the Titanic or the thirty-three union men at Leavenworth, the Illinois Central or the starving babes, the army back of the Balkan war or Old Andy Carnegie, because they are all inoculated with the same disease. They are all victims of the profit system.

As long as the profit system exists the sea hounds will go to the bottom of the sea, babes will starve, dynamiters will be developed, strikes will take place, wrecks and catastrophes will continue, wars will be fought, poverty will flourish, for they are all inevitable sores agitated by the prevalent damnable profit system.

We want to find the real cause for the thirty-three union men going to Leavenworth, and the blowing up of the Times building, and in this we refuse to flirt with you. Are you still supporting the profit system? Then you are feeding the snake that wrecked the Times building.

You in your maudlin state of mind are starving the babes. You are responsible for the blowing up of the San Antonio roundhouse and the wreck at Montz, La.; the strike on the struck roads and the Balkan war. You are the real anarchist—you dug the graves for the victims of the Titanic, and drove thirty-three of your associates to the federal bastile. You are making millionaires and commercializing human flesh at the redlight districts. You are convicted by the thinking element of the workers as being the real and most dangerous of dynamiters, and you are senteneed to go and bump your head against the cornerstone of economic law until you wake up, and then go out and blow up our diseased social system; but in the performance of this, dynamite won't do. —Strike Bulletin.

The General Strike

X. THE SITUATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

IN BELGIUM, Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Great Britain the political and industrial movements of the working class are so well organized and so intimately connected that a general strike might be discussed in these countries as a practical proposition. In fact, strikes are becoming more and more extensive in all these countries The working class is becoming more and more sensible of its power and greater and greater solidarity of action is taking place among these millions of European toilers. But while the theory of the general strike has taken hold of the imagination of the leaders of the poorly organized French, Italian and Spanish workers, the *practice* of strikes, more and more general in character, is being worked out in those countries where the toilers are organized in powerful unions, both political and industrial. Theoretically, in Denmark, Sweden, Germany and Great Britain, general strikes arouse little interest, but in practice their use is advancing step by step.

In this country the workers have never taken to the theory of the general strike; but the periods of increasing organization have usually been marked by strikes more or less general in character. Anarchism, which has always swayed to some extent the minds of the Latin workers, has never exercised any considerable influence in America. There is a reluctance here to embark on revolutionary thought and activity even on Socialist lines. The working class has long been permeated with the idea that every one has a chance to become a Rockefeller, and it has only begun to realize the necessity of class action. Men of the type of LaFollette, Bryan and Roosevelt still represent in politics a considerable proportion of the working class of America. The unions have been able to organize 2,000,000 workers for purely immediate economic ends, but that, after all, is only a small portion of the working class. The Socialist party, on the other hand, with its revolutionary ideas, exercises an influence over an even more limited number. In the face of such conditions, the agitation for a general strike, or indeed the discussion of it, theoretically or practically, can make little appeal to American toilers. The vast problem before us today is the education and organization of the working class. This work is still in its infancy, as every sincere trade unionist and Socialist must acknowledge.

Curiously enough, few men seem to be so sensible to the weakness of our organizations and to general absence of revolutionary thought and education as precisely those men who advocate an immediate general strike. They never cease denouncing the immediate reforms demanded by the Socialist party and they love nothing so much as to dwell upon what they call the utter helplessness of trade unionism. Their criticisms consist of the following indictments: That the Socialist party is a middle class reform party, full of confusion and compromise; that the trade unions of this country are officered by the lieutenants of the capitalist class; that it believes in harmony between capital and labor; that it is an aristocracy which refuses to unionize the unskilled, and that it is an organization for the production of scabs.

Now, if the advocates of revolutionary unionism believe their own statements, then it is quite impossible that they should be serious in urging the working class here to undertake a general strike. Surely, no one should know better than they that the general strike has not the slightest chance of success where the labor movement is in a state so degenerate as they claim.

Passing over, however, as absurd, criticisms of that sort, there are indeed certain conditions in our labor movement which make any discussion of an immediate general strike the essence of folly. The parents of the general strike idea urge it as the sole effective means of bringing the social revolution. They overlook the important fact that the working class, in this country at least, does not want a revolution, nor would any but a small minority lift a finger to create a revolution. The general strike is, to be sure, one weapon of several that might be chosen for the purposes of revolution. But so long as men do not want revolution, the first necessity is not to glorify a weapon, but to make men realize the purpose of having one.

In a country where the mass of workers still vote for capitalist candidates, where they are still tied to the old political machines, where they still read, enjoy, and follow capitalist papers, and where millions of them do not see even the necessity of a trade union movement or of a Socialist party, what could be more childlike than a discussion limited to small coteries, as to whether the spiked club, the pamphlet, the vote, the bullet, or the strike is the sole effective revolutionary weapon? What we most need in America is education and organization. When that work of education and organization has been done, the choice of weapons to accomplish the ends sought by labor will be comparatively easy.

Paul La Fargue, a number of years ago, called attention to the fact that the lockout is an inverted general strike. It is, he said, a weapon of the bosses, and he mentions the fact that the threat of a

lockout was used to defeat Bryan and to elect McKinley. The Socialist party is being fought with the same weapon. In every political campaign, when the Socialists have a chance of winning, the bosses play this card. They threaten the workers with a shut-down. In Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Schenectady the capitalists declared: "If the Socialists win, capital will be driven out of town." The threat is also used to prevent trade union organization. How familiar is the sound of these words: "This shop will remain an open shop or we will close down." And it must not be forgotten that these threats are usually effective where the workers are not permeated with the union spirit and with Socialist education. The average workingman leaves the union alone and votes submissively the ticket of his employer rather than endure the hardships of unemployment. Is it not well to ask, therefore, if the threat of a lockout suffices to intimidate the working class of America, is the agitation for a general strike likely to prove enticing?

Many advocates of the general strike utterly refuse to take any account of these practical considerations. They seem possessed with the idea that they can ignore this lack of education, and even carry on a general strike whether or not the organized portion of the working class co-operates in the strike. They seem to believe that the millions of unskilled and unorganized will arise en masse when the call is made. Some of them weep and wail over the misery of the unorganized. They have nothing but contempt for the unions, nothing but admiration for the unorganized, even for those who have been called the slum proletariat. I must confess that I can see neither logic nor sense in their position. The only admiration I have for the working class is for the organized portion of the working class. One may have compassion for those wretched creatures whose ignorance and folly lead them to bear patiently and uncomplainingly day in and day out the whip of hunger and the sting of want. But the only workers one can really admire are the organized fighters who, however conservative they may be, have at least informed their masters that there is a line drawn somewhere. "You can go thus far and no farther," the organized workers say to the capitalists, and that position, in my opinion, is the beginning of enlightenment and bears the germ of the social revolution. But that portion of the working class which will neither strike nor vote to improve their condition is surely deserving of little admiration.

Aside altogether from these conditions among the working class, which make the thought of the general strike little else than folly, there are certain political difficulties in this country which do not confront the workers of many countries of Europe. We are not a centralized government. We have no supreme head. We have no powerful parliament such as exists nearly everywhere in Europe. Every state is a principality. The police power is decentralized. There is no way of gaining by a sudden stroke the control of the army, of the executive power, or of the state as a whole. It is possible in France for a general strike to break into an insurrection and the insurrection to possess itself of the government. But that is not possible in America. Nor is it possible here for the general strike to take control of the factories, the mines, and the mills. Even if the general strike were sufficiently powerful to do so in some states, it would merely lead to a Civil war.

Nor should we forget that the industrial population is as yet far from being a majority of the total population. The farmers and small property owners are still far too numerous to allow the wage workers to dominate the state or industry by any sudden outbreak. The slow and gradual methods of political action will not cause widespread suffering nor the sudden bankruptcy of all financial and commercial institutions, and it is possible these methods might win the support, or at least the neutrality, of small capitalists and farmers. But the general strike would mean open warfare. It would involve the horrors of rebellion and it would necessarily cause tremendous suffering. The full-fledged revolution would be on and if the farmers and the smaller property owners desert the working class, there is no possibility whatever of a violent uprising of the workers terminating successfully.

I realize that these considerations are most briefly and inadequately sketched, yet it seems to me that, considered en masse, they indicate how utterly Utopian, at least in America, is the thought of the general strike as the one and only means of winning Socialism. Unfortunately, these papers must be brief, and the subjects worthy of many pages must be condensed into a few lines. The point, however, that I wish to make in this article is a very simple one: What we need in America, first of all, is education. We must bend all our efforts toward building up powerful working class weeklies and dailies that will reach and influence every workingman and woman. Furthermore, we need an enormous development of organization, political and industrial, that will enable the workers to learn the power of the vote and the strike. If when this vast preliminary work is done, the workers feel that a general strike will accomplish the ends they seek, they will at least have laid the foundation for possible success.

Unions to the Rescue—Unorganized Wage Workers in All Industries Can Protect Themselves

WAGE EARNERS who are unorganized know and feel their helplessness to secure justice from employers. They have not acted in concert with their fellow-workmen and their wages have remained the same or been lowered because the employer knows that as individuals they are unable to obtain more wages or better their working conditions, and are also unable to even maintain their present low wages if the employer sees fit to reduce them.

Because of your unorganized condition you have become the victims of low wages, long hours of labor, bad working conditions, and this, despite the fact that the cost of living has increased so that the wages paid to you are not enough to meet your expenses. You are powerless to protect yourselves against accidents which are frequent, against sickness which comes to you often, against idleness because of industrial depression, against the ills with which the workers in all industries have at times to contend, particularly when unorganized. These ills can be reduced, or entirely removed, when you unite in unions, and become part of the American Federation of Labor.

All of the ills incident to your industry cannot be abolished at once, but they can be changed and reduced by thorough organization of all the workers, regardless of whether you are the highest skilled mechanics or are unskilled laborers.

The time is at hand when, regardless of your ability, your creed or nationality, you should be bound together by a true spirit of fraternity and solidarity—features which are essential if you hope to abolish wrongs, attain rights, and improve your conditions.

The American Federation of Labor has but one purpose for its existence—to protect the rights and to promote the interests and welfare of all the working people of this country, regardless of nationality, so that they may be justly dealt with, and that the workers may secure a wage that is sufficient to insure an American standard of living, with all that term implies.

The officers and organizers of the American Federation of Labor have from time to time organized and attempted to organize the workers in various places where your industry is located, but the American Federation of Labor cannot assist you unless there is an effort made on your part to assist yourselves. The great and powerful organized American movement wants to help you, and will help you if you will make an effort to help yourselves.

The American Federation of Labor is continually engaged in a campaign to organize all the skilled and unskilled workers in your industry, which only needs the support of the workers to insure success.

You could render much assistance to this movement carried on in your interests, if, when writing to your friends and relatives across the water, you advise them that it would be to their advantage if they did not come to America for a year or two.

If you hope in the near future to protect your own rights and promote your own interests, the time and opportunity are now at hand.

If you want more money for your labor—organize!

If you want shorter hours—organize!

If you want better working conditions—organize!

When you have read this circular give it to your fellow-worker and talk it over with him.

Information will be freely given if you write to the address given below, and your letters will be kept in confidence. Write today.

Fellow-workers, give heed. Let the spirit of unity and fraternity sink deep into your hearts and minds. Organize, unite, federate!

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS, President A. F. of L.

FRANK MORRISON, Secretary A. F. of L.

The General Strike

XI. THE PARTIAL VERSUS THE GENERAL STRIKE.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

AS WE HAVE SEEN, the anarchists look upon the general strike as the social revolution. Few actual trade union leaders of Europe have time to discuss that kind of a general strike, yet some of them concede that general strikes may, when labor is powerfully organized, become necessary and advisable. A distinction is made, however, by labor leaders between the revolutionary general strike and a reformatory general strike. In other words, there are those who believe that shorter hours, higher pay, and better conditions generally might be obtained for the working class by a general cessation

of work. In this country it is urged by some that a general strike for the purposes of reform might be more effective than political action, because no trickery of the corrupt political machines and no vote of presidents or supreme courts can outlaw reforms gained through strikes. This of course makes the arguments of those who advocate the general strike here appear even stronger than they do elsewhere.

Let us, therefore, examine the general strike as a weapon to accomplish this more restricted purpose, and see whether or not it is likely to be a success. Haywood and other leaders of the strike of the textile workers of Lawrence, announced at one time that they were considering the matter of having every textile worker in the United States quit work. This may or m ay not have been a bluff. It probably was a bluff, because such a general strike is inconceivable where the workers are unorganized or are organized in rival unions. But suppose it had been possible. Suppose, for the sake of example, every textile worker in the United States would have left work upon the demand of Haywood.

There would then have existed a complete general industrial strike that would have paralyzed every textile mill in the country. Hundreds of thousands of men, women and children would have been out of work. Every mill in the country would have been closed. The property of the mill owners would have been unproductive, no matter how safely guarded by police and militia. No orders for textile goods could have been filled. Prices would have risen skywards and the market would have been in exactly the inflated condition which exists when some gambler corners any necessity of life.

Now, let us ask ourselves whether it is conceivable that such a strike could succeed. We cannot, of course, decide the question. The matter can be settled only by experience. We can only study the matter with the greatest possible care and try to reason out what would happen in such a case. But whether our conclusions are for or against such a strike, we can feel assured that the near future will see it tried more than once. The working class, it seems, can learn its lessons only by experience—often at the cost of misery, starvation, and the bitter repetition of failure after failure. It must be said, however, at the beginning, that there are many thoughtful leaders of the actual working class movement who believe that every such general strike is doomed to failure.

Despite the criticisms of those who advocate a general strike as against a partial strike, the latter enjoys many obvious advantages over the former. The history of partial strikes shows that on the whole they have been successful. For the organized portion of the working class they have gained important concessions in higher wages, shorter hours, and better conditions. There is no time here to indicate how much improvement has been wrought by the strikes of the past. No student of history, however, will question that the skilled workers, by organization and strikes, have immensely improved their material conditions.

The cause of the success of such partial strikes is not far to seek. If any particular woolen mill, for instance, is tied up by strike, the owners of that particular concern are placed at a great disadvantage in holding their market. The orders they have received from their customers must be canceled, their salesmen must be called in, and all orders declined. Their notes and other obligations become due; and their profits are for the time completely cut off. If they try to open their works they are under the heavy expense of paying high prices for strikebreakers, detectives, transportation, board and lodging. Machines may be broken, the product of the machine spoiled, and other heavily expensive experiences endured. And while they are thus handicapped their rivals step in, fill their orders, and obtain the business which they otherwise would have had.

In such a case the public hardly knows that a strike exists. The orders which would have have otherwise gone to the crippled firm are filled by others, and the rivals reap a distinct advantage as a result of the crippled condition of one or more mill owners. The mill owners whose employés are striking cannot long endure the situation, and they are forced by competitive conditions of industry to make terms with their employés.

The "scab" exists both among the employers and among the employés. The employers seek to encourage their workmen to fight the union. Those engaged in a partial strike endeavor for the same reasons to keep their employers fighting among themselves. The scab workman tries to take the job of his fellow workman. The scab employer tries to take the business of his rival. It is to prevent the unions from profiting by the scab employer that many groups of the manufacturers have been led to form associations. They see that rivalry among themselves gives an advantage to the employés. Every partial strike of the past has been won more by the aid of the consumer and by rivalry among employers than by the mere fact that capital has far a time to remain unproductive.

A general strike of all the textile workers would enjoy none of the advantages noted above. All the mill owners would be placed in exactly the same position. The mills would all stop at the same time. They would re-open at the same time. As no orders could be filled, no individual mill owner would profit. There would exist no rivalry between the various firms, and every employer would be forced to join with every other employer for the one purpose of crushing the strikers. Their market would only be benefited by the stoppage of work; the mill products would be at a premium when work was resumed. The consumer would pay the bill and the mill owners would reap the profit.

The general strike would simply force a pooling of interests of all the employers in one industry. The strike would serve merely to limit the output in exactly the same manner that monopoly limits the output, by stopping production. In the one case it would be done involuntarily by general strike; in the other case it would be done voluntarily by a shut-down. In both cases it would mean starvation for the workers and vastly increased profits for the bosses.

A craft strike also enjoys certain obvious advantages over a general industrial strike. For instance, if in any industry the machinists alone strike, it means that the employer is forced to pay wages to all the other craftsmen in his employ or to shut down the works. If he shuts down he practically admits the success of the strike If he does not shut down, he continues production at a heavy loss. He cannot, of course, produce his products without machinists. He is, therefore, unable to take advantage of the market. His factory is demoralized, his working force disorganized, yet he must continue to pay a portion of his wage bill and make extensive operations to break the strike. Naturally the advantages of craft strikes are greater to the skilled than to the unskilled. The places of the latter are more easily filled and the loss to the employer is usually less. Experience in this matter makes comment unnecessary. The only important point to be considered is this: That an employer may be at a greater disadvantage when half his employés strike than when they all strike In the one case as in the other his business fails to function, but in the case of the craft strike the salaries and wages of a part of his workmen must be paid. I do not maintain that this is a conclusive argument for the craft strike as against the industrial strike. It is only one fact that must be considered in estimating their relative value.

A general strike brings up another question which I only touched upon in a previous paragraph, and that is the effect such a strike might have in forcing the employers to make common cause against the employés. Partial strikes often increase the rivalry between employers. The man who grants the strikers' demands often gains a great advantage. He is able to supply his market and even take business away from his rivals. Business booms for him even in the midst of an industrial depression. From the standpoint of the other employers he is of course a contemptible scab, taking advantage of their misery. What the unionist does to a scab workingman is nothing compared to what rival employers do to the boss that scabs on them. The partial strike takes every advantage of whatever rivalry and warfare may exist between competing capitalists. And those using it are not above taking the assistance of a weak capitalist who may at such a time become stronger than all his rivals.

In the case, however, of the general strike, all the capitalists are put in the same box. They are forced to join hands, form an association, pool their interests, and meet the workers with a common and united purpose. A general or sympathetic strike, therefore, has this advantage, that it unites the enemy. This is, of course, what the pure theorist desires. But the actual field general, the man upon the battlefield, prefers not to hasten that day.

It is partly considerations such as the above that have led August Bebel to declare that the strike is hopeless where the employers act together. He quotes the Webbs as the great authorities in the field of trade unionism, and he gives assent to the following statement made by them:

"When an entire industry is in the hands of one single great capitalist, or is divided between a small number of non-competing capitalists—especially if the monopoly is in any way protected against new rivals—then the trade union finds its methods * * * are as good as useless * * * and the clamors of one or two hundred thousand of the most obstinate and bitter workingmen are as ineffective as arrows against an armor-plated ship."

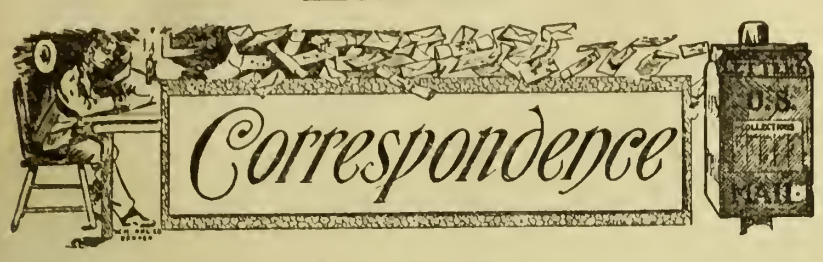
"What the Webbs say here of the great industrial establishments of England and the United States is also true of Germany," says Bebel. "Look at the great German industrial establishments of Krupp, Stumm, the 'Dortmunder Union,' the 'Laurelhuette,' and the 'Vulcan,' etc., to say nothing of the railway and other government works, and the accuracy of their statement strikes us at once."

It is Bebel's conclusion that it is not only almost impossible to organize the workers in trustified industries, but it is also next to impossible for them to expect to win a strike. "The condition of these workingmen can be improved," he declares, "only by governmental and legislative measures."

The conclusions of a veteran like Bebel and of such thoroughgoing students as Sidney and Beatrice Webb are not to be put lightly aside. On the other hand, the working class will not abandon the strike on the advice of anyone. It is a weapon too natural and elemental to be given up even in the fight with the trusts until experience has proved whether or not it is useless. It may be true that in the future political action will largely take the place of the strike in the warfare between the trusts and labor, but no one can doubt that labor organizations have yet a great role to play, even in the fight on monopoly. There is, however, no getting away from the immensity of the new problems confronting the trade unions. If a reformatory general strike is doomed to failure, where the consolidation of capital is perfected—and this will not be readily admitted—a partial strike has even less chance of success. The advantages enjoyed by the partial strike where competition still exists disappear utterly where competition has ceased to exist.

There are those leaders, however, who believe that labor itself can create a new rivalry to monopoly that may even break the power of the trusts. For instance, it is urged that trade unions should raise funds and buy outright certain industrial enterprises. Suppose the United Mine Workers of America, before declaring a general strike, were to purchase two or three big mines. By this means they could establish a rivalry to their capitalist opponents which might become very formidable. They could thus keep a large part of their men at work, supply the public with coal, and reap all the advantages that would come from the rising market. The general strike would in such

an instance help the co-operative enterprise. And the fear of that might force the coal barons to grant the demands of the strikers. In any case, it is claimed, this might be the beginning of the co-operative ownership of the mining industry. The plan is, of course, a mere speculation, and I think that for America, at least, there are dangers in such a plan. The suggestion is given here merely to show that the practical working-class leaders of Europe fully recognize the immediate problems that lie before the trade union movement under modern trustified capitalism, and the increasing uncertainty that now attends every strike, whether partial or general.



$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of $25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

SECRETARIES TAKE NOTICE.

Goldroad, Arizona, February 6, 1913.

To Ernest Mills, Secretary W. F. M.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please have the following notice inserted in the Miners' Magazine:

On or about February 4, 1913, three membership cards were stolen from the Miners' Union Hall at Goldroad, Arizona. The cards were issued to the following persons: John Deluchi, who reinstated from No. 135, and was afterwards denied admission to this union on the grounds that he was fined by No. 135. The other two cards were probation cards issued to William Gholson and William Hook. It is supposed that the cards were taken by someone passing through camp for the purpose of misrepresenting themselves as union men. Fraternally, THOMAS A. FRENCH,

(Seal) Secretary Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M.

Box 446, Goldroad, Arizona.

THE SOWER—A PARABLE.

By J. G. Schwalm.

There will be men walking the streets without work when Gabriel blows his horn.—Robert Hartley.

And there was a sower that went forth to sow. His stature was vast as the universe and the power of his arm was irresistible. His field was the entire of space and his day was from eternity to eternity. And his name was Fate—and he was blind.

And he cast from his hand the seed of stars, and some grew into great suns, others into planets and some into frozen, lifeless satellites.

And the earth seed fell into the solar spaces and became what it became: a world of strife and struggle—animate and inanimate.

And the inanimate was cast, and through convulsion and flood, the majestic and the mean; the fertile vale, the desert, the stony places and the high mountain came forth. And forests were planted and the grain and vegetable kingdoms—and the earth was void of order and the blindness of Fate ruled supreme.

And the Sower scattered the seeds of animation. And it grew from the inarticulate to the articulate, from the invertebrate to the vertebrate and evolved through fish, reptile, mammal, into man.

And the earth was red with blood and carnage. Claw and fang preyed on innocence, and the strong slaughtered the weak and helpless.

And the seed of the Sower brought forth nations, races and religions. And the nations wasted themselves with war, the races with superstition and the religions trusted to Fate and he was blind. And the glory of war was of murder, and the reverence of superstition was of ignorance and the supplication of Fate was of fear. And there was pain and darkness and terror, and the blindness of Fate ruled supreme.

And the Sower again went forth to sow, and a seed fell on good soil and from it sprang the tree of knowledge, and its leaves brought peace to the nations, its blossoms enlightened the races and its fruits dispelled the fears of religion. And the weak and helpless were saved from the strong, and claw and fang were purged from the earth. The desert was turned into a garden and the stony places were made places of delight. Out of disorder came harmony and in the place of want and distress came plenty and comfort. And the branches of the tree of knowledge covered the face of the earth and all who walked, walked gloriously, because by appointment, order and law.

Sterling, Colo.

NIGHT ON THE CONVICT SHIP.

By Edwin F. Bowers in Machinists' Monthly Journal.

That marine Castle of Torture—the English convict ship, Success—lies at anchor by the wharf, bloodstained from stem to stern.

Every plank, every sail, every rope, every spar, is heavy with the maledictions of human beings—"convicts"—we call them, immured in this awful hell for various offenses, or for no offenses at all.

Over 2,000 have been done to death, with all the devilish ingenuity and malignity of which it would seem that none but a race of devils could be guilty.

We stand at night by those horrid cells, and in imagination bring forth this inferno of the early years of the last century.

The ship's sailors say that in the dead witching hours moans and shrieks, opening and shutting of doors, clanking of chains, and the dreadful sucking sounds of anguish drive them to the upper decks to escape—under the calm stars and in the soft ocean breezes—the terror of it all.

Deep in the hold we linger by the cell of the condemned. Those shortly to be swung from the yard-arm aloft are manacled hand and foot and bound around the waist with a huge iron chain, awaiting their merciful end.

Imagination plays strange tricks down here. Peering through the barred gratings of the cells we see the bloodshot eyes, the snarling fangs of the brutalized victims of man's inhumanity, and as we visualize the "disciplinary" flogging, a demoniacal shriek accompanies the hiss of the cutting thongs biting into quivering flesh.

A cold shudder creeps up our spine. The insane inmates of the Tigers' Den grasp their murderous hammers and again throw themselves upon the infamous monster who ruled their pitiful destines, pounding his skull into a bloody pulp.

Once again our ears are stabbed by the yells of the maniacs as they brain one another with their besmeared weapons.

We rush from the hold to the clearer air under the grated hatches of the intermediate deck, where we listen to the ominous clank, clank of the leg chains as the prisoners pace—like caged wolves—the narrow confines of their cells.

We escape to the deck and groan in sympathy with the murdered hundreds. With hearts torn in anguish, and eyes blinded in tears of pity and sorrow for their hard lot, we realize that it is now but a frightful memory—a monstrous relic of a hell that shall never more be permitted on earth or sea.

"The good old times!" thank God that they have passed, never to return. The world is bad enough in all conscience—but we have made some progress. We have far to travel, much to undo, unaccounted iniquities yet to reform, but slowly, surely, the world advances and with it our duties and obligations to derelicts and unfortunates.

Ugh! What a lesson!

And they called it "Success." Such blasphemy!

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 12.—The Webb bill, which prohibits the shipment of liquor in interstate traffic when consigned to dealers who intend to sell it in "dry" territory, contrary to local laws, passed the House after the most spirited debate of the present session.

Liquor organizations generally were opposed to the passage of this measure and labor men in Congress to a man voted against it.

One of the best speeches made on the bill was that by Representative Victor L. Berger, the Socialist member. Berger's speech was the hit of the debate. His thrusts at the hypocrisy displayed by the old parties on liquor legislation were vigorously applauded by the members of whichever party was not hit. Berger's argument was that the bettering of economic conditions is the real solution of the drunkenness problem, and he warned the Republicans and Democrats that enforced prohibition in districts where capitalist exploitation in wrecking the physical and nervous lives of workers would result in the latter turning to drugs for stimulation. Berger said:

"I surely do not hold any brief to defend the liquor dealers. Among the bitterest enemies of the Socialists in Milwaukee and everywhere are the saloonkeepers as a class. Out of the 2,800 saloonkeepers and liquor dealers in Milwaukee I believe there are hardly twenty-eight with us, or one in a hundred. They have no reason to love us—we spend no money in saloons during election and we were instrumental in abolishing this source of revenue for them. Moreover, within ten weeks after we got into power in Milwaukee we closed up about 104 saloons—more than the Democrats and Republicans had closed up in sixty-five years.

"Liquor is one of the most dangerous enemies the working class has. Liquor is one of the most dangerous enemies the Socialist movement has. A man must be sober before he understands us. We must be able to appeal to his intellect. We can do nothing with a man who drinks to excess.

"We appeal to the better nature of the workingman, to his ambitions, to the dissatisfaction with his surroundings, to the dissatisfaction with his miserable conditions. A drunken man has no ambitions. A drunken man is satisfied with his surroundings and his condition. The Socialists have no use for a man who is a drunkard. And liquor is one of our greatest enemies.

"This is one of the reasons why the Socialist parties the world over are the great temperance organizations in the world. The Social-Democratic party of Germany has reduced the consumption of alcoholic beverages in Germany fifty per cent in one year. They have even reduced the consumption of beer in Munich, which was no easy task indeed. The Socialists of Germany, Belgium, Austria and England are everywhere forming temperance and abstinence societies; the leaders setting the example.

"Prohibition does not prohibit. It cannot control appetite, and a man who wants to get intoxicated will find ways and means to intoxicate himself. And if he cannot get the intoxication from alcohol, he will get it from opium, cocaine, morphine or any other way. In other words, prohibition will bring about the drug habit instead of a liquor habit.

"Now I say again that I do not like the saloons as an institution, but the saloon—like many other ills of society—is the outcome of the miserable economic conditions. It is the result of the profit system. And all methods of dealing with the liquor question which do not at the same time elevate the social conditions of the masses of the people—and do not involve the elimination of private profit—are bound to fail.

"The saloon may be a very poor substitute for a club-house, but it is the only club-house the workingman has these days, and unless you can provide something better you have no right to take it away from him. You cannot make human beings good by law as long as you keep up rotten economic conditions and miserable conditions by your laws.

"If you want no malaria and no mosquitoes you must drain the swamps that breed mosquitoes and create malaria.

"Drunkenness is not the cause of poverty. In nine cases out of ten poverty is the cause of drunkenness."

SITUATION AT BINGHAM, UTAH.

Bingham, Utah, February 12, 1913.

Although we do not have anything startling to write about this time, we will endeavor to give a review of the happenings as they have occurred since our last writing. Last week the Utah Copper Company had, through misrepresentation, been able to gather up sixty or seventy Greeks and landed them in Bingham, but when the Greeks came here and saw for themselves, they refused to go to work and went back again from whence they came.

Those Greeks that could master the English language came to the police station in Bingham and told the following tale:

That they came from Massachusetts, that they were promised $3 to $4 a day wages, that the climate here was tropical, with an abundance of fruit, such as bananas, oranges and such, which tale goes to show what straits the mining companies are in and to what desperate means they will resort to in trying to procure labor. The scabs that are working on the Utah Copper tell the same tale—that the operations on that property are considered a joke.

The foreman on the U. S. mine said that if he could get the old boys back to work he could pay them $7 per day and yet make dividends for the owners, "but with those we have now, we go in the hole every day we are running."

At the Ohio Copper mine the company claims to have all the men they need and are turning men away, yet they secretly are sending word to their old employés to come back, that their jobs are waiting for them any time. Last week the Ohio Copper stock sold down to 70 cents a share on the different exchanges, which tells the tale better than we can. It is all right as long as the stockholders are willing to put up the dollar assessments for Mr. Heinze to squander. It is freely predicted in Salt Lake that another assessment is to be called soon.

A few days ago we read the belated financial report of the Nevada Consolidated Mining Company of Ely, Nevada, for the last three months of 1912. It tells a tale well worth reading by the stockholders. It shows that the company went behind in their operations to the amount of $42,000, and yet, the strike there only lasted a few weeks. What will the Utah Copper report show—as badly crippled as they are and their yards full of crippled engines?

PRESS COMMITTEE.

BINGHAM ELIOT'S HEROES.

A few years ago a personage by the name of Eliot, who was then president of Harvard College, gave a new definition to the word "hero." According to this eminent authority, a hero is one who, when there is a strike, betrays his fellow-man, becomes a traitor to his class by going to work as a strikebreaker; in other words, a scab, according to Eliot. is a hero. Whether such heroes should be decorated with a Carnegie hero medal he sayeth not; but we opine that "Andy's" medals, dripping with the blood of the steel workers and the Homestead battle, would be very appropriate for these heroes, and would shine with effulgent splendor on their manly (?) breasts.

With this prologue we will now take up our subject, viz., Bingham Eliot heroes. Bingham at the present time is afflicted with a band of these worthies, and a more despicable lot of invertebrate ingrates would be hard to find.

They are found in all the ranks of labor, from the so-called aristocrat woh pulls the throttle and his side-kicker, the one with the scoop shovel, to the one who gives the "high-ball" down to the one with the "muck stick."

They can be seen on the streets of Bingham every day with their "full (?) dinner pail" and hang-dog look, going to and from the shambles. Many of them are really heroes. as they pack a small cannon, which is very appropriate, as "guns and scabs go together."

When at work they are carefully looked after by some lynx-eyed bad gunman from Goldfield or some other place, and there is plenty of these degenerates and offscourings to do the dirty work of the corporations. But just imagine a band of heroes being guarded like a lot of convicts. Perhaps it is well so, as irresponsible people need guardians or guards to protect them, as they are incapable of protecting themselves. These poltroons have been so long under the watchful care of a master that their system has become saturated with the virus of vassalage, and if perchance they are for a time compelled to cease work on account of a strike, a dreadful lonesomeness takes possession of them, a great longing for the "master's voice" wells up in them, and, oh! how sweet that voice to them is—nothing ever composed by Wagner, Handel or Beethoven, or any other celebrity of the musical world, can compare to it in sweetness; it is even sweeter than anything that came from the lyre of an Orpheus.

Then, too, the flavor is like the fabled nectar of the gods—"the memory lingers." To them the odor of powder smoke is more delectable than the aroma of attar of roses, and when at night they lay themselves down they can do so with the thought that they have been a faithful servant for the labor-crushing corporations, and that they have helped to grind liberty-loving manhood and womanhood under the "iron heel" of mammon. That their perfidy may be the means whereby their daughter may be compelled to sell her virtue and their son forced to a life of crime is nothing to them. "Eyes have they, but they see not; ears have they, but they hear not," so steeped are they in their trepitude that they can see no justice in workingmen asking for a few more crumbs; their highest joy is to see the corporations extract the "pound of flesh."

This is a brief description of some of the Eliot heroes; but there is another bunch here infinitely worse than these, and there is no word in the English language to describe them; even a Brann could not paint them in their true colors. A jellyfish is far superior to them. We now have reference to these pariahs who had no use for a labor organization, but who willingly accepted relief and howled like a coyote for more, and then they turned around and smote the hand that fed them, became traitors to the organization that was trying to better and make happier their lives, violated their obligation to themselves and their fellow-men, prostituted their manhood, sold themselves for a mess of pottage and worst of all they are handing down to their progeny a tarnished name.

What an indictment, what a record to go through life with, looked down on and despised by their fellow-men; by their own acts they stand condemned and their deeds follow after them. "Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

Among these are some of the most depraved specimens of humanity that ever appeared on the industrial horizon of this or any other civilized country. It will therefore be necessary to give a brief outline of the action taken by a few of these distorted wretches, who through their cupidity, left no stone unturned to prostitute the efforts of their fellow-men, who as a result of such manifest and intolerable working and living conditions, were forced to strike for a wage sufficient to keep their wives and babies from starving to death, while they are wearing out a miserable existence in the gloryholes and cesspools of mammon for a mere pittance.

The first of these to be placed on exhibition is one, —— Hart. Now, you, dear reader, of course, understand that where there is so much Hart there can be but very little room left for a soul; possibly a small stone occupied this repository of manhood. This craven-hearted Judas was one amongst the very first to assist the Utah Copper Company in their effort to defeat the strikers, being first employed as dinkey-skinner, thence to level boss. which position was held by him at the time the strike was called, and although having no experience as a steam shovel engineer, gladly accepted a position as such when a scab was needed to start these dividend-making giants.

The next on exhibition is one, —— Dowdle. This is also a very rare specimen, owing to the fact that he too was also amongst the first in the ranks of the scabs. This imbecile was formerly employed as electrician, and after working as a scab for over twenty days, his miserabel conscience began to work a hardship on him, the stigma of industrial prostitution began to blacken his future, the skull and cross-bones of wage slavery were hammering on the door of his dome of intellect; he heard the voices of the starving calling for bread. It was more than his miserable sould could endure. His conscience called upon him to remove the dagger from the heart of labor and to redress the wrongs he had imposed upon his fellow-men. This chameleon, after mustering sufficient courage, finally appealed to organized labor for a place in their ranks as a means to avert his impending industrial ruin in the future, did not have long to wait until the hand of as true and tried an organization as ever championed the cause of labor was extended to this woe-begone wretch. After being given a paid-up union card, and without any cost to him whatever, this hybrid immediately departed for Eureka, Utah, where it was shown he had secured employment at good wages and fair working conditions, as well as enjoying the environment of his father's home. After working one shift it developed that he did not like the position and further expressed a desire to return to Bingham. His father and brother both remonstrated with him not to return to the land of the scabs, and further agreed to turn over half of their earnings to him as a means to prevent a return to Bingham, but it was all of no avail, and in a day or two this invertebrate menial was found once more in the cesspool of degradation and despair.

Exhibition No. 3—Lawhorn. In calling you attention to this specimen it is very necessary to emphasize the word depravity, as even in its most abject form it is still insufficient to do justice to this proletarian hybrid. It has always been the aim of Exhibit No. 3 to continually insist on strangling the onward march of unionism and the labor movement in general Shortly after the strike was called this onager, in company wtih several others (some of whom will be mentioned later), called a public meeting of the men on strike for the purpose of trying to get them to go back to work and otherwise subvert their efforts in the fight for a wage sufficient to keep themselves and their families from starvation. This move, however, proved an absolute failure, for the strikers again voted to stand by their original strike decision. This blow having killed the spirit of further revolt in this industrial criminal, he simply crawled back to the glory hole of perdition, there to remain until Gabriel blows his horn.

It is not our intention, dear reader, to take up all of your valuable time, but before we adjourn it will be very necessary to call your attention to at least one more of these aristocratic labor freaks—one Stringham by name, who was also a close friend and consort of Exhibit No. 3. This contaminated mendicant intended to act as chairman of the special meeting in question. Everything went along fine until the time arrived to appear on the scene and take charge of the meeting. At this point, however, a little backbone was needed, but like every other invertebrate, with hinges in his knees, even all the firewater he could pour into his miserable tabernacle utterly failed to produce sufficient artificial courage to face that august body of workingmen, whom this moral degenerate was trying with all his might to betray. Be he, too, like the rest of his class, crawled in the mire of avarice and greed back to the deprofundis, from where all industrial prostitutes eminate.

(To Be Continued.)

PRESS COMMITTEE.

A ROAST FOR TEDDY.

Butte, Montana, February 9, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

"The greatest man in history," (he thinks so, anyhow), T. R., trust buster, saviour of America and several other titles, has received many flattering notices from those who fondly imagine him to be "It," but Reynolds' newspaper some time agone put him just where he belonged. I doubt if a dozen people ever saw the roast, so I will give it for the benefit of his admirers. The "muriatic acid" is from the pen of "Gracchus," the London correspondent:

Respected sir, no doubt when you landed on our shores you felt much aggrieved that Providence did not consult you before removing from our midst our beloved King and ruler, Edward the Seventh. You felt that you should have been consulted, and your disappointment at being overlooked is keen, yet Providence does things in its own way and time, in our country, irrespective of anyone's wishes.

Sir, there was some difference hetween you and our King. You talk of doing things; **he did things.** At the funeral obsequies you showed poor taste in desiring a position that did not rightfully belong to you, nor which you should have, but your propensity to bask in the limelight overcame your better judgment, if you ever possessed any.

Before landing here you lectured at the Sorbourne in poor taste and worse French before the students on a subject of which you knew absolutely nothing and a study which was part of the curriculum, and made a laughing stock of yourself.

You Americans have a very appropriate bit of slang called "peddling hot air," and, sir, you are a master in dispensing it for the edification of a portion of your countrymen who are guillible enough to swallow it, along with the cheap notoriety of which patent medicine vendors acquire in your country. Cheap newspaper notoriety, and that is the kind which is sweet incense to your nostrils.

You come over here and try to dictate to us how we should rule our country and our foreign holdings, when the fact is you did not, could not, rule your own country, yet tell us what course to pursue in Egypt or get out! "On what flesh hath this Caesar fed that he has grown so great?"

The most momentous questions of the times you dismiss with a word or a dash of the pen; from your decision there is no appeal; dear sir, you are laughable!

You posed as a trust buster! What have you ever busted beside a bladder of "hot air"?

What have you ever done for "your people," as you term them

The race question, which has engaged the minds of deep thinkers, you claim to have solved without any trouble, when the fact is it is as far from a solution as it ever was.

If there is any subject on which you do not consider yourself an authority, from teething babes and race suicide to the propagation of elephants and hibernation of bears, we have yet to hear of it.

Come, be honest, dear sir; don't you honestly take yourself too seriously? We do, and hence take you at your real value: you at all times want to be in the center of the stage, the spot of the limelight, you want applause, adulation, want to be thought that which you are not and will never be, always spouting "hot air," and like the advertisements of American patent medicines, want your name placarded before the public.

Come down from the lofty pedestal on which you have placed yourself; in the full meaning of the phrase in the suggestive American vernacular, "Get next to yourself."

Your own country needs men who act—not talk; who do not indulge in vituperation and ridicule and call men thieves and liars when they do not agree with you at all times and in all things, and who dare be honest and truthful in their dealings with all the affairs of the country they are supposed to serve. Sir, you are none of these: your words are mere empty sound and carry no weight, for no one believes you, not here at least.

Deeds count, not words, and when you show us that you have accomplished many needed reforms in your own country that will benefit all mankind, then perhaps we may listen to you and give ear to your "words of wisdom" which unsolicited you so lavishly bestow on unwilling hearers.

Come down from your pedestal lest it fall over on you.

"GRACCHUS."

W. E. H., by permission of "Reynolds'."

INTERESTING LETTER FROM ORGANIZER CROUGH.

Perth Amboy, New Jersey, February 8, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Three hundred miners employed by the Thomas Mining Company at the Richard mine, Wharton, New Jersey, went out on strike because the mining company ordered them to go down into and up out of the mine on their own time, ordered them to eat their lunches underground on the day shift and added three extra hours to the Saturday shift.

For working this extra time and assuming those extra risks the company decided to allow them 10 per cent increase in wages, the old scale of wages being $1.75 for muckers and trammers and $2 for machine men.

There is a state law in New Jersey called the employers' liability act. This law makes it compulsory on the employer to pay damages to any employé who may be injured while at his work, regardless of any contributory negligence of any fellow employé.

The miners employed by the Thomas Iron Company plainly understood that the object of the company in trying to compel them go into and out of the mine on their own time was to defeat the purpose of the employers' liability act as much as possible. The seriousness of this rule can readily be seen when it is known that this company takes no precautions to protect the employés. The shafts are not safe. The skips and cages used are old-fashioned and no modern appliances are used. There are no guard rails around the shafts and it is a proven fact that the majority of the employés injured were injured while riding up and down those shafts.

From practical experience the miners knew that a day shift of nine hours and forty minutes for five days per week with a seven-hour shift on Saturday was about as long hours as it was possible for them to work, and in order that they might keep themselves in at least a partly healthy condition, they knew they ought come on surface for the noon hour, as was customary in this mine for a number of years.

They very readily saw that the increase of wages offered by the com-

pany, instead of being a benefit, was intended to make them work longer hours and assume further risks at the old scale of wages per hour.

The men had been on strike two or three days before Marjan Maslowski and I arrived on the scene. We explained to the strikers it was almost impossible for them to win without some sort of an organization. When they understood we were organizing for the Western Federation of Miners they immediately called a mass meeting. An organization was perfected at that meeting and proper demands drawn up and presented to the officials of the company.

At the present time there is not even one striker who is not a member of Wharton Miners' Union.

When the Thomas Iron Company realized the men were organized they were offered and sought the assistance of the other companies in the district.

The far-reaching effect of this combination will be understood when it is explained that the New Jersey Zinc Co. of Franklin furnace is one of the companies which is more than willing to assist the Thomas Iron Company in smashing Wharton Miners' Union. The various companies operating in the district know that a victory for Wharton Miners' Union means the organizing of the entire district, and in spite of the concerted action of the companies, the Wharton miners will win.

The Thomas Iron Company, through their superintendents and other minions, did all in their power to get the strikers to return to work. They had their lick-spittles mixing daily with the Hungarian, Slavish, Polish and American miners, begging them to return to work. They soon found it was useless to try and break the ranks of the strikers, for regardless of national or other lines, the men stood and are standing solid and get on the picket line each day more determined than they were the day previous to strike and fight for their organization and their rights.

After a few weeks of the fight had shown the company the strikers were getting more determined, they sought the aid of the Berghoff Brothers of New York, the most notorious strike-breaking agency in the United States.

This agency imported over one hundred thugs, gunmen and strike-breakers to Wharton. Immediately on arriving they attempted to get the sheriff deputize their entire force. The sheriff has refused to do so up to the present time and says he will not deputize them in the future.

Berghoffs and their degenerate hirelings are now attempting to keep the pumps and engines running. After five days they have not succeeded in running one pump. The result is the mine is slowly filling with water.

This bunch of thugs, armed with rifles and six-shooters, parade all over the property. They walk up and down the county road in defiance of law and order, insulting women and threatening men. Their actions became so rotten that a deputy sheriff interfered and was told in the language of those Bowery toughs that "they did not give a d—— for the deputy nor the sheriff."

The strikers at Wharton are getting a very practical demonstration of the class struggle. They are getting more than a practical demonstration of what is meant by law and order. In using the only weapon at their command—the strike—to force better living conditions for themselves and their families, they are met with an armed force by the company.

The strikers at Wharton have lived there and worked for the Thomas Mines Iron Company for years. They are known as honest and law-abiding citizens. They conducted their strike in a peaceful manner, and they will conduct it in a peaceful manner to the end. They cannot be charged with even a technical violation of the law. Yet the governor of this state and the sheriff of this county allow this mining company to import toughs and thugs from the New York Bowery into a peaceful community to terrorize, not alone the striking miners, but hundreds of other law-abiding citizens who reside in the district.

Those gunmen are continually shooting with rifles and revolvers on the company's property and on the public highway. They openly tell the purpose is to intimidate the strikers. They handle guns so recklessly that they have seriously wounded some of their own men.

The sheriff has some forty deputies on the ground and they don't seem to have even tried to stop or prevent those thugs from using arms. The sheriff says they have the right to go armed to the teeth.

That is the law and order preached and practiced in the state of New Jersey. That is the new teaching of law and order that the strikers are witnessing, and full well the striking miners understand that if they attempted to walk the public highways with guns in their hands or even walked around their homes with guns in their hands the state militia would be sent here to disarm them and throw them into prisons and bull-pens for doing the very things they allow and excuse a mining company to do. The miners at Wharton are having the same practical demonstration that there is one law for the capitalist and another for the worker that the miners of the Cripple Creek district had in 1903 and 1904.

In the face of all this intimidation and abuse the strikers are standing like veterans in the movement. The intimidation and abuse is only making them more determined to fight a winning battle. They have the sympathy of the general public in the district. Every resident knows the miners are fighting for the right. They know the cause is a just one and that any man with good red blood in his veins would protest and rebel against the working conditions the Thomas Mining Company attempted to force on its employés.

Just how long the strike will continue is hard to tell at present time. We are preparing for a long fight. Every union in the district is assisting us and are offering what financial aid they can afford.

The strikers are confident of victory, and when the fight is won they are determined to carry on a campaign of education and organization in this district until every miner working in the district is a member of Wharton Miners' Union. Very fraternally yours, EDW. CROUGH.

[Since the above was written the strike has been won.—Ed.]

ORGANIZATION IN ILLINOIS.

By Emma F. Langdon.

Probably something of the progress of organization work in Illinois may be interesting to the membership.

The Western Federation has three local unions of smeltermen in this state, Collinsville, Alton and Sandoval. Prospects look good for more in the very near future.

Last June I was instructed to make a trip to Collinsville to investigate the situation there and if possible organize the men employed in and around the lead smelter near there. I had been in the Flat River district about one year. The smelter at Collinsville treats part of the ore mined in that district. The unions of the Flat River district (southeast Missouri) were in a flourishing condition and preparing to make demands for better conditions. Two of the smelters that handled the ore were wholly unorganized—the ones at Alton and Collinsville, both Guggenheim plants. Herculaneum, Mo., also smelts Flat River district ore but I had (assisted by Organizer Lassich) organized that plant in March and they had a fine local.

After receiving instructions from the president to go from Flat River to Collinsville I held several meetings there and July 2nd organized Smeltermen's Union No. 207, composed of lead workers. The first meeting held, the company demonstrated what their attitude would be. One of the management, in company with a "lesser light" or two and a special deputy, sheriff, walked into our meeting uninvited. That was a forerunner of what has continued ever since. We have been spied upon continuously—I always have an unwelcome guard somewhere near everywhere I go. Every meeting was watched—and in less than one month every charter member had been discharged. The local changed their place of meeting a number of times to put the "spotters" to as much trouble as possible. When we met in the city hall, someone watching for the company climbed a tree or on a near-by structure of some kind, so it was possible to see in the hall windows. Not only the company deputies resorted to this, but men that held official positions, "higher-ups," as they are so fond of saying. Managers and their office assistants resorted to the most degrading work of sleuths. Many of the members that were discharged were unable to obtain employment in Collinsville and were compelled to leave and of course the local lost them as members. Those that did remain worked as laborers, three or four went to work in the coal mines.

As soon as the company begun their discrimination we changed our policy of organization work—carried on the work as secretly as possible—initiating anyone we could get to join at home or sending his card by mail in order to protect each as much as possible from the company. The purpose of the company in discharging the charter members, undoubtedly, was to frighten the rest, and it served the purpose well—for it has not been easy to secure new members since the first bunch of charter members were all discharged. It seemed to have the effect of striking terror to their hearts—I never have met a class more servile to their masters. I have already said that the Collinsville lead smelter is a Guggenheim plant—it is surrounded by a high fence and a deputy is omnipresent. An organizer cannot go near and the men cannot go to a meeting without being made a target for the smelter trust. Three hundred men are employed by this company and almost every nationality is represented—Americans, Mexicans, Polish, Hungarians, Italians (very few) and colored men. More of the colored race employed than I ever saw anywhere I have ever been in the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners. Also a great many Mexicans. It has never come to my attention in the past that Mexicans had invaded the smelting industry, but they are in this state in plentiful numbers. I am not confusing the Mexican and Spanish—not at all—this state has both—but the Mexicans are working in some of the lead smelters and the real, original Spanish men seem to all be in the zinc smelters, and wherever I come in contact with them I find it easy to organize them. The Mexican in the lead smelters I cannot say much about, as I have only been able to enroll one as a member thus far.

Shortly after I organized No. 207 I went to Colorado—attended the convention and was returned here in August. I found a few members of the local left although they had been persecuted greatly. We tried to regain what we had lost in members. I located in Alton and planned to divide my time between the two towns. Alton is twenty-six miles from St. Louis and I could reach Collinsville from there by an interurban line in two hours. The smelter near Alton is called Federal, is about one mile out from the city proper, on the street car line between St. Louis and Alton. This is another Guggenheim lead smelter—employs three hundred men and the same conditions prevail as in Collinsville. The majority employed at Federal are Americans and no deputies are employed, which is about the only difference I found. The company officials express and put into practice the same hatred for a labor organization.

I commenced a campaign of organization there in August along with the work in Collinsville and after holding seven meetings Sept. 15 organized a smeltermen's union, which is No. 210. By Oct. 1 every charter member had been discharged. Some of the men had worked for the company seven years. (It is hardly believable that a lead worked lived to work that long in the Federal smelter, but they did not work steady, which is probably the solution.) Some of the men were told why they were discharged and others were simply laughed at when they demanded an explanation.

Through the advice of the various labor organizations in Alton and the members of the new local, I called on Mr. Rudolph Porter, General Manager of the federal plant, and took up the matter of the wholesale and outrageous discrimination. In a conversation that lasted over an hour, I tried to convince the gentleman that his position was "un-American" and entirely in keeping with the times of Nero and should not prevail today. I used all the arguments within my ability to tell him that this was an organization age—realizing all the time that he did not need telling, as the employers are solidly organized. The employés did not ask for a closed shop—no change in working conditions—just simply that discrimination be discontinued. Mr. Porter said, in substance, that any man employed by the company, whether he had worked ten hours or ten years, that dared to attend a public meeting called by any labor organization or if they joined any union that they would certainly be discharged. I asked him if he believed in that old saying of our political friends about this being a "free country." He said: "Yes, that is just it, this IS A FREE COUNTRY AND EVERY MAN THAT WORKS FOR THIS COMPANY THAT JOINS A LABOR ORGANIZATION IS FREE TO STARVE TO DEATH AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED, HE CANNOT WORK HERE." I told him we were certainly going to organize the Federal smelter—if I could not someone else would—that it might take time. He said he knew we were going to organize the plant, but he was going to do all he could to put it off as long as possible. I also told him he need not bother to keep his "spotters" near the hall, as the new men would not attend the meetings, but remain away, since he had started the discrimination. That the work was going on just the same and that he was working union men, but that he would not be able to find out who they were. He said it would take longer to organize that way. So from that day on we have never permitted anyone that joined to attend the meetings as a matter of protection. We have carried on what we hoped was a campaign of education—distributed literature, sent letters to employés at the smelter often enough to let them know we still had a local. I drafted a resolution setting forth the attitude of the company, telling of the discrimination against the members and denouncing the attitude of the management and pledging support to the Smeltermen, etc., etc., and presented it to the Alton Central Trades and the Building Trades which represents the entire labor movement of Alton and vicinity, and they adopted the resolution unanimously and ordered it given the widest publicity. A committee presented a copy to an Alton local paper and the editor gave the committee a price of $20 for space. That was plainly to prevent the publication of the resolution. I had 1,000 copies printed in a four-page pamphlet style and in company with two members of the Smeltermen's local went out as near the smelter as we could go and distributed them among the smeltermen, nailed them up on trees and posts by the roadside leading to the smelter, sent Mr. Porter one over the seal of the union and the St. Louis papers printed the document. I have never been a very enthusiastic advocate of resolutions, but in this case I had the hope that if the Smeltermen knew they had the backing of the labor movement that it might possibly strengthen their spine to some extent. We secured two new members as a result of that campaign. Every shift had a copy of the resolution given to them, and in addition to the resolution an invitation to join and an explanation how to become members without taking any chance—to send their names by mail and the management could not possibly know—no one but the organizer would know they were members until such time as the majority were members.

I do not place the blame upon the Guggenheims. The men that will submit to such tyranny are wholly to blame, one man sitting in the office, chewing a cigar and laughing at them, and three hundred of them backed by three million more; how helpless Porter and the Guggenheims if we could only arouse the workers to understand their power; but that is the question. It is a great big task to get them to understand that and one day is not long enough.

The men that were enrolled as charter members that were able to ob-

tain employment in or near Alton have continued to pay dues and remain loyal, and we have continued the work of organization to the best of our ability. We get a sufficient number of new members each month to make up for the ones we lose by them going away. Two new ones were secured last week through correspondence. The first charter was stolen from the Building Trades Hall. They have had all kinds of trouble and discouragement, but they still are hoping to build up a large local, and I believe it will be done.

Early in October I received a message that strikebreakers were being recruited in St. Louis to go to Bingham, Utah, and I was instructed to go to St. Louis and investigate and spoil the game of the agents if possible. This took me away from organization work in Illinois for some time. I was in St. Louis part of the time, Kansas City, then went to Joplin, back to K. C., again to St. Louis and to Denver. The picket duty I found it necessary to do was certainly strenuous, but that is another story, and one that I expect to write for the Magazine sometime and furnish photographs of the bunch engaged in securing strikebreakers and the class they secured. We put them out of commission here. I was returned to the work in Illinois in November, and it was practically like beginning all over again. This time I have made St. Louis headquarters, because I have had more territory to reach and this is the most central and convenient point to work from. The smelter towns are around this city like a spider web—Alton, twenty-six miles; Sandoval, sixty-two miles, and Collinsville within an hour's ride.

November 26th I called a mass meeting of smeltermen in Sandoval, Ill. The hall was packed, but principally with organized men—coal miners and others, only eleven smeltermen. The eleven signed the charter application. but no money was collected. December 3d I held another meeting and secured forty names and collected sufficient money to pay for charter and supplies.

The Sandoval smelter is a zinc plant and not a large one; 125 men is the full capacity at this time, but the same company has under consideration a much larger plant and expect to build their own gas plant. The men employed are about equally divided between Spanish and American. The former were the first to become members. I am proud to report that today Sandoval is a thoroughly organized camp; every man working at the smelter is now a member of the Western Federation and the local is entirely out of debt and have February per capita paid. Negotiations have been started to secure an agreement with the company which will carry with it the check-off as in practice in the U. M. W. of A. The membership have expressed themselves as willing to continue work for one year at the same wage and working conditions if the company will recognize the union. We have hoped from the first to obtain an agreement embodying the check-off with the company in Sandoval, and if nothing very unexpected happens we will get it.

In the near future, if I am continued in this field, I intend to invade other smelter districts of the state; have already carried on considerable preliminary work in Danville. When I go to Danville to install a local there, will go on to LaSalle and Peru. All of the towns mentioned have a large smelter The two largest smelters in the state are located near Danville and LaSalle, and if we are able to organize just the two plants it will add one thousand members to the organization. The company operating near Danville have already given evidence of being willing to resist organization. Illinois is worth considering now in the number of smelters in various parts of the state, and I believe from general observation that Illinois will be even a greater smelting section in the future; two new smelters are under construction at this time, one between St. Louis and Collinsville, that will be ready to smelt ore some time this year; will employ three hundred to five hundred men. Only union men have been employed in the construction work. This is called the "Granby" Company, but I have been informed it is the property of the St. Louis Smelting and Refining Co. At Hillsboro, Ill., there are two smelters, zinc and lead. One has been shut down all fall, and only begun work in January. In South St. Louis there is a zinc plant that employs about two hundred men. This is located just off Broadway—7000 or Carondelet. The men employed are nearly all Spanish, with a few Polish. I spent Sunday, February 9th, among these men, and they talked favorably toward organization. They all belong to a Spanish society and have their own club rooms. I was invited to visit the society Sunday, but only a few were present.

In addition to the lead smelter in Collinsville there is a zinc smelter employing about 135 men, Spanish and American. Meetings were held right near the zinc smelter three nights last week for the purpose of reaching men that could not be induced to go uptown to a meeting. Time and again I have had bills distributed for meetings, especially for the zinc workers, but they would not go to the hall. The smelter is about one mile from the city hall (opposite side from the lead smelter) and as it was impossible to get them to town, I arranged to go near the smelter. The only place available was an old summer hall next door to a "refreshment parlor" where many of them congregated evenings. This place was rented and three meetings held. It was right across the road from the smelter office. It was pretty cold weather for dance-pavilion meetings, being down to zero, but the meetings were successful. Forty new members for Collinsville No. 207 were enrolled, majority Spanish. Other meetings are scheduled, both near the smelter and up in the city, so things look good for that local now.

This only touches the situation in Illinois; the state is dotted everywhere with smelters; many of them can be organized; some companies will fight, and fight hard, but the Federation should not leave this state without an organizer at any time, now that we have floated the W. F. M. banner here. In every camp the American men are the most difficult to interest in the organization and the Spanish have been the least trouble as yet. At no time have I had the services of an interpreter—just talk Arkansas English to them.

Illinois has 500,000 unionists affiliated with the State Federation. Of these about 75,000 are coal miners. In this state labor boasts of having more laws upon the statute books for the protection of the wage-workers than any other place in the country.

Illinois proudly claims such martyrs to the cause of freedom as Lincoln and Lovejoy, and yet now the state is partially ruled by a smelter trust. Within a few minutes' ride of the Lincoln monument in Springfield a smelter operates. The employés of the smelter are as helpless as the chattel slaves were a half century ago.

More than half a century ago there lived a man in Alton that raised his voice and used his pen against chattel slavery. As editor of the "Alton Observer" back in the "30s" (1837) Elijah Parish Lovejoy in his editorials bitterly denounced chattel slavery. His printing plant was destroyed—thrown into the river; he was murdered. The people of Alton murdered him in 1837 and since have erected a monument to his memory and the victory of the cause for which he so nobly fought almost alone, in that vicinity at that time. The monument is an imposing one. On the side facing the entrance to this massive pile of marble and granite w eread: "Elijah Parish Lovejoy, editor Alton Observer; Albion, Me., November 8, 1802; Alton, Ill., November 7, 1837; martyr to liberty." Then directly below the above letters the following: "I have swern eternal opposition to slavery, and by the blessings of God I will never turn back." On another side of the monument is another: "If the laws of my country fail to protect me I appeal to God and with Him I cheerfullly rest my cause—I can die at my post but I cannot desert it."

On one side there is a bronze plate fac-simile of a printing press and quotations from some of his speeches championing the cause of free speech and a free press. One that struck me forcibly: "But gentlemen, as long as I am an American citizen and as long as American blood runs in these veins, I shall hold myself at liberty to speak, write, to publish whatever I please on any subject, being amenable to the laws of my country for the same." The base of the monument covers considerable ground and several heavy copper or bronze plates are bolted into the marble and such inscriptions as the following, I copied: "Salvo, Victores! This monument commemorates the valor, devotion and sacrifice of the noble defenders of the press, who, in this city, Nov. 7, 1837, made the first armed resistence to the aggressions of the slave power in America!" At the very back of the large wall supporting the monument is the following: "Historic Alton, Alton that slew him and Alton that defended him, Alton, whose people today with one heart and one hand pluck from oblivion this wreath of immortality and place it above the memory of Lovejoy." Last, but the very best of all the inscriptions:

"Whether on scaffold high or in the battle's van,
The fittest place for man to die is where he dies for man."

The monument was erected in 1896-97 by the citizens of Alton and the state of Illinois. After all these years of education, all the martyrs to the cause of freedom, three million organized workers, libraries, public schools, woman suffrage in ten states, yet in the proud state of Illinois that produced a Lincoln and a Lovejoy a smelting trust, represented by a general manager of Federal smelter, Rudolph Porter, says: "Every man employed in or around this smelter, whether he has been employed ten days or ten years, that unites with his fellow-workers into an organization cannot work—can starve to death."

The smelter is within a half mile of the towering monument. The workers at the Federal stockade are as servile to the "boss" as any chattel slave in whose behalf Lovejoy used his pen.

Verily, verily, how much longer will it take them to wake up under such tyranny from one very ordinary man?

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER (IS).

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the Trade Union Movement of the World—Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers—Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.

Berlin, January 23, 1913.

American Blacksmiths Desire Closer Communication with Sister Unions in Other Countries.—Mr. James W. Kline, the president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, 570 Monon building, 444 Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, writes to the effect that his organization desires to enter into communication with the sister unions of other countries and exchange trade papers with them

The director of the New York Public Library, one of the largest public libraries in the world, of 476 Fifth avenue, New York city, writes that this library devotes itself particularly to the collection of publications which deal with the workers and the labor movement. He invites the workers' organizations to send him their important publications. It might be mentioned that all consignments and dispatches from Germany may be forwarded through the "Amerika-Institut," Universitätsstrasse, Berlin, post free to all places in the United States, when they are sent to the institute in extra packing, addressed and post free to said institute.

International Trade Unions' Support for the Organizations of Servia and Bulgaria.

The appeal of the International Secretariat for the support of the labor movement of Servia and Bulgaria, which has been so terribly deranged by the war, has been well responded to by all countries. This raises hopes that thanks to the international solidarity of the workers, the trades unions of these lands will be upheld, and that their movement, after the definite conclusion of the war will develop faster than ever. From Belgrade, Brother P. Pawlowitsch, the secretary of the Servian Trades Unions, writes in regard to the appeal of the International Secretariat:

"We greet the friendly advances of comrades in foreign countries, who are coming to the help of our trades unions. Upon foreign countries hangs the existence and future development of the trades unions of the Balkans. The question of the trades unions in Servia, as in all other Balkan states, is a matter of life and death. The desolating effects of the war are to be traced everywhere, and a serious economic crisis threatens the future. Only by strong organization can the effects of the devastating war be softened for the workers of the Balkans. And when that cannot be brought about—without outside help scarcely possible—an extensive emigration is soon to be reckoned upon, and this can only injure the position of the workers in other lands.

Berlin Police Regulations—A Noiseless City.

It is incredible what the police of Berlin undertake and what the president of police initiates in the way of regulations for the benefit and advantage of the inhabitants. In order to give an idea of what organizations such as the trade unions or any progressive movement have to contend with, in the way of restrictions placed upon them by the police in Germany, we quote hereunder a few paragraphs from the latest regulations regarding street order.

A little while ago the president of police endeavored to restrict the enamelling of motor-cars (taxis) to a dull red-brown, and dun color. So far that has not succeeded. Now, by the latest police regulations he tries to abolish noise, etc.

The street regulations referred to deal with scavenging and the avoidance of noise in public places. In a few words the orders mean that: All unwarranted pollution of the streets and air is prohibited! all things calculated to create dust and unpleasant noises; and particularly the trailing of clothing or other articles, throwing about of refuse and paper, pouring out of any liquid by which the streets may be rendered dirty and impure are prohibited! No distribution of handbills, therefore.

Continuing in this strain the regulations go on to state that whoever leaves or breaks vessels, such as bottles, jars, etc., in the street shall be responsible for such being immediately gathered up or cleared away. In this respect those who have the surveillance of children and unanswerable persons shall be responsible. Beating, shaking and sweeping mats, dusters and similar articles are also forbidden, as is, too, hanging or laying out unclean clothing, washing, etc., calculated to pollute the streets or air. Succeeding paragraphs deal with the cleanliness of fountains, etc.; where draught animals are watered and fed, or where liquids are easily spilled, dust-making or evil-smelling articles transported, loaded or unloaded.

In winter the regulations particularly call upon the citizens to undertake the task of preserving cleanliness. Paragraph 155 says that the residents or occupants of premises facing the street must see that the pavement is free from snow and ice from 7 a. m. till 8 p. m., and besides, that till 10 p. m., when the pavements are dangerously slippery sand, ashes or something similar must be strewn.

The playing of music in the street, or so that it can be heard in the street is only possible on permission by the authorities. Particular annoyances of this character are dealt with in paragraph 138, which says: "When in closed rooms abutting the streets, in particular apartments, restaurants and public houses, shops, etc., there is music, loud singing or loud noises caused, the doors and windows must be kept closed so that the peace of the street is not disturbed." Exceptions are made by the permission of the police. The beating of beds, carpets, clothes, upholstery and similar things,

al open windows or on balconies facing the street is forbidden. Likewise there is punishment in store for those who create any unwarranted noise in streets, such as loud singing, yodeling, whistling and shouting.

On the other hand, the new regulations take action against inconsiderate drivers and cyclists who use instead of bells various instruments creating a nerve-rending noise. All draught vehicles which have no springs or such that, when increasing speed, make great noise, must proceed only at a walking pace. (paragraph 55). Useless ringing must be avoided in future and bells may only be carried by sledges.

Public advertisements, too, will receive the attention of the police president, and a "notice," the plan of which is already prepared, will be issued at the same time as the regulations come into force; its purpose shall be to protect traffic against hindrance by any kind of advertising medium.

Permission for the outside display of wares, etc., shall only be given where the pavements are at least four meters wide, where disturbance of traffic is not likely, and where the shop lies so far back and in the dark that no other method of viewing the goods is possible.

Provisions must be placed so high that they cannot be rendered dirty by dogs. Permission to display goods does not mean at the same time permission to sell in the streets. Front gardens must not be used for the display of wares except, of course, flowers and such like.

Electric light advertisements claim special attention In future such announcements will be tested by the authorities in relation to color of light and whether it will be intermittent or continuous. Limelight projections and such like advertisements mediums are not to be permitted; the measurements of transparent, roof advertisements, etc., are strictly ordained. Other forms of advertisements also come within the regulations. It is interesting to note that the historic chair and the white apron with which butchers and publicans announce the arrival of "fresh sausage" may be replaced by a small white flag, at most 50 centimeters long and wide, as long as it does not hang more than one meter out from the building line.

Further paragraphs deal with the publication of pamphlets, advertisement sheets, etc., for which drastic rules have been laid down.

Other regulations inform the citizen as to how he should cross the street, how he must behave in the street and avoid being overrun by vehicles. Indeed, it is claimed that there are about as many police regulations and orders in force in Berlin as that city numbers inhabitants. They are not intended, as the minister lately remarked in the House of Representatives, to contain all things that are forbidden. On the contrary, the police authorities hold that everything is forbidden and illegal, as long as it is not mentioned in their regulations and rules as something "not in opposition to the authorities." In Germany, of course, the police authorities are "nominated" by the ministry and their subordinate officers, apart from a few exceptions where some kind of "municipal" police is maintained. German ministers moreover, are not elected by the people or their representatives; they are chosen by the Emperor and rmain in office as long as it pleases His Majesty. If the majority of the German people were to have a say in these matters, or if ridicule or blunders made by the German "authorities" had any effect, then there is no doubt not one of the present rulers of Germany would be able to hold his seat for a single day.

Tripolitan Aftermath.

The Tripolitan war ended in wealth for its organizers. Army suppliers, etc., and shareholders of the Bank of Rome made thousands, but the working people are suffering on account of the increasing unemployment. Unemployment increased at such a rate in Italy in the last few weeks that the trade unions sent a memorandum tc the minister of public works to the effect that he should take measures against the evil. This has had no success.

A little while ago the trade unions published the result of an official inquiry into unemployment which went to show that in the Italian Midlands thousands of capable workmen are not able to find employment for more than 200 days in the year. At the present moment not even this average is reached. Since the publication of the findings of the official inquiry unemployment has spread rapidly in many places in upper Italy. For example, in the province of lower Romagna workers, particularly day workers, find themselves in autumn and winter months at a stretch out of employment, while in the province of Ravenna the average number of working days per year is only 100 to 130. In these places there are reckoned to be 16 000 unemployed amongst agricultural workers and 4,000 amongst handcraftsmen, such as carpenters, smiths, bricklayers and masons. In the province of Bologna the state of affairs is still worse, for inquiries in forty-two different districts revealed the fact that there were out of 20,237 workers, 7,031 unemployed during the first nine months of the year, while out of 18,982 women workers, 7,978 were in the same plight. Sad to say, there is no prospect of improvement

In the province of Mantua there are 10,000 day laborers without work. The cause of this condition of things is given as the alteration in the system of tenure and the introduction of new machinery into the factories But the real cause is the crippling of the textile and building industries by the war.

In industrial towns of upper Italy, such as Milan, Turin, etc., business has become stagnant. In Milan alone at the present moment there are 40,000 unemployed, and in the surrounding country districts are to be found another 20,000 in the same pitiable state.

The action of the trades unions has awakened the government to the seriousness of affairs. The trades unions advise the commencement of many public works which have been overlooked, and it is hoped the government will take up the idea in order to provide the unfortunate unemployed with work and bread.

New Workshops and Factory Laws in Germany.

Workers in zinc works and zinc smelters labor under conditions which are particularly injurious to health. Attempts are made to improve the working conditions, but in most cases they are weak-kneed efforts, and serve very little to mitigate the dangers of the evil atmosphere prevading in such works.

The German Federal Council (Bundesrat) have just made such an attempt. Based on paragraph 20 of the Industrial Regulations they have passed new rules (December 13, 1912) which shall in effect lessen the dangers of workshops. They have dealt chiefly with fitting and technical processes from an hygienic point of view; provided for the prevention and removal of dust, better ventilation and provision of pure drinking water. Further, it is ordered that the gases escaping from distilling tubes, also steam, etc., must be conducted out into the open air. Riddled ashes are not to be drawn through factories, but must be disposed of by way of a subterranean channel.

The employment of young persons and females in all smelting works and the removal of ashes and carrying of material to the furnaces is forbidden. But youths between 16 and 18 years of age may undertake such work when a doctor has certified to the effect that the development of the person will not be injured thereby.

There are various other matters dealt with, such as the position of the washing, bath and dressing rooms, which must not adjoin the dining room; and, also, a doctor must be engaged to watch over the health of the workers. It is permitted to take food in the work rooms, but a worker shall not enter the dining room before having washed hands and face.

The new regulations came into force on January 1st. More satisfaction would have been afforded had a particular exception not threatened to nullify the best in the provisions. The authorities may still give permission for the employment of females in places where they have been previously engaged till the 1st of January, 1920. A good part of the regulations will mean nothing more than mere printed paper for many works. The politician disturbs himself very little in the matter of the protection of the factory workers' health, capital demands that he be without consideration in dealing with the proletariat.

Unemployment in Building Workers' Unions of Germany.

An inquiry has revealed that the German building unions on the 26th of October last had 333,024 members. Of the 300,892 members who come within the scope of the inquiry, 271,211, equal to 90.1 per cent, were employed, and 29,678, equal to 9.9 per cent, unemployed The causes of unemployment were, in the case of 19,868 men, defective works, 2,700 men, weather conditions, 7,110 men, illness; equivalent to 6.6 per cent for the first reason, 0.9 for the second and 2.1 for the third. Of the particular trades the plasterers were worse affected, in September, and the isolators the least. Of the former, 11.1 per cent and from the latter 7.5 per cent were workless The masons had 9.1 per cent out of work and the navvies, etc., 10.5.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Argentina.—At the beginning of December Congresses of the two Federations of Trades Unions were held in Buenos Aires. These unions, although both under anarchical and syndicalist influences had up to then strongly fought each other. Since the brilliant year of 1908 the membership, especially under the regime of the anti-labor laws, has fallen off. This brought about a common meeting arranged in order to consider the amalgamation of the two unions. As no decision to this effect was arrived at, another common congress will be summoned.

Australia.—Tasmania is the first state of the commonwealth to extend the principle of providing free medical treatment for school children. Replying to questions asked in the N. S. W. Assembly, Premier McGowen said that the state employed about 200 emigration agents in Great Britain, paying no fixed salary, but allowing them 20s. for each adult agricultural laborer and domestic servant secured, 10s.; for each wife of an emigrant and each child of 12 and upwards, and 5s. for each child between 3 and 12 years of age. The Australian trade unions are sending out warnings to intending emigrants as there is acute unemployment in almost every trade in the commonwealth. . . . Fifty-seven slaughterers' assistants in Sydney have been fined to the extent of from 60s to 200s. for going on strike in opposition to the decision of the Wages' Board. . . . The syndicalists of Australia appear to be taking up the attitude of the Englishman Osborne. They are boasting of their success in evading, through a court judgment, the compulsory payment of levies in support of the Labor party imposed by the Miners' Organization of N. S. W. This action nullifies the compulsory nature of the levy.

Austria.—Many collective agreements terminate in the building trades this year. Negotiations between the organizations of the employers and employés have been without issue, as the employers stipulated in the beginning that all question of the reduction of hours must be omitted. . . . The Union of Domestic Servants are now publishing a monthly paper with a supplement "For the Youth." (Address Vereinsblatt, Weggasse 25, Vienna VI.). . . . The government is going to lay before Parliament a bill for the compulsory establishment of municipal agencies for apartments in communities of a certain size. A landlord will be compelled to announce that he has empty rooms and to announce again when they are occupied, while the municipality will have to give information to seekers of apartments and issue regularly a list of free rooms. . . . A petition with more than 10,000 signatures has been sent to Parliament by the Bakers' Union, in which it is desired that the government improve its own bill for the protection of workers in this trade, which is now before the House. . . . The new association law passed by the Imperial Parliament, but which has to pass the upper house, gives women the right to join political associations for the first time.

Belgium.—Since the end of December over 2,000 textile workers have been on strike in Roulers on account of a lockout. They demand 10 per cent increase of wages, while the employers are only willing to give 7 per cent, in some branches. . . . The Belgian Trades Unions Commission has decided to recommend the discontinuance of the common strike fund and that the contribution shall not be levied any more until the next Trades Unions' Congress. The ground of the recommendation is the formation of numerous national and centralized unions. . . . The glassworkers in Jemappes have held a protest meeting against the methods employed to make them teetotalers. At the entrance to the factories they are met by gendarmes, who see that no alcoholic drinks are smuggled into the works. Inside the factories, however, the owners can sell all kinds of alcoholic liquors in the canteens. . . . The preparations for political general strike in order to obtain universal suffrage have been carried on everywhere. The provincial trades councils have recommended all affiliated organizations to elect special commissions for the encouragement of thrift. These commissions should issue savings stamps on every opportunity, visit the workers in their homes and make clear the value of the movement to the women in particular, and report to their center monthly. . . . The question of a general strike is to be dealt with at every gathering and assembly, and the importance of avoiding alcohol and gambling emphasized. Overtime should be avoided in all cases when the increased production brought about in this way may injure the prospective strike. . . . Following in the footsteps of the Brussels' Educational Committee, which founded a Trades Unions' school last year, the co-operative center in Luttich equipped a special school for the co-operative movement which was opened on January 19th. This is a new and pleasant sign of the recognition and growing importance of the educational efforts made in the Belgian labor movement.

Canada.—The management of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congresses have informed the English Labor party that the organized workers of Canada are solid against the "warship present" which the Canadian government intend to make for political purposes. The Canadians fear a strengthening of the "jingo" agitation and the mad craze for increased armaments as a result of the gift. The workers of Canada have also repeatedly declared at the congresses their intention of working for the world's peace . . . In the effort to break down the strike of the miners at Cumberland, British Columbia, the government has given the mine owners permission to procure 700 Asiatic blacklegs. The Labor party hopes that this measure will bring the party many victories at the next election.

Denmark.—The importation of Polish and Galician workers for Danish agricultural labor was continued in 1912. In that year, according to official reports, 12,000 Polish agricultural laborers entered the country during the summer, including 9,600 women and children. On the Danish islands every twelfth worker on the land was a Pole, the number of Polish workers being 1,600 higher than in the previous year. Practically all the imported workers were engaged on the land. Only 716 were otherwise employed in work such as brickmaking, railroad laying and similar work. A curious thing is that these imported workers are not only engaged by the big land-owners, but mainly by the small farmers. In Jutland only 1,300 Poles were employed, while the small farmers on the islands engaged 10,600. These Polish workers were chiefly engaged in beet cultivation. The nationalities of the various workers were as follows: Galicians, 9,745; German Poles, 72; Russian Poles, 2,017, and about 300 belonging to other nations. A law has been in existence for some years dealing with the position and rights of imported workers and which endeavors to do away with the worst effects of exploitation.

France.—The sculptors of Bordeaux have been on strike since November in order to obtain the free Saturday afternoon. . . . An inquiry by Dr. Romlinger reveals the manner in which France is carrying civilization to Mo-

rocco, where men and women are becoming more and more accustomed to alcoholic liquors. Such drink is doubly dangerous in the climate of Morocco. In Casablanca, for example, the number of houses selling spirits rose within four years from four to 161. From 1909 to 1910 the import of alcoholic liquor doubled . . . According to official statistics re mines and quarries etc., there were in 1911 a total of 38,551 such undertakings, with 374,548 employés, of whom 43,134 work under the protection of the special laws of 1892. . . . For the support of members in Albine, who have been locked out since October 1, 1912, the Leather Workers' Unions are now levying 2d. per member per month on its comrades. . . . Since the nineteen committee members entered prison on account of the anti-miliatry agitation of the Paris Building Workers' Union, one prison alone houses not less than thirty-four trade unionists who have been sentenced for political offences. And over the door of the prison, as over all French prisons stands the proud words: "Liberty, Equality and Fraternity."

Germany.—All over the country hundreds of overcrowded public meetings have taken place in protest against the increased price of meat, and the chief cause of the increase, the tariff on imports. The immediate opening of frontiers to foreign frozen meat was in particular demanded. . . . In the middle of January the section of the longshoresmen, raftsmen and dredgers, who are organized in the Transport Workers' Union, held a branch conference in Berlin, at which 10,542 members were represented, as against 8,762 in the previous year. Over 9,300 of these are at the present moment engaged in a movement for the improvement of wages and the conditions of labor. . . . A hard fight for the improvement of the conditions under which they work is being waged by the bakers, whose employers have organized themselves against the movement. In Magdeburg the Guild of Master Bakers have decided to impose a fine on any member who comes to a tariff agreement with his employés. . . . The hotel and restaurant workers have held meetings in all towns throughout the country, at which a weekly rest day has been demanded. Up to the present these workers are protected by an old decree by which the so-called skilled personnel may claim a twenty-four hours rest day every fourteen days and six hours' rest every week. The daily work time may not exceed sixteen hours. Increase on this daily shift is not permitted on more than sixty days in the year. The unskilled workers have up to the present enjoyed absolutely no protective law. . . . Inquiries have been instituted by the Building Trades Corporation in order to ascertain the frequency of accidents in the trades. The result revealed the following facts: In the various branches accidents occurred per 1,000 workers—masons, 12.38; carpenters, 16.88; scaffolders, 43.49; painters ,5.22; glaziers, 2.74; stucco workers, 5.42; slaters, 34.90; plasterers, 5.65; well sinkers, 12.42; stove setters, 2.29; stone cutters, 8.73; stone breakers, 36.44. This inquiry covers one year. . . . According to the census of 1907, there were in Germany 196,963 foreigners permanently engaged in agricultural work, 59,819 in building, 65,520 in colleries, 29,211 in the stone and pottery trades, 15,338 in the textile industries, 12,194 in the metal work trades, 9,458 in the clothing trades. Meanwhile the numbers of foreign workers in Germany have risen rapidly. The "German Workers' Center," a private body, composed of the chambers of agriculture, etc., which obtains season laborers, and also industrial workers from abroad, where special agents are kept, prides itself on its activity for the protection of and interworking with the government. The foreign workers are compelled to obtain an annual registration card from this workers' center of the employers for which they are charged a high fee. Whoever has not such a card or has not his last employers' signature on his card to certify that the holder left his employment in a satisfactory manner, is expelled from the country. During the past year this center brought a round 600,000 foreign workers to Germany and sent them to work for the most pitiable wages and under the saddest conditions. . . . The Munich Labor Temple has just been opened. The work of erection was commenced last March on a plot of ground in one of the main streets, which was purchased for 180,000 marks (about 9,000 pounds). The building itself was ready in November, the cost amounting to 600,000 marks (about 30,000 pounds). This will be the central home of 70,000 Munich trade unionists. It contains besides restaurant rooms, a large assembly hall and the offices of the trades unions, the Social Democratic Union and the workers' own ambulance corps. There is also to be found the central library of the trades unions.

Great Britain.—An International Transport Workers' Congress will take place in London in June of this year. Previous to this it is intended to hold an International Railway Servants' Conference. . . . The strike of the 5,000 miners in Wales has terminated, since all non-union men have joined the respective unions. . . . The Union of Boilermakers have, by a referendum vote, decided to withdraw from the Labor party. . . . Five thousand dyers in Yorkshire have obtained an increase of wages from 1s. to 2s. per week and Saturday afternoon free from 1 o'clock, without having to resort to a strike. Those who are employed by members of the Employers' Association are still fighting, particularly against the introduction of piecework. . . . The strike of the London taxi drivers covers 12,000 workers. All attempts at mutual agreement have up to the present fallen through. The union is now considering a scheme to organize the taxi-motor traffic on a co-operative plan, and, after taking the advice of experts to replace petrol by some other driving power which will only necessitate the slightest alteration of the motors. The largest of the firms affected by the strike have offered to sell the motor cars to the men on the installment system. . . . Shortly after the government had declared its intention of placing its printing orders only with such firms where the eight-hour day was observed, the London County Council similarly decided to have their work done where the maximum weekly work time is fifty hours. . . . Within the first fortnight of the state unemployment insurance for building workers, shipbuilders, wheelwrights, etc., coming in force, 85,000 eligible out-of-works applied for relief. Altogether 2,250,000 workers are insured by the state against unemployment. . . . The shoemakers are negotiating with the employers regarding a tariff for the whole country. They demand a forty-eight-hour week, minimum wage of 35s. weekly for adult males, a general minimum wage for females, etc. . . . On account of the rejection of their demands, the bakers of London and district have decided to strike. They have left it to the organization to decide when the strike shall commence.

Holland.—Since January 5th the typographical trades in Amsterdam have been on strike. Altogether 1,000 assistants are affected. The employers threaten a general lockout, but have failed to move the strikers. The employers are now endeavoring to obtain foreign blacklegs or to place larger orders abroad, particularly in Belgium and Germany. It is hoped this plan will miscarry.

Hungary.—The National Congress of the Woodworkers took place on the 26th of December in Budapest. There were 13,875 members represented, as against 11,037 in 1910. Included in these figures were 11,147 joiners, 175 turners, 639 coopers, 745 upholsterers, 199 brushmakers, 396 wheelwrights, 52 basketmakers, etc. The union's capital has risen from 6,800 to 106,000 kronon. Unemployment and strike benefit is paid by the union. A proposal to introduce sick benefit was rejected. . . . Since the great strike of the Budapest waiters in 1910 the hotel and restaurant proprietors have initiated an employment agency and withdrawn patronage from the "yellow" Geneva union, though the union should have their trust as a supplier of strike-breakers. Without an agency this union cannot gain members, so it will compete with the employers in the future and Budapest will again have twenty-six professional employment agencies and twenty-four so-called "waiters' agents." An order of the Prime Minister announces that everybody except police officials, who in time prevent emigrants who have not done their military service leaving the country, will receive a reward of 8 kronen per head.

Japan.—The government has in view the preparation of a bill, which, if passed, will compel employers to divide amongst workers who have not been engaged in any stoppage of work during the year, a certain percentage of the net gains, at the end of the year.

Mexico.—What is perhaps the greatest strike in the history of Mexico is now taking place. Thousands of men employed in the shops of the National railways are demanding increased pay and an eight-hour day. The government attitude is not conciliatory.

Norway.—In Trondjem a syndicalist opposition club has been formed within the trades unions. At the head of the syndicalist movement in Norway stands the editor of the party organ in Trondhjem, Traumål, who is consciously working towards the disruption of the trades unions movement. The aim of the syndicalist propaganda in Norway is a reform of the trades unions' tactics in regard to direct action, sabotage and against the collective agreement.

Roumania.—The gut cleaners in the larger slaughter houses have been locked out for four weeks. The employers are endeavoring to get the work done abroad, especially looking for assistance to Germany and Holland. It is possible that the watchfulness of the organizations of these countries will dash this expectation to the ground.

Russia.—The celebrated doctors' society "Pirogof," has issued an urgent appeal for support for ten provinces where the people are starving for want of necessary provisions. According to the estimates of the authorities more than two million hectares of land have been left uncultivated owing to this and it is anticipated there will be still worse consequences.

South Africa.—At the first conference of the South African Labor party at Cape Town last week, one of the most important questions discussed was that of colored labor. The conference proposes to admit colored men to trade unions, provided guarantees are forthcoming that white standards will be upheld. While determined to maintain white ideals and will place no obstacles in the way of natives attaining to such, the party will observe a passive policy in regard to the latter. Heavy penalties for cohabitation of whites with blacks are insisted upon. There are 15,000 members in the South African trades unions.

Spain.—The painters of Madrid are among the few favored trades enjoying the eight-hour day. Founded in 1899, the organization since 1902 has had this working time. The first raising of wages from 3.50 to 3.85 pesetas per day was obtained in 1905 without strike. A further increase of 25 centimes was obtained in 1911 after a strike of four weeks. Shortly after, however, 800 of the 1,000 members of the organization were locked out. The workers were defeated, but the organization has recovered since then. Today the painters receive 6 pesetas and the helpers 3.50 per day of eight hours.

Sweden.—The management of the Union of Masons and Wood Workers has published a proposal to be laid before the next conference for the innovation of unemployment benefits. For the masons this makes a much higher contribution necessary. The woodworkers have discovered through inquiries that this innovation, through their connection with the building workers, would create great difficulties for them. It has, therefore, been proposed that the building workers should cut themselves off from the Industrial Union of Woodworkers and that the benefit be regulated by a collective agreement.

Switzerland.—The employers and the Liberal party are working with feverish zeal to found "yellow," or blackleg, unions all over the land. . . . The Federal Parliament has decided to create an office for social insurance for which the way has been prepared by state accident and invalidity insurance. . . . The government proposes a bill for a postoffice savings bank with franc deposits. Lower deposits can be made by means of sticking postage stamps on forms.

POETICAL

YOUR BANKER.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Who is it greets you in old clothes,
The "hand-me-downs" from goodness knows?
Your banker.
Who is it helps you get a loan
When in your dreams the town you'll own?
Your banker.
Who is it keeps your books for you,
Knowing well we've not a sou?
Your banker.
Who is it helps you in a pinch,
When other fellows have the cinch?
Your banker.
Who is it helps the payroll go
When "city dads" with coin are slow?
Your banker.
Who was it broke the Fairplay bank
And left me by a water tank?
Why, man alive, I have to thank—
My banker.

JESUS CHRIST.

Then they seized you and they crowned you with a burning crown of thorns:
Now, the masters bow before you and a servile priesthood fawns;
In a far and distant heaven, in a dim and mystic shrine,
They have buried all the treasure of the truth that was divine.

On the cross they built for labor, lo! they hanged you in the night,
And the jeering priesthood cheered it as a deed for good and right;
But the workers gathered 'round you and the revolution spread,
And the priesthood and the masters for a moment were afraid.

Down the highroad of the ages marched your resurrected soul,
And the pagan powers trembled as their strong hands lost control;
But the priesthood and the masters they were ever full of guile,
And they re-enchained the workers with a bauble and a smile.

Yea! they built you divers temples and they took you from the sod
And set you up in heaven as an Emperor and God;
And they read a mystic meaning in your pure and simple creed,
To the foolish workers dying on the battlefield of greed.

—Harrisburg Torch.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY.....450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER.....Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenhelm	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride.....	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superlor M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superlor
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell .	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	GrassValley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris.....	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Sllverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Thos. Kelly.....	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. A. Lovell.....	F. E. Britt	172	Alton
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates.....	Carl Kreider ..... 102 Crandle St.	....	Collinsville
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandova.
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Orystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee.....	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Ssarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	226	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	O. H. Truc	280	Great Falls
53	Hughesville M.U.	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John T. Taylor ..	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	.....	.....	John McMullan...	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin.....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	L. L. Moore.....	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Bobohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	Wm. Haywood...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt.....	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyers	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	John Strasser....	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Albert Whitaker .	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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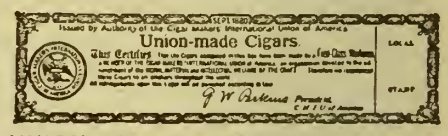

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

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DENVER, COLORADO, FEBRUARY 27, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 505.

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, February 27, 1913.

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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
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THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of America has taken action to raise $200,000 per month in aid of the strikers of West Virginia

THE SALARIES paid by department stores, mills, factories and sweatshops to girls and women may be truthfully called "the wages of sin."

THERE IS NO QUESTION but that American people are prosperous. We are spending 70 per cent. of our revenues for pensions, the Army and Navy.

MORGAN AND ROCKEFELLER are still piling up millions of wealth while millions of people are growing more impoverished. Such conditions are evidence of our great prosperity.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN has been given credit for the liberation of the black slaves. But now another Abraham Lincoln is needed to liberate the *white slaves* from the prisons of shame.

CARDINAL GIBBONS has condemned woman suffrage as "immoral." If it is *immoral* for a woman to cast a *ballot,* will the Cardinal tell us how casting a ballot affects the moral fibre of man?

PRESIDENT TAFT as a statesman received $75,000 per annum and *perquisites.* Taft as a professor of law at Yale will receive $5,000 per year. The management of the Yale University has an accurate comprehension of the mediocre ability of "Injunction Bill."

PROFESSOR WILSON has declared: "I am not going to disturb the business of the country." Men who know the influences that made Wilson President of the United States will not question the above statement.

Wilson will implicitly obey the combination behind the throne, for his masters will regulate his administration.

THE HAND OF CAPITAL is seen in the slaughter that is reddening the pages of Mexico's history with human blood. *Profit* is the *incentive* that has prompted pirates in the financial realm to precipitate the bloody conflict. As usual, the slaves are doing the fighting The few who have bred the revolution are safe and secure, and are waiting in anticipation of drawing handsome dividends from the feast of blood.

WAR—WHAT FOR? written by George R. Kirkpatrick, has crossed the 50,000 mark. War—What For? was published less than three years ago, and yet this book has commanded the attention of the most advanced thinkers of this country.

Kirkpatrick's portrayal of war is merciless, and the man who reads War—What For? will refuse to be swept off his feet by appeals to his patriotism.

AT PITTSVILLE, PENNSYLVANIA, a child eight years old was killed by a preventable accident, and the parents of the child sued, securing a verdict for $3,000. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of the state and the verdict of $3,000 was set aside.

The Supreme Court declared by its decision that the loss of the child was only worth the cost of doctor's and undertaker's bills—which amounted to $150.

In the days of chattel slavery, a child with a black skin sold on the auction block would bring more than $150, but a white child in these days, when we boast of freedom, is only worth a physician's fee and funeral expenses when murdered through the culpable negligence of an element in society whose wealth gives them a standing in court.

IT HAS BECOME APPARENT that the mine guards, who formerly acted in the capacity of hired thugs for the coal barons of West Virginia, have been succeeded by members of the state militia. In other words, when public sentiment demanded that the mine operators should no longer keep in their employ professional assassins for hire, members of the state militia took their places and duplicated the outrages perpetrated by the dethroned thugs.

So infamous has become the conduct of the ex-members of the militia toward the striking miners that the State Federation of Labor of West Virginia has been seriously contemplating the declaration of a state-wide strike that would call out every member of organized labor.

More than 100 arrests have been made by the military, and those arrested were to be tried before a military tribunal, but the attorneys of the United Mine Workers appeared before the Supreme Court of

Appeals, and asked for a writ of habeas corpus, which was granted, and this action has put military officials at sea, not knowing what course to pursue to serve the interests of the coal operators.

The strikers of West Virginia have enjoyed no rights, save those rights which they have defended at the risk of their lives.

LAST WEEK a report was flashed from Egypt that J. P. Morgan, who is traveling for his health, was stricken with acute indigestion. And immediately there were convulsions in the stock market. The money maniacs of Wall Street became alarmed and many of them became almost panic stricken over the news that America's giant banker was afflicted with an ailment that might result fatally.

It is certainly a glorious system under which we live, when the illness of one man so affects our stock market that thousands of parasitic exploiters show symptoms of insanity through fear of financial ruin.

The stock market seems to fluctuate with the health or illness of a Morgan, and should he die, it is probable that stock would so depreciate that thousands of gamblers on Wall Street who are recognized as the cream of society, would be swept to ruin.

Morgan's death would not destroy a single atom of legitimate wealth, but Morgan's death would, in all probability, destroy that fictitious wealth that is based on *water*.

The people of America who uphold a system that can be *Bulled* and *Beared* through the health or illness of some magnate in the financial world, can lay no claim to an intelligence of a high order.

THE LABOR AS WELL AS THE SOCIALIST PRESS frequently contain vigorous denunciations of the conduct of the upper strata of society, and yet, this denunciation is not warranted when the conduct of the wealthy receives calm consideration.

It may be that countless thousands of people when looking upon the palace and the hovel, upon the master and the slave, will feel a revulsion against such contrasts in society, but the great mass of the people support the hellish system that builds a palace for the exploiter and a hovel for the exploited.

Our words bristle with indignation when we read in the columns of the daily press a description of a monkey banquet tendered by a fashionable damsel who has "money to burn," but at every election the great majority of people who howl against feasts for monkeys and diamonds for dogs march to the polls and cast their ballots for the continued reign of an industrial system that enslaves the worker and enthrones the economic tyrant.

We denounce the white slave traffic and condemn prostitution; but we vote for capitalism that breeds both.

We denounce war with all its horrors, and yet, with our votes, we uphold a system that requires gatling guns and cannon to maintain it.

We denounce injunctions, militarism and corruption in official life and yet the ballots of the vast majority of the people are recorded in favor of a system that demands mandates from courts, armed force and the debauchery of so-called "servants of the people."

As long as men support a *cause* from which spring *effects* that arouse indignation, there is but little consistency in the condemnation of such *effects*.

AN EXCHANGE, under the heading, "Life Stories by Girl Strikers," had the following:

"Some distressing stories were told to Colonel Roosevelt by the young women strikers of the kimono and wrapper industry of New York City when he went among them the other day by invitation to make some observations for himself.

"A typical story was that of a young Italian girl, who said she had worked from 8 o'clock in the morning to 9 at night and was able thus to make thirty-six garments a day at four cents each. But out of this she had to pay $32 for the sewing machine on which she did the work, a certain amount being taken each week out of her wages. Her father had been ill for a year and all her earnings went to the support of the family.

"From the lips of all he got practically the same story—extreme privations, long working hours and small wages.

"A Jewish girl of fifteen years, said she was unable to earn more than $3.50 a week because she could not, like other girls, work on Saturday. 'If they would only let us sing while we work!' she concluded, with a sigh, and the Colonel muttered: 'The brutes! to prevent them from singing—if they can be cheerful under such conditions.'

"This is free America, but there are within its borders too many industrial conditions that smack of slavery."

The lanuage expressed by Roosevelt must certainly improve the conditions under which the Garment Workers of New York have been slowly but surely starving to death.

"The brutes!" belched by Roosevelt, will strike terror into the hearts of those unfeeling monsters who even objected to a hungry slave easing her misery by a song.

"The brutes!" expressed by Roosevelt will be about as far as the "Rough Rider" will go in aiding the songless slaves, who must be voiceless while slaving in the prisons of profit.

WE READ in a lengthy dispatch from New York that Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, one of the society swells of the metropolis, rode down to some of the Garment Workers' headquarters in her automobile a few days ago and delivered speeches of sympathy to the strikers.

"I am not a Socialist or a suffragist," said Mrs. Fish, "but I sympathize with the cause you are on strike for. There must be something wrong when the conditions under which this strike was forced on you exist."

Having discovered that there is really something wrong with the working conditions, and having made it plain that she is no radical person, Mrs. Fish conceded that "the minimum wage scale for girls should not be less than $7 a week."

As the most reliable investigators of social problems in New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other places have repeatedly announced that it costs at least $9 a week for working girls to support themselves decently, the dilettante Mrs. Fish surely will not be charged with being a Socialist or suffragist agitator by endorsing a wage scale $2 below the bread line.

The very estimable lady went on to say that the rich people and the workers were unnecessarily far apart and that there seemed in some cases an unjustifiable feeling of bitterness among the workers against the rich. There is no reason, she said, why the rich and the workers should not know each other better or why people who were more fortunately circumstanced than the girls who had to strike cannot get together with them so that the strikers may be helped in their home lives

Quite a pretty sentiment, to be sure! It's astonishing that Mrs Fish and her society swells haven't thought of it before, and that, instead of leading idle, useless lives in planning fashionable functions to dissipate a small part of the profits that they plundered from the workers, thus producing that "unjustifiable feeling of bitterness," these wealthy dames could not spend their time better in studying out ways and means to help the toilers improve their home lives, not by dispensing charity and gratuitous lectures, but by advocating a system of social justice wherein the men and women who produce wealth should own what they produce.

However, as it is antagonistic to the class interests of Mrs. Fish and her crowd to engage in any practical undertaking that in the slightest degree interferes with the golden stream that pours into their laps, there is no need for the laboring people to anticipate any startling innovations from that source.

The workers must continue to organize and fight to improve their own conditions and the bitterness of the struggle is not likely to be greatly assuaged by the occasional tossing of a bone by some grand lady who receives thousands of dollars' worth of nation-wide advertising by cleverly propelling herself into the limelight in her limousine, to be beholden by a gaping public, thanks to the enterprise of snobbish news purveyors, who peddle her childish prattle, no matter how silly it sounds.—Cleveland Citizen.

A "Religion" That Socialism Opposes

WHENEVER THE GERMAN KAISER denounces what he calls "irreligion," and he has been doing it frequently of late, it is always with the menace of his unfaithful subjects, the Socialists, in mind. And he is indubitably correct. If the ideas the Kaiser presents really constitute religion, then the Socialists are not only "irreligious," but opposed to "religion," tooth and nail.

The other day at the Berlin University this potentate preached a sermon on religion, and connected it, as he always does, with war, slaughter, and the destruction of human life.

Religion, according to his idea, is a special characteristic that Germans must possess in order to kill other people and prevent other people from killing them. He informed his audience that the Prussians got licked in 1806 because they lost their faith in God, and God allowed them to be licked as a judgment upon them for their lack of faith. He didn't say that the French, who licked them, did so because they had faith in God. Religion, in the Imperial conception of the term, is an article strictly limited to national consumption.

He urged his hearers to study the history of that period and note how, when the Prussians regained their old faith, they turned the tables on the French and slew them in thousands in a "glorious war of liberation." It didn't take long to regain the necessary faith; only five or six years, and that was all that was needed to put Napoleon down and out. The Kaiser omitted to mention such trifles as the alliance with Austria and Russia, the financial aid of Britain and the overwhelming weight of the "big battalions" in the bloody "Battle of the Nations" at Leipsic.

This man evidently cannot conceive of religion without calling to mind the wholesale murder of his fellow beings. His religious metaphors always include blazing shells, stabbing bayonets and reeking sabers; waste, havoc, destruction and devastation spread abroad on the earth. The purpose of trust in God is that the powder may be kept dry. "They that take the sword shall perish by the sword," says the Word of God, but the Kaiser amends the text by adding, "Not if they have religion." He has no conception of religion or no use for it, except as a necessary stimulant to incite murder upon earth. And no

doubt the recent manifesto of the International Socialists, issued at Basel, Switzerland, calling a halt upon European war, seems to him the acme of atheism, impiety and irreligion.

Just how far the consensus of the religious opinion of the world may consider the Kaiser a religious person and the ideas he promulgates as religion, we know not. At any rate, he has never been repudiated by it or lost his religious standing in any way. His hearers at the Berlin University applauded him to the echo.

But we Socialists are free to say, and we care not who objects, that if "religion" involves these things that the Kaiser speaks of, if the maintenance and perpetuation of them is its principal object, then we shall do what in us lies to sweep "religion" from the face of the earth, in the sincere belief that the world will be all the better off and the happier for its disappearance.—New York Call.

Falling Birth Rate!

OUR BIRTH RATE IS FALLING! Our birth rate is falling! So the cry comes from all the great industrial nations. His Majesty the Baby is not playing the game. He is not keeping his end up. Corn and oil and wine we have a-plenty and to spare—for those that own it—but not enough babies. So the heaven-born statesmen of the nation are giving their minds to the question of how to stop the declining birth rate.

The Bishop of London—a smooth-faced divine with an income of $75,000 a year and no wife—urges the poor around his palace of Lambeth, and the folk of Great Britain generally, to get busy about the matter of the falling birth rate, whilst Lloyd George gives the mothers of that happy land $7.50 apiece for their babies.

The rulers of France have been grappling with the difficulty for a long time and have now well-nigh exhausted all their fruitless experiments.

Napoleon himself is reported to have said it was not men we wanted so much as mothers, which implied babies. Grown babies would make him such good long stops for the grape shot of the accursed Muscovite, for 1812 sat heavy upon his soul, even as '71 has become the nightmare of his successors.

Mr. Roosevelt, too, he wants more babies, and after backing his request by logical effort personally, he turns to the American people and wants to know what they mean by having such small families or none at all.

The significant part of it is, that nearly all this admonition is addressed to the working people, for they hadn't used to be that way. Time was when the agricultural laborers of England had more children than they drew shillings per week in wages. So scandalous did it become, that the haughty dame of milord would sometimes wax wroth because Hodge had heirs and nothing to leave, whilst she had much to leave but none to leave it to, and unless Rumor is always a lying jade, many a noble house of Britain has perpetuated its title by timely assistance from extraneous sources. But times have changed, and the workers show a disposition to think more and breed less. Circumstances confront their eyes which will not be denied consideration. Their ears catch the wail about the falling birth-rate and at the same moment their eyes show them two men asking for every job. They themselves are often enough among those who ask and do not find employment. Little wonder they are not able to see eye to eye with those who bewail our declining numbers.

Two things seem to be combining to produce the declining birth rate. One is that as men and women grow more intelligent, it is seen by them that with a smaller family, both the parents and the children stand a better chance of enjoying some of the things to which all human beings are entitled.

Better houses, better food, better clothing, and last but not least, a better education for the children tof it them for their coming struggle in life. It means that the economic possibilities of the family are distributed over an area less in quantity with results higher in quality.

Another reason is, that the struggle for existence is growing keener. Opportunities of securing constant employment at good wages are more rare, and men do not care to father offspring whose natural wants may be denied at any time because the breadwinner is not able to find an employer to hire him. Since the youth of our fathers, the general standard of intelligenec among working men and women has improved. Education has broadened their outlook and has given rise to a natural demand for more of the comforts and good thing of life. It has also developed a disgust for the tribe of squalling brats which passed for a family years ago. Where the standard of living and intelligence is lowest, there the number of chilren per family is highest. The sidewalks and streets of the poor districts of all large cities are littered with the spawn of the poverty which congests the surrounding rookeries and tenement buildings, and the last state of these stunted, wan caricatures of humanity is usually worse than the first.

Intelligent women still number home and children amongest the things to be most desired, but they rebel against being made mere machines for the perpetuation of a class whose progeny is foredoomed to be sweated in mill, mine, and factory, for the profit of a class which despises them. Moreover, men of today, who think over these things, with an eye to the future, are not so willing to undertake the responsibilities of family life. They do not consider that it is any sign of abounding affection to ask the type of woman they would like to marry, to share with them an income which is barely enough to supply one person with the decencies of life, just for the sake of trying the experiment long enough to prove it a failure.

The families of the richer classes are mostly small—or not at all, and the cry for larger families is addressed by them to the workers. The tiny fingers of the workers' children have woven profits for them for these many years, little wonder they should be alarmed. If they feel so keenly on this question let them arrange the matter with their own women—it will serve as an interesting diversion from bull-pups in cradles, and monkey dinners.—B. C. Federationist.

Playing the Same Old Game

THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD has pitched its tent in Denver, Coloorado, and its jawsmiths started *revivals,* in order that "mazuma" might be gathered to furnish a few professional loafers with the means of living without work. These chronic vagrants well remember that the stunts pulled off at San Diego and Spokane netted handsome returns, and the memory of such returns prompted the sweatless hoodlums to select Denver as a pasture that might turn out to be an oasis.

Several weeks ago, the dispensers of torrid ozone planted their soapboxes on Market street, by permission of the city authorities; but Market street was not satisfactory to the modern Ciceros, who believed that a location closer to the State Capitol would yield better financial returns.

Their demands to be permitted to speak where they pleased were denied, and then the slighted and humiliated gladiators who once stormed San Diego and Spokane "took the bit in their teeth" and planted their gatling guns on Glenarm street and commenced to hurl their slime and filth against anybody and everybody who refused to place the label of approval on the tactics and methods of the "Bummery."

The following in the local columns of a Denver journal shows that the "hot air" artists have started a campaign to launch another so-called *free speech* fight, as a means to touch the pockets of those verdant members of the labor movement who, as yet, are blind to the hypocrisy of the aggregation who sing "I'm a Bum."

"Through a surging mob of 500 people, which jammed Glenarm at 16th street from curb to curb, Police Sergeant Russell and a dozen detectives buffeted their way with William Carpenter, 29, said to be an agitator for the Industrial Workers of the World, and landed him in the patrol wagon.

"The arrest of Carpenter followed the receipt of an I. W. W. letter by Chief of Police O'Neill yesterday, in which twenty self-styled members of the organization threatened death to the chief and to Municipal Judge B. F. Stapleton unless ten of their fellow members were released from jail.

"The letter received by Chief O'Neill follows:

"February 8, 1913.

"Chief of Police:

"This will be a warning to you if you do not let our brothers of our organization of the I. W. W. out of jail Sunday by high noon we will finish your damn judge and the two —— —— policemen. Take this as our sworn oath. Hell will judge us all. Good-by.

"Signed by twenty I. W. W.'s of the World."

The above extracts from the article in one of the Denver daily journals shows the extraordinary efforts made by the *Bums* to break into jail, in order that they might be able to place the following appeal for funds in "Solidarity," the official mouthpiece of the belligerent mendicants.

"Report comes to Solidarity from Denver, that an I. W. W. free speech fight is now on in that city. Police Commissioner Creel, who announced some months ago that he would not allow any interference with free speech or the I. W. W., has recently been dismissed by the mayor, and the chief at once got busy trying the "suppressing" act. I. W. W. speakers were in the habit of holding street meetings at noon or early in the afternoon, to catch the workers at the clothing factories and around the employment offices before the latter shipped out on various jobs. These meetings were ordered stopped and the hour set for late in the afternoon when the workers were absent.

"The I. W. W. tried to get the permits changed, but was refused by the chief. Meetings were then held without permits, and many arrests followed. On the first occasion the speakers were all discharged by the court; but the second time they were convicted, and fined several of them more than $100 each.

"The Denver I. W. W., Local 26, announce that they will fight for free speech in the approved I. W. W. fashion, and call for volun-

teers to invade the Denver jails, and for funds to feed the free speech fighters coming in and out of jail. The latter should be addressed to Peter Murray, Sec., 1850 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo."

In the above article an attempt is made to make it appear that the mayor of Denver removed Commissioner Creel on the grounds that he has favored the jawsmiths using the streets of the city for "hot air" explosives, but Creel was removed on account of his imputations on other commissioners, whose honor was brought into question by the deposed Creel.

The letter forwarded to the chief of police by the freaks and fanatics, needs no further comment, as the letter discloses the traits of the hoodlums who use *free speech* as a pretext to *Work the Workers*.

Russianized West Virginia

THE STATE of West Virginia, through its public officials, has arrayed itself against the striking miners.

It was thought that when the hired thugs or mine guards were deported from the coal fields, that outrages to some extent would cease, but the members of the State Militia were substituted for the mine guards, and these cossacks in uniform, became as infamous as the degenerates who followed the vocation of professional assassins. In other words, the state militia usurped the places of the mine guards and these Hessians drawing pay from the coffers of the coal barons, manifested an eagerness to resort to every species of brutality to win the approval of the paymaster.

The strking miners in defense of themselves and families, were forced to arm themselves to resist the unprovoked assaults of thugs licensed by the state to commit acts of lawlessness.

There have been a number of miners killed recently, but the murderers licensed by the state to kill, will not pay any penalties for their red-handed crimes.

Because the miners have dared to resist lawlessness on the part of those who are presumed to uphold the law, scores of arrests have been made of those most actively engaged in the strike, in the hope that the rank and file of the miners will become discouraged and return to work under conditions that mean death by slow starvation.

"Mother" Jones has been among those who have been arrested. For several months she has been constantly among the miners of West Virginia, using her eloquence to spur the faltering on to victory. She has incurred the deathless hatred of industrial monsters whose hearts and souls have been calloused by that insatiable *appetite* for dividends that resolves men into brutes.

For many months the life of "Mother" Jones has been in jeopardy, but this aged woman, who has reached the fourscore milepost has placed no value on her life, but stood her ground, giving the best that was in her to win a battle for human rights.

She has been shadowed and followed by the slimy sleuths of detective agencies, but with eyes growing dim by age and her step unsteady, she has never wavered in her determination to continue the fight until *greed* has been *conquered* and a living wage established in the Russianized district of West Virginia.

It is only a sense of fear that has protected the life of "Mother" Jones since she has been in the coal fields of West Virginia. Thugs as brutal as they may be and corporations as arrogant as they may be, have the hearts of cowards, and they know that violence against "Mother" Jones would mean an uprising in this country that would ultimately spell disaster to "predatory wealth."

Regardless of all the arrests that may be made in West Virginia and regardless of all the persecution that may be visited upon the striking miners, *the strike will be won!*

Revealing Some of the Facts

THE UTAH COPPER COMPANY, through its officials, has compiled its annual report and submitted the same to the stockholders. The officials are *experts* at their *business*, and present plausible excuses for the shortage in the production of ores and the shrinkage in dividends. The following partial report is taken from the Salt Lake Tribune, and shows that the officials have made herculean efforts to placate the stockholders on the losses sustained during the last quarter of the year 1912:

"The Utah Copper Company has released the following report for the fourth quarter of 1912:

"The total amount of copper contained in concentrates for this quarter and the preceding three quarters of 1912, together with a comparison of the production for the year 1912 with the year 1911, is given below:

	Pounds
January	8,156,612
February	8,612,739
March	8,160,199
Total	24,929,550
Average monthly production	8,309,850

	Pounds.
April	9,069,237
May	10,068,336
June	9,234,465
Total	28,372,038
Average monthly production	9,457,346

	Pounds.
July	11,160,614
August	11,841,162
September	6,965,144
Total	29,966,920
Average monthly production	9,988,973

	Pounds.
October	2,128,792
November	4,802,544
December	5,975,246
Total	12,906,582
Average monthly production	4,302,194

	Pounds.
Gross production for the year 1911	98,436,224
Gross production for the year 1912	96,175,090
Average monthly gross production for the year 1911	8,203,019
Average monthly gross production for the year 1912	8,014,591

"The total quantity of ore treated at both plans for the quarter was 930,595 tons, as compared with 1,581,527 tons for the previous quarter. The decrease in tonnage was due partly to the labor disturbances referred to in the last quarterly report, coupled with a further shortage of labor due to a very large percentage of the southern Europeans formerly employed by us having left this country for service in the Balkan war. We were also seriously delayed on account of severe winter weather and by failure in completion of extensions and improvements which were being made in the coarse crushing department of both mills preventing the operation of these departments at full capacity. Of the total ore treated during the quarter, about 95 per cent was mined by steam shovels and about 5 per cent. came from underground mining.

Grade of Ore Lower.

"The average assay of the ore treated during the quarter was 1,104 per cent. copper, as compared with 1.41 per cent. for the previous quarter. The low grade of the ore was due to the same causes which have been referred to in the discussion of decreased tonnage. Our stripping operations were delayed more seriously than those of mining, and, as indicated in the percentage of underground ore produced, underground mining was almost entirely suspended. Under these circumstances it became necessary to procure almost the entire tonnage from lower grade areas near the northerly margin of the ore deposit, and, as these areas had been only partially stripped, the grade of the ore was futher vitiated by the intermixing of unusual quantities of low-grade oxidized capping.

"The average cost per pound of net copper produced during the quarter, after making allowances for smelter deductions and without crediting miscellaneous income, was 14.83 cents, as compared with 7.707 cents for the previous quarter. If the net miscellaneous earnings in Utah for the quarter, including those from the Bingham & Garfield railway, were credited to the cost of operations, the net cost per pound for the quarter would be reduced about one-half a cent. This high cost was due partly to the deficiency in tonnage and low grade of ore resulting from causes already explained, and partly to extraordinary expenses incurred during the period, all of which were charged against operating costs."

From the above it can be seen that the officials of the Utah Copper Company taxed their ingenuity to compile a report that would in some way appease the discontented stockholders. But while the report is couched in plausible language and while the officials make huge drafts on their optimism as to the future, yet, the stockholders would rather have *cash* than *glowing promises* as to what the harvest shall be in the "Sweet Bye and Bye."

The Utah Copper Company has been hit hard, and the day is not far distant, when even *gluttons* for *profit* will discover that it does not *pay* to refuse to deal with organized labor.

Some Explanations

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, appears several extracts taken from the report of the Utah Copper Company and the admissions made by the officials to the stockholders, disclose the fact that it is very expensive for a mining corporation to produce ore with scabs and strike breakers. The report shows a large deficit for the last quarter of the year 1912, and the reserve fund was very materially reduced through the officials being forced to take dividends from the strong box.

It will be noticed in the report that the cost of the production of copper by the Utah Copper Company during the last quarter of 1912, reached 14.83 cents per pound, while for the previous quarter when no strike was on, the production of copper cost the Utah Copper Company but 7.707 cents per pound.

The *difference* between 7.707 cents per pound and 14.83 cents per pound, is the *difference* between the labor of union men and the labor of scabs and strike breakers.

The report shows that the ores extracted from the mines of the Utah Copper Company were of lower value and the officials endeavor to impress upon the stock holders that the depreciated values in ores were responsible for the deficit. But the officials might have gone a little farther and explained to the stock holders, how it was that the ores depreciated in value. Since the officials neglected to give this explanation to the stock holders, it becomes necessary for the editor of the Miners Magazine to make it clear to the stock holders as to why the ores so suddenly lost their values.

The officials, after the strike was declared sent their agents into many of the large cities to recruit forces to take the places of strikers. These agents gathered the bums and loafers of the big cities and shipped them to Bingham, thinking that the strikers would return to work when they beheld carloads of the tailings of humanity dumped into the corporation-ridden mining district of Utah. But the strikers knew that professional bums and loafers could not mine ore, and they failed to stampede because their places were being filled with gangs of degenerates that rushed *growlers* and assaulted free lunches.

The officials were forced to load cars with waste to make a showing that the strike was being broken, and the vast amount of waste that was mixed with the ores is responsible for the cost of producing copper by the Utah Copper Company climbing from 7.707 cents per pound to 14.83 cents per pound.

We trust that these explanations will be satisfactory to the stock holders.

The Situation at Porcupine

(Cotton's Weekly.)

THE STRIKERS of South Porcupine, Ont., are having the class nature of our courts, our laws and our politicians, ground into them It is a rough training, but they are getting it good and plenty.

The miners of the Porcupine region have been working long hours for poor pay. They demanded the eight hour day. The mine owners, particularly the Hollinger, refused, and over a thousand miners went on strike.

A commission investigating the 8-hour day law for underground workers has been meandering round the country. The politicians have been giving sweet words to the miners about being favorable to the eight hour day, and have not passed the law. The miners are driven under the lash of wage slavery to their ten hour toil. The politicians and labor thieves are one in heart.

The miners went on strike. They got tired of politicians and brutal slavery and they refused to peddle their labor power.

Here they ran counter to the law. In 1907 the Hon, Rodolphe Lemieux, ex-Postmaster General (you remember how he fought Cotton's by arbitrary postal rulings?) as oily an agent of the labor thieves as ever similingly lied to an audience of wage slaves, had a law passed at Ottawa called the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." By this law no employés of a mine, railway or public utility could go on strike without first calling upon the government to appoint an arbitration board to investigate as to the matters at issue and report thereon. The workers appointed a member of the board, the owners appoint a member, and the third member is chosen by the other two.

Thirty days' notice must be given of any intended demand for a change in wages or hours. The law is made to apply to masters in that they must not declare a lockout, under the same delay, but who ever hears of employers being made amenable to the law?

The whole intention of the law is to allow the bosses plenty of time to get scabs, or to stock up with commodities, so that a strike can be successfully broken. Had the act not been solely in the interest of the master class Lemieux would never have introduced it, and the aggregation of labor hating political sharpers infesting Ottawa would never have passed it.

Sections 59 and 60 of the act read as follows:—

59. Any employé who goes on strike contrary to the provisions of this act shall be liable to a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, for each day or part of a day that such employé is on strike.

60. Any person who incites, encourages or aids in any manner any employér to declare or continue a lockout, or any employé to go or continue on strike contrary to the provisions of this Act, shall be guilty of an offence and liable to a fine of not less than fifty dollars nor more than one thousand dollars.

Under the provisions of these two clauses Magistrate Thomas Torrence on January 21st condemned William Holowatsky and Peter Cleary to $500 fine or three months in Sudbury jail at hard labor for inciting the employés of the Hollinger Mine to go on strike. Peter Croft was fined $50 or sixty days in jail for striking.

The cases of Holowatsky and Cleary prove the class nature of our judges. Thomas Torrence is a lick-spittle of the capitalist class, otherwise he would not be a magistrate.

Into Porcupine have been flung Provincial police who have brutally illused the strikers. This shows how the provincial government is an agent of the employing class. Thiel detectives have been hired by the mine owners and have flourished their guns and have poked them in the faces of Canadian citizens. At the head of these private gunmen is a reptile by the name of M. E. White. For three years he accepted pay as the Financial Secretary of the Trinidad Miners' Union of Trinidad, Colorado. White was always trying to impress the membership of organized labor that his life was consecrated to the down-trodden and the opressed. While he attended his last miners' convention he did not fail to report every night to his paymaster, Superintendent Stewart, of the Theiel Detective Agency. His record is thoroughly exposed in the last issue of the Miners' Magazine. This alien traitor and scab is allowed to come to Canada and carry arms and maintain a posse of gunmen, strictly against the terms of the Ontario law, which says no private peace officer may carry arms unless he is a resident of the locality in which he acts. This shows that the Ontario executive government is not only actively enlisted against the strikers, but also willing that the law should be broken in the interest of the mine owners.

A futher point is that strikers have been flung into cold jails, forced to sleep on the bare floor with insufficient covering, and held in solitary confinement, although not proven guilty of any crime and subsequently discharged. On complaint being made to the Attorney General, this labor-hating skate of a politician sneeringly replied that "only the usual jail discipline is enforced." Innocent workers are subject to "jail discipline." Your employers would not be subject to any such indignity.

The Lemieux Act shows that the Ottawa government is against labor, and the brutal sentence handed out by Torrence shows him to be a lickspittle.

There is one thing your masters insist upon—that the courts must be looked upon as sacred. Wherefore we have severe laws about contempt of court. If once the workers waken to the fact that the judges of Canada are the best agents the masters have because you workers venerate them, you will lose your veneration. So your masters allow nothing to be said against the courts.

For this reason I consider it my duty to speak plainly about migistrate Torrence. He is a lickspittle of the masters. If he had not been a lickspittle the labor-hating politicians of Ontario would never have given him his billet in a mining community. If he was not prepared to do the dirty work of the Hollinger Miner owners he would not be judge.

The penalty for which Holowatsky and Cleary rendered themselves liable runs from $50 to $1,000. Torrence inflicts the penalty of $500, which no propertyless slave can pay. The Porcupine miners have been guilty of no outrages. Their strike has been as peaceful as the Provicial agents-provocateurs would allow. And Torrence hands out a sentence of $500. If he had been in sympathy with the down-trodden and oppressed, and yet, for economic reasons had to hang on to the dirty job which he is paid for, why did he not make the sentence the minimum of $50?

This judgment is the opening wedge. The employing class all over Canada are jubilant. Torrence's outrageous sentence will be followed by other courts. Labor in Canada is to be further enslaved. The masked battery of the Lemieux Act has poured its first round at the ranks of labor, and the masters are watching the effect. Will labor protest? If it will the masters will not be so jubilant.

Because of the necessity for labor to protest is why I render myself liable for contempt of court by calling Judge Torrence a lickspittle. Let me repeat. He is a lickspittle of the capitalist class.

Will labor protest? Comrades, you have got to. Write your M P. and protest against the outrageous sentence passed under the Lemieux Act.

And let all the comrades of Ontario protest. Let your unions protest. Write your local representative at Toronto. Whitney is a tough old capitalist henchman lost to decency and honor. You can do nothing with him. But you can make an impression on your local politician. Get your union to protest. Hold public indignation meetings.

Most important of all, become active in the Socialist movement. Bend your energies to capturing your province by the election of a majority of Socialists. Then the Premiership and executive offices will be held by revolutionary working men, and as soon as that is accomplished we can make it uncomfortable, to say the least, for every mine owner and capitalist exploiter who tries to steal the product of his labor away, from the producer of wealth.

Report of the Delegates to the A. F. of L. Convention

To the officers and members of the Western Federation of Miners:
Dear Sirs and Brothers:—

WE, YOUR DELEGATES to the 32nd convention of the American Federation of Labor, herewith submit our report for your consideration:

Your delegation voted as a unit on practically every question that came before that body for consideration, and was at all times in unamimous accord in whatever action was taken throughout the sessions of the convention.

There were several measures in which the members of our organization are interested and which they want incorporated into the policies of the American Federation of Labor that came up for discussion, and in some instances they were the subject of warm parliamentary battles, and while we cannot report the adoption of any of them, we can report a large increase in the number of delegates who work and vote for the success of these progressive measures which we believe will do so much to advance the cause of labor.

We shall not record here all of the events of the convention, in which we think you would be interested, merely enough to give you an understanding of the progress being made.

The Danbury Hatters' case was projected on the floor and it seems, by those who wanted to have it discussed and then laid aside without any action, and in this they were successful but not without a fight which at times was the most spectacular witnessed during the sessions of the convention.

The issue hinged on the question as to whether or not the convention should pledge itself to stand by the Hatters in their financial responsibilities (The $240,000 fine and court costs) as well as the cost of defending the cases before the courts.

The convention of the faction headed by Gompers and seconded by most of the International Presidents and Secretaries present, was that it would not be a good policy for the Federation, just then, to assume this debt, as such a step might influence a jury sitting on the case, to decide against the Hatters under the pretext that as the organized labor movement was to bear the cost it would amount to a mere trifle on each one (not more that 25 cents. on each member) the opposing faction contended that the convention should take such action as would result in giving the Hatters the united support of the organized labor movement at once, and that nothing should be done that might cause a decision to be given in the case on any technical point, and that if the money, homes, and other property of the wage workers can be seized by the courts and turned over to the employers, the sooner the workers find it out the better for all concerned and that, if that stage in capitalist government is reached, where not only are practically all decisions involving capital and labor, rendered against the workers, but their little property is to be taken and given to satisfy the vengeance of the masters, and taken by the courts of which it has been so nonsensically said; "A divinity doth hedge about them."

In truth the divinity of a Beelzebub with all the cruel ingenuity with which that prince is credited, is required to furnish the contention that the workers of a nation must be thus served, under the pretext of, "busting the trusts;" if in reality this condition of affairs in our industrial and political life is reached, it is then time that the issue should be squarely met and steps taken to overthrow the system of legal usurpation under which all forms of liberty and justice are being eradicated from industry and government.

But the controlling power at the convention of the American Federation of Labor seems to be actuated by the policy of evasion, or fabianism, or by a determination not to meet the issue squarely, the fallacy of which has not been demonstrated to it, even by twenty-two years of failure to amend the obnoxious clause of the Sherman Anti Trust Law which is used by the courts as a pretext under which to inflict these wrongs upon labor.

When attacks were made on this policy, and the fact pointed out that our government was in the hands of our industrial and political enemies and that concerted working class political action is necessary for the solving of these questions; those in control would shout; "Socialism," and would appeal to superstition, bigotry, and prejudice to save them from themselves, from a powerful labor movement, and from a just and sane industrial system. The question was finally left just where it was when the convention assembled, and the opponents of progress claimed "a great victory over the socialists."

The next question on which a great fight was made, is that of "Industrial Unionism," and it does not seem necessary to us that the arguments pro and con be repeated here as practically our entire membership is familiar with the subject, but again the bugaboo of Socialism was dug out and flaunted in the faces of the delegates to rally the forces of reaction against any attempt to build up a labor movement in a form that would bring better results to labor and place it in a position of vantage whence the attacks of the enemy would be unavailing.

The delegations of the United Mine Workers, the Brewery Workers, the Western Federation of Miners, the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, (but one delegate,) the Iron Steel and Tin Workers, the Printing Pressmen, the Railway Carmen, the Shingle Workers, the Tailors, and five out of six of the Painters Paperhangers and Decorators, voted for Industrial Unionism as did many scattering votes from other delegations and representatives of State and Central bodies.

The United Mine Workers delegation made a splendid fight on this question and notwithstanding the fact; that but a minority of them were Socialists, and some of them high in the councils of other parties, Mitchell, said to be an adherent of the late lamented "Bull Moose," Lewis, the candidate for state secretary of Ohio on the defunct Taft Republican ticket, and Green, Democrat, and president of the Ohio State Senate, the convention was gravely informed by administration partisans that the advocates of Industrial Unionism, were intent on stealing the labor movement for the sinister pupose of letting the socialists absorb it, with the inference thrown out to the gullible that Socialists waxed fat on absorbed labor movements, and strange as it may seem, some there are, who are really deceived by such gush. But with all that 35% of the vote was for Industrial Unionism.

Another fight was made on the attempt to pass a constitutional provision for the direct election of the officers of the A. F. of L., and again straw men were introduced and knocked down for the edification of a solidly lined up backing.

Residents of states, where campaigns have been made for Direct Primaries, and the Initiative and Referendum; are familiar with the stock arguments against these modern methods of peoples' rule, but no doubt most of them will be surprised to learn that every one of these old and discredited subterfuges of routed "stand patters" was iterated and reiterated to a now thoroughly frightened following which as on preceding votes was kept whipped into line.

It is quite flattering to the Socialists that they were credited with originating every progressive and advanced measure introduced upon the floor of the convention, no matter whence a proposition came, or what its purpose, if it was in any way an improvement on what it was intended to replace or amend, it was immediatly dubbed "Socialistic," and the faithful were warned to be on the alert else the Socialists would get them if they didn't watch out.

In the election of officers, almost one third of the vote of the convention was for the candidate of the radicals for president. This is encouraging and we beleive that the time is not far distant when the American labor movement will do, as the labor movements in advanced European countries have done, use every weapon within its grasp to advance the cause of labor, and will even go so far as to try to capture the power of government, the same to be used for the benefit of those who toil, and ultimately establish a system of industry under which the workers will receive the full value of the product of their labor.

We cannot point to any definite act of the convention, as progressive, and on the question of industrial unionism on which so many expected some advanced step, the majority went back ten years to get an expression; a declaration made at the Scranton convention in 1902, was dug up an re-affirmed as the "Ne plus ultra," of modern unionism as expounded by the controlling faction at the A. F. of L. convention.

In the election of officers it was early made evident that the old regime did not intend to permit even the slightest change, and men who are not really serving their organizations in any official capacity were re-elected; Lennon, formerly president of the Tailors, was elected Treasurer, although his union has sometime since placed in office as his successor one whom it thinks is more in touch with the struggle in which the unions are engaged; O'Connell, formerly president of the Machinists was re-elected as one of the vice-presidents, notwithstanding the fact that he was not even a delegate to the convention, and that his organization had passed a resolution in which it expressed itself to the effect, that, if the A F. of L. convention would place a member of the Machinists, Union on the executive council, that that member be Wm. H Johnson, now president of that organization but even this could not be; Change seems to be repugnant to those now in control and the voice of the membership seems to have as little effect on them as did the cries of the "Sans Culotte" on the aristocracy prior to the French Revolution.

But with all that, progress is being made, not perhaps with the officials, but the membership is becoming aroused to the necessity of new forms and new policies, and perhaps, to a new regime, and this, in the last analysis, is the best place from which progress can come; when the rank and file bring it, it is of a permanent character; if brought by the officials it may be of a fleeting nature.

EDWIN YOUNG.
M. J. SCANLAN.
J. C. WILLIAMS.
JOS. D. CANNON.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF MINES.

New Publications. (List 16—February, 1913).

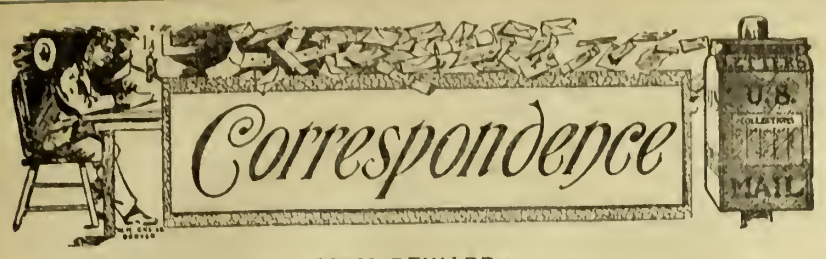
Second Annual Report of the Director of the Bureau of Mines, 1911-12. J. A. Holmes, Director, 1912. 88 pp.

Bulletin.—Bulletin 45. Sand available for filling mine workings in the Northern Anthracite Coal Basin of Pennsylvania, by N. H. Darton. 1912. 33 pp. 8 pls.

Technical Paper.—Technical Paper 32. The cementing process of excluding water from oil wells as practiced in California, by Ralph Arnold and V. R. Garfias. 1912. 10 pp.

Miners' Circular.—Miners' Circular 11. Accidents from mine cars and locomotives, by L. M. Jones. 1912. 16 pp.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but cannot give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.



$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of $25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

NOTICE TO ALL SECRETARIES OF W. F. M.

Please look out for the card of Albert Russel, who was initiated in Creede, Colorado, November 4, 1913; transferred to Bisbee, No. 106, November 13, 1912. Dues paid until March, 1913, and the assessment paid for the month of December.

G. S. ROUTH,
Secretary B. M. U. No. 106.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES AND MEMBERS.

Pueblo, Colorado, February 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Kindly insert the following in the Magazine: Secretaries and members of the Western Federation of Miners are requested to look out for a card issued to John Japell by the Pueblo Smeltermen's Union No. 43, who was initiated into our union September 14, 1912. Dues and assessments are paid up to October 31, 1912. Said card was lost by him here in Pueblo, Colorado, in the early part of December of last year. Fraternally yours,

(Seal) CHARLES POGORELEC,
Secretary-Treasurer, No. 43, W. F. of M.

BOARD MEMBER MILLER WRITES AN INTERESTING REPORT.

Cobalt, Ontario, February 17, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The situation in any part of the jurisdiction is always a matter of interest to the membership, particularly is that true when a conflict is on. While the membership here are not on strike, there are the closest bonds of sympathy and interest between them and Porcupine. They have shown that sympathy in the most effective manner by picketing and relief.

The Cobalt union is "the daddy" of them all" and has contributed their full share in an endeavor to organize the miners of Ontario, who are by no means embraced in the existing unions of the Federation. It was to unite the forces that organization might be extended that delegates met here a week ago to form a district union, Cobalt paying the transportation expenses of the delegates. Their report, accompanied by the draft of a constitution, will be submitted to the various locals of the district, and if approved by them, work will be begun in April.

Many requests for organization have come in from various quarters. Brother Davidson and I have just approved granting a charter to the men at the Garrison mines near Sudbury, Ontario. This is an old mining district, the mines having been in operation fully thirty-five years, and the management, in the most instances, antagonistic to organized labor, and while their employés have not become union men, they are enjoying some of the fruits of organized effort, miners in that district now receiving $2.75, as against $2 a few years ago. They rightly feel that if others can benefit them so much, that they can help themselves still more. This district was scoured for strikebreakers for Porcupine, but few, if any, were secured. The companies met with the same fate in Nova Scotia, where it was formerly easy to secure scabs, but the strike of the Mine Workers there a few years, though unsuccessful, taught some great lessons and was by no means lost.

The miners of this province have been trying for several years to secure an eight-hour day. Some of the companies here granted a nine-hour day at the time of the strike in 1907, but ten hours is the custom of the province. The government brought in an eight-hour law last year, then delayed its passage—to investigate (?) It is now foreshadowed in the speech from the throne. Cobalt is sending a representative to urge its passage. It is one of the demands of the Porcupine strikers; it is highly probable that some action will be taken. The properties here that were operating on the ten-hour basis, with one exception—and they increased wages 25 cents per day—changed to nine during the past week.

There are more than 3,500 men employed in this camp; the union employs a secretary and a walking delegate, paying each of them $3.50 per day. In addition to this they employ a Finnish and Italian secretary to look after those nationalities, paying them $15 each per month. The Finnish branch hold weekly meetings. Last week eighty-five names were added to the rolls of the union and the collections amounted to $1,387. Per capita and assessments are paid in advance. Secretary Gauthier's books are models of accuracy, neatness and show every detail in receipts and expenses. He is taking a vacation, Brother Joe Gorman acting in his absence. The walking delegate for several terms, Brother Duke, sent in his resignation, and Brother McQuarrie is now on the job. The membership feel that he will keep up the pace.

The Porcupine strikers are standing firm, some of the properties not attempting to operate; others blundering along with an inefficient crew of strikebreakers. Brothers Holowaske and Cleary, sentenced to ninety days in jail, or $500 fine, for inciting men to strike, went to jail, but were paroled after twenty days, as was Brother Croft for going on strike in violation of the LeMioux act. Some have imagined that under British laws the worker received a larger measure of justice than in Uncle Sam's land. To me capitalism bears the same brutal aspect in every country, and uses the same weapons.

I expect to see a large increase in the membership of the W. F. of M. in this province during the next few months. Fraternally yours,

GUY E. MILLER.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM BINGHAM, UTAH.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 19, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary and Treasurer, W. F. M., Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Being absent from Bingham, where you addressed yours of the 10th, inst., which I just received, and also a copy of the communication from the committee of the Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, which calls our attention to Article 4, Section 9, of the Constitution of the Western Federation of Miners.

I also noticed your desire and advice to comply with that article of the Constitution, and while I believe this request is entirely proper, as it comes from our Constitution, and therefore I am glad to see that the members of the Federation take interest, watching for the fulfillment of the Constitution, and from now on, while in the employment of the Federation I will try to comply with the same.

But, nevertheless, there might be, and there is in some cases, very good and strong reasons why some of the organizers should not be forced to comply with Article 4, Section 9, of the Constitution, as it is absolutely necessary that even they shall not tell everybody their business, especially when they work in a place where everything—and air itself—belongs to some selfish capitalist or corporation, where a man is not allowed to go and talk to another man without being beaten, sent out, and sometimes arrested and thrown into jail. We have these places in this land and this day, where thousands of miners and smeltermen live (we should admit for the shame of the Twentieth century and boasting of our civilization), and while we have such places, I would like to know how to get away with them and how to persuade these masses of the workers that live there and stand for it, to come out of it, to demand their rights and to fight for liberty of men? I believe it is necessary to reach these men and quietly start agitation and education among them.

There are many more reasons which prevent officers and organizers of not writing monthly in the Miners' Magazine, and even when one attempted to do so we could hear on all sides that "he does this to show, to benefit and to boost himself." Also when someone writes his report, he tells us that it has been misrepresented and untrue, and as a proof for this I will bring one example:

Lately when the Executive Board of the W. F. of M. sent their reports of the facts and true condition about strikes in Bingham and Porcupine, and at the same time levied assessments as the only means to support the strikers, there have been many members throughout the jurisdiction of the W. F. M. who openly criticised these reports.

How these spectators judge and make remarks upon everything and everybody and in general blame the officers for all that happens in organization, I do not know, but I do know that such men never try to find the true circumstances in which we live.

Now, if right here in Bingham when we were organizing the miners and when ex-Board Members Lowney and Terzich, with Organizers Oberto, Goggin, Jikovich, Raptis and myself, simply doing our duty, but through every day and night have to climb up hills, going from house to house, often through the most difficult passes, to organize workers, till we get over 2,000 in the union, and if we did put all this in reports they would say we were praising ourselves.

If it was shown how President Moyer did try every means and reason to prevent the strike and to come to peaceful settlement with the companies, and how during the strike he has several times climbed up and down hills and entered the shacks of Greeks, giving them encouragement and advice to stand pat and not to do anything unlawful, as the companies were looking for it to send the militia to camp to do more outrages to the workers. But if all his efforts to win the strike were published many would say, it is only a boosting for him.

On the other hand, when a man without principle and feeling of manhood goes and betrays himself and his class, it is generally that officers are blamed for it. When ill, capitalistic papers and men who work for capitalists try to condemn and show a leader or leaders of a labor organization as undesirable citizens and unjust men we know their aims; but I fail to see why our own brothers have "so much dissatisfaction and the lack of interest in the affairs of the Western Federation of Miners;" therefore I believe these are not fair remarks to men that are trying their best to uplift humanity.

I will not go too far, as in the first place it is a difficult job for us foreign organizers to write in the English language, and in the second place, there is not the slightest doubt in my mind, if this letter is to be published, that there might be some members who would think that I wrote this to criticise someone, but I declare that it was not my aim, but simply stating my opinion and those things which I know to be true, and I am willing to stay with the truth, notwithstanding Peter or Paul, and if by mistake—which any man may make some time—we should say or do something wrong, we shall try to correct the same, if it is necessary.

The strike situation was reported to you lately by the Press Committee, and certainly the companies are paying a full price for fighting organized labor, and I am confident of winning, according to conditions prevailing throughout the mines; they have to come through. Sure enough, the companies are playing a losing game, and they know it, too. It is up to union men here and outside to keep the better faith, and victory is coming slow but sure.

I have been in Tooele with Brother Oberto, and that local, as all others in Utah, is getting along as good as it could be expected under the circumstances in which they are placed.

With best wishes and regards, I remain, Fraternally yours,

MATT. ALFIREVICH, Organizer, W. F. M.

ALTA OR SIBERIA, WHICH?

Editor Miners' Magazine:

On February 6th the Salt Lake Herald-Republican printed an article on its editorial page under the heading of "Justice Here and in Russia." Speaking of a Missouri judge who had cited a Kansas City editor for contempt of court, and would not listen to any evidence to establish the truth of the editor's publication, and in a decision written before the hearing, sentenced him to jail.

In Alta, Utah, last winter a year ago at a company mine, men were compelled to eat and sleep four hundred feet under the ground! Just imagine eating, sleeping and grovelling around in their own filth and dirt in this cold, clammy dungeon, shut out from the beautiful light of day, it being too expensive for the mine owners to build proper accommodations for their employés.

At another mine this winter the conditions are almost as bad, except the miners don't sleep and eat under the ground, but the beds are so thick in a room that a man working on the night shift has to crawl over a sleeper from the day shift before he can get to his bed to retire.

At another place there was not space to accommodate the two shifts at the same time; the night shift had to wait until the day shift got out of bed before they could rest their tired, weary bones. Larger quarters were built after awhile, and very soon dirt and filth had accumulated to such an extent that the sanitary conditions were a menace to the employés. Apparently the only thing that could transpire to clean that garbage and disease-hatchery happened. The ruins lie in black embers underneath the snow, where that building had burned to the ground.

These are the kind of mansions a workingman lives in at Alta. Ask the men at one of the mines, "What date of the month does the company pay their employés?" and they reply: "Don't know; we haven't had a pay day for three months."

These conditions have existed in Alta for many years. At some of the mines blocks of ground are let out on lease. The ore, of course, is shipped through the company, and when the leasers make a shipment of ore they have to go to the company's office to get the money for it, and are told that they have no money coming to them, and that they owe for board during the time they worked. To illustrate more plainly:

The manager of a company mine let out a block of ground on lease. The men toiled hard, night and day, and finally were rewarded by their untiring efforts. They had discovered a nice vein of high-grade shipping ore. The men, naturally, were building castles in the air. One was going to buy an

automobile, another was going to buy a farm, another was going to carry on work at a mine prospect which he owned. They were just as elacted at their find as the boy when he gets is first new pair of high red-top boots. When the shipments were made, in due time, the men with high spirits went to the company's office for their big pay. They were told that the ore was not as good in values as was anticipated and that there was a bill against them for their last month's board. Imagine the disappointment of those men coming away from that office! There was nothing left for the men to do but quit the lease. The company immediately put a force of men to work on day's pay to take the ore out, and after paying that force of men for several months the company paid off a big debt and then there remained a surplus in the treasury, according to the manager's report. It may appear a miracle to some and they may wonder why that ore improved in value immediately when the company worked it, when the poor leasers owed for their board after shipping from the same block of ground.

The companies ofttimes work miracles to suit themselves in a very fresh way; in fact, at times their actions are that fresh they are raw!

In September, 1912, Alta Local made a demand of the companies for better conditions and higher wages and were refused by some of the managers even the formality of presenting their grievances. A strike was then declared. At a mass meeting of union and non-union men each and every individual vowed and declared on their honor to stand by the action taken by the Alta Local. Some of these mucked-up humanity forms, who never had any honor, were soon back scabbing on the job under the protection of a lot of criminal gun-thugs and deputies. Right there they showed their cowardly spirits. Not a gun was seen or carried by the union men. Time and again those gunmen would practice shooting at tin cans that were thrown in the air by the scabs. The people who had seen this considered those thugs just as guilty of murder as though they had committed it; their actions were evidence that they were ever ready to spill human blood without as much as a provocation.

Are there wore conditions than these in Siberia? At this same scab property just mentioned, through incompetent labor, the mine was flooded with water. Shortly afterward, through brainless negligence, they were burned out of their sleeping and eating quarters. What else could a company expect from a lot of bone-headed, unintelligent degenerates? Scabs are being rushed in on almost every property, and the mine managers are discriminating against organized labor.

The strike is still on.

Men, don't go to Alta to take the desperate chances of these conditions and its treacherous snowslides that have claimed hundreds of victims for which this place is noted with a feeling of dread. A STRIKER.

A TESTIMONIAL TO HIS WORTH.

To the Members of the Family of the Late Levi R. McInnis:

Dear Sirs and Mesdames—Under instructions from the Sandon Miners' Union No. 81, of the Western Federation of Miners, we herewith enclose copies of a resolution, touching the untimely death of our good brother, Levi R. McInnis, adopted by that organization, expressing to you, his relatives, our sympathy, and an appreciation of the loss by which, if ever there was an equality in bereavement, we are your co-sufferers.

Sometimes in the face of death it is difficult to find words that will bring a morsel of comfort to those bereaved, but oftener it is more difficult to find in a life that has passed sufficient of virtue or of service from which to build even a monument of words. Although in the case of our late brother the word of comfort may still be lacking, the records of his service are abundant, and if there is any virtue in fidelty, in courage or in patience, surely was he entitled to whatever credit the possession of that quality denotes.

Under circumstances where if he were self-seeking, his sobriety and application justified him in considering that failure would not be his portion; he very seldom considered himself, but devoted his time and best efforts to the service of those who needed them the most, but were the least able to repay him.

Loyal to his friends and just to his enemies, Levi McInnis could ill be spared at this time and in this struggle, and though his loss affects more poignantly the relations that were bound to him by ties of blood, yet will his death be also deeply deplored by that wider fraternity of those who are fighting to secure for the under dog in the struggle for existence all that is justly his.

We further enclose a resolution of condolence that was adopted at the fifteenth annual convention of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners. To many of these fifteen conventions our late brother had been a delegate and was at the time of his death president-elect of the Sandon Miners' Union.

Again expressing on behalf of ourselves and the working class in this corner of the earth our sincerest sympathy.

Believe us, with much respect. Yours faithfully,

JOHN SENNING,
WILLIAM DAVEY,
PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Whereas, There has gone from amongst us our good brother, Levi Robert McInnis, and

Whereas, In his death the working class of this province has lost a faithful and a guiding hand and this union a loyal and able president; therefore, be it

Resolved, That Sandon Miners' Union No. 81 of the Western Federation of Miners express to the relatives of our deceased brother our heartfelt sympathy with them in their bereavement.

That the charter of this union be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, and further that copies of this resolution be sent to the relatives of the deceased brother and to the press for publication. Respectfully submitted,

JOHN SENNING,
WILLIAM DAVEY,
PERCY W. JOHNSTON,
Committee.

Resolution of Condolence.

Resolved, That this, the fifteenth annual convention of District Association No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners express its sense of the deep loss which the cause of unionism and its political expression has sustained in the untimely death of Brother Levi Robert McInnis, and desires to convey to his relatives a heartfelt expression of sincere sympathy with them in their affliction. Respectfully submitted by William Davidson, Percy W. Johnston and A. Shilland.

SPEAKING OF VIOLENCE.

Charles Edward Russell.

In the course of the trial at Indianapolis and in all the newspapers thereafter much and emphatic reference was made to the twenty-one lives that were lost in the explosion in the Los Angeles Times building.

More persons have been needlessly slaughtered every week since on the worn-out old American railroad system, sacrificed to profits and greed.

Nobody ever refers to these slaughters. Nobody ever calls them murders. Nobody ever insists that they shall be punished. No Wild Man issues from Lobster Bay to denounce them and assure us that murder is murder and fire is hot and snow is cold and the like marvelous discoveries. Nobody says that the blood of these victims cries aloud for vengeance. Nobody fills the columns of our esteemed press with denunciations of the men that for profits and dividends and their own fortunes maintain the conditions that are responsible for all these murders.

"The labor unions must purge themselves of violence!" shrieked all the kept press together when the men on trial at Indianapolis were convicted.

Other Purgings Needed.

Yes. How would it do for the millionaires to purge themselves of violence? How would it do for Fifth avenue to purge itself of violence? How would it do for the churches that accept blood-stained money from these slaughterers to purge themselves of violence? How would it do for the preachers that are so flip about labor unions to begin by taking from their pockets the money that has been put there as the product of violence? How would it do for the prating, lying, cogging press, the kept mistress of the powers of evil, to purge itself of the violence that is represented daily in its advertising columns before it undertakes to give out any moral advice to the labor unions it is trying to poison?

How about that?

There is not one dividend paid by an American railroad that does not come forth dripping with human blood. There is not one that does not represent fraud, swindling, grand and petty larceny, manslaughter, embezzlement, theft and the picking of pockets. When a clergyman or an editor, with wallet filled with money so obtained, arises to give moral advice to the labor unions the spectacle is one for the laughter of the gods of misrule.

I do not know a labor union and never heard of one whose record was not white as snow compared with that of the least murderous railroad in the United States. If the revered clergy want something to yowl about. let them yowl about that.

The National Erector's Association, which was deeply interested in the trial of the labor leaders at Indianapolis, is a branch of the steel trust.

The mills of the steel trust neednessly slaughter every week more lives than were killed in the Los Angeles explosion. I want some of the horror-stricken preachers and editors to explain to me why they have all this uncontrollable rage about violence in one case and not a word about violence in the other.

It is just as bad to have a man spitted upon a red-hot iron for the sake of profits as it is to have one blown up with dynamite because of a mistaken idea of loyalty and service to an oppressed and defrauded class.—The Coming Nation.

BULLETIN—INFORMATION DEPARTMENT—SOCIALIST PARTY.

111 North Market Street, Chicago—Carl D. Thompson, Manager.

Socialist State Legislators at Work.

Practically all of the state Legislatures are now in session, and the Socialists elected are at work.

Nevada.—Comrade A. Grant Miller, secretary of the legislative committee, reports relative to the activity of the Socialists in the work of state legislation as follows:

"On January 18th, the State Executive Committee held a meeting upon the subject of proposed legislation and invited thereto the three Socialist members of the Legislature and representatives of organized labor in this state to confer with us in regard thereto. There were thirty-two persons present, including two women, and a full expression of opinion was had Upon the day following the committee held an executive session, authorizing the introduction of some fifteen bills. It was considered that we should not introduce any more bills than we could help, laying stress upon such measures as have some chance of passage, although, of course, we shall introduce some bills that will be supported only by the Socialist members. We are doing most of the work here and we will have another meeting of the conference January 25th and another meeting of the Executive Committee on February 1st."

Copies of bills which have been drafted and introduced by the Nevada comrades have been sent to the information department as follows:

1. An act to provide for ventilation in mines and of underground workings in the state of Nevada.
2. An act to provide for sprinkling devices and drill sprays in mines which handle and mine dry ores.
3. An act to amend state mine inspection bill.
4. An act to prohibit the granting of injunctions in strike troubles upon ex-parte applications and to provide for jury trials in all cases in which violations of injunctions shall be charged.
5. An act to prohibit the assignment of salaries and wages of married men except by an instrument in writing signed by the wife of such married man and witnessed by two disinterested witnesses.
6. An act to provide employed electors opportunities to vote.
7. An act to provide a half holiday on the days of holding municipal elections in cities.
8. An act relating to conduct of members of labor unions during strikes, lockouts or trade disputes and providing for peaceful picketing.

Massachusetts.—Comrade Charles H. Morill, the only Socialist iu the Massachusetts state Legislature, continues his aggressive and effective work for the party this year. He is now serving his fourth term. He has had prepared, with the assistance of the officials of the party and legal advice, some twenty-six bills. The measures cover various phases of labor legislation, call for a constitutional constitution to revise the state constitution, a memorial to Congress for the government ownership of railways, measures providing for proportional representation, the recall and the abolition of the state and United States Senate. Copies of all bills are being forwarded to the information department.

California.—Comrade Kingsley is the only representative of the party in the California Legislature. He is being very ably supported, however, by a strong legislative committee, on which there are a number of very capable attorneys. About eighteen bills have been very carefully drawn and have been duly presented to the state Legislature.

Wisconsin.—As usual, Wisconsin takes the lead in the number of Socialists elected to the state Legislature, although their number this year is considerably decreased from that of last. They have seven this session, as against fourteen in the session of 1911. They are preparing their work, however, with the usual painstaking and thorough-going care. All of the seven comrades have been appointed to important committees: Comrade W. L. Smith to the finance committee; James Vint, state affairs and rules; Carl Minkley, municipalities; Martin Gorecki, insurance and banking, and public welfare; E. H. Kiefer, labor, and elections; E. H. Zinn, taxation, and transportation.

Minnesota.—Comrade Hillman is being assisted this year by a very strong legislative committee and the state executive committee of the party. He is the only representative, but hopes to secure the passage of at least some of his measures.

Illinois.—Illinois stands next to Wisconsin in the number of Socialists elected, having four representatives in the state Legislature. The members meet regularly every week, preceding the opening of the Legislature for the

study of general legislative problems and the preparation of their measures. They have prepared and presented so far about thirty bills, covering various phases of the Socialist legislative program. Others are in preparation and will be presented later.

Washington.—Comrade Kingery, the only representative in the state Legislature in Washington, has the assistance of Comrade J. Fred Ferris as secretary of the legislative committee. Comrade Kingery is working upon his measures and hopes to present a fairly complete list.

Montana.—Comrade Conner had to face a contest of his election. He has won in this fight, however, and is now ready to take up his work.

Kansas.—The comrades in Kansas have met at the very outset a most disgraceful and high-handed procedure on the part of the representatives of the plutocracy. A contest was instituted against Comrade Stanton and the matter was thrown into the courts. Comrade Stanton won the case by overwhelming evidence and was sustained. In spite of this fact, however, the state Senate, by a large majority, threw him out of the Senate. This leaves us only two representatives in Kansas, Comrades Miller and Wilson. These comrades, however, are preparing their bills carefully and have introduced a considerable number of them. Copies of their bills are being forwarded to the information department.

The work of the Socialists in the state Legislatures this winter will undoubtedly be far more comprehensive and inclusive than ever before. The high-handed and desperate measures resorted to by the Kansas state Senate will only tend to strengthen the class spirit of the working class and is sure to help the cause. In all of the states the representatives of the Socialist party in the Legislatures are doing earnest, consistent and effective work in the preparation of their measures. All of the groups are exchanging results of their work and each securing the benefit of that of all the others.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, February.—Socialist women are wanted to march in the great pageant which the National Woman's Suffrage Association is staging in Washington on March 3d, before the inauguration crowds. If enough women wage-workers can be enlisted, a complete section of the parade will be given over to them.

Those in charge of the pageant are experiencing great difficulty in getting enough working women to make up this section. This is natural enough, since the working class is poor and cannot afford to make the trip to Washington. But the women in charge of the pageant believe that among the many visitors to Washington for the inauguration, especially from nearby states, there may be numbers of women who are Socialists or Socialist sympathisers and a special invitation is extended to such women to participate in the parade.

If enough can be enlisted to form a section they will be headed by the banner: "The Toil of Women Helps to Make the Nation Rich."

The marchers in this section will carry banners and will wear over their ordinary clothes simple tunics of dark blue and a Portia cap of the same color. These costumes will be supplied without charge. Women and girls over 14 years of age are eligible. The only expense is a fee of 10 cents to pay for the cost of the banners. In Washington meetings are now being held in stores, laundries and factories to arouse the interest of working women in the pageant, which is to be the greatest demonstration for equal suffrage ever made in this country. Any woman interested should communicate with Suffrage Headquarters, 1420 F street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Although the Democratic party made a successful campaign last fall largely on the pretense of being the friend of the working class, the rules committee of the House, dominated by the Democratic leaders of Congress, has stifled Representative Victor L. Berger's resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the garment workers' strike in New York.

The resolution was referred to the committee on rules, of which Representative Robert L. Henry of Texas is chairman. Henry is a staunch friend of the working class—just before election. It was he who took favorable action on Berger's resolution calling for an investigation of the Lawrence, Massachusetts, strike—just as the Democratic party was preparing to enter a presidential campaign. But Mr. Henry, after election, takes a different view of this New York struggle in which thousands of women are struggling against intolerable economic conditions. The resolution has been pigeonholed, and Henry refuses to call a meeting of his committee to consider it.

"The workers themselves are responsible for this defeat," said Berger, "because they have sent to Congress only one representative of the party of the working class. If we had fifty Socialists in Congress, or even ten Socialists, even though we would be a minority, we could force this resolution through. But one man alone can do nothing but protest."

As a result of the indictment of the editors of the Appeal to Reason for violation of the arbitrary postoffice censorship, and within the past few days, the suppression by the postoffice department of a series of articles on sex-hygiene which was being published in the New York Call, Representative Berger has introduced in the House a resolution calling upon Congress to investigate the postoffice censorship of publications. The resolution provides for a special committee composed of members re-elected to the next Congress and permits this committee to conduct its investigation after the adjournment on March 4.

In Berger's opinion there is no excuse for this latest action of the postoffice censor. The articles were written by Margaret G. Sanger, a trained nurse, and dealt with the question of sex-hygiene in a dignified and scientific manner.

"If we permit any petty officials to decide what is obscene and what is not, or what is dangerous and what is not, then we might as well go back to the Middle Ages and let the priest act as censor," said Berger. "More than any constitution in the world, and more than all the juries on earth is a free and untrammeled press, the bulwark of liberty, and we must guard is as such."

HELP NOW IS A MATTER OF LIFE OR DEATH.

Half a million starving.

In New York 90,000 garment workers are on strike.

The strike affects approximately 500,000.

This is the eighth week of the strike.

The conditions which forced the garment workers to strike are indescribable. They slaved in sweltering sweat shops; in fire-traps! Thousands of them slaved as long as eighty hours a week. Thousands of them for as little and less than $5 a week. Most of them without steady employment. All of them horribly overworked, shamefully underpaid and brutally ill treated.

The conditions of the striking garment workers and their dependents are appalling! Many are fainting on the streets. No food; no fuel; no clothing; no shelter; hundreds dispossessed daily. Capitalist judges show no mercy. Children attend school cold and hungry, wearing rubbers instead of shoes. Self-respecting men and women find themselves compelled to go about begging for bread in a desperate attempt to save themselves and families from starvation.

The Socialist party, Local New York, has undertaken to provide all it can for these suffering and starving strikers. We have established four lunch-rooms for the strikers and their families. These lunch-rooms are now indispensable. To close them down at this time would be a calamity and a crime. In order to keep them open we have bled our local comrades to the bone, and yet they continue to respond.

Now our funds are low—very low. But we are determined to keep the bosses from starving the strikers into submission.

Comrades, we respond to every appeal in the struggle of the working class, no matter where it comes from. Now we must appeal to you. And you must and should RESPOND AT ONCE. To the rescue, comrades! There is no time to be lost. Act at once!

Send money; send food; send clothing; send whatever you can. Send it quickly; get others to do likewise; do it now! YOU can save the striking garment workers from being starved into submission. This strike concerns YOU! Every worker everywhere—the working class. If the striking garment workers lose you are defeated. If the striking garment workers win you are the victors. YOU can help them win. Help yourselves by helping them.

Fellow-workers, comrades, sympathizers, altogether! Act quickly and generously in the spirit of solidarity! A united working class is the world's greatest victory.

All contributions will be acknowledged through the Socialist and labor press. Send whatever you can and all you can to the Executive Committee, Socialist party, Local New York, 239 East Eighty-fourth street, New York, New York.

DIFFERENT KINDS OF SLAVERY.

Have you ever considered how the Southern slave masters got their incomes? Was it not by taking part of what their slaves produced and calling it their own?

And have you ever thought of how the present ruling class—the capitalists of today—get their incomes? Is it not by taking part of what their WAGE slaves produce and calling it their own?

Is there really any difference except in form and name applied?

Was there ever a slave owner in ancient or modern times that had so many slaves as the steel trust, the oil trust or any of the hundreds of other trusts?

In colonial days the English capitalists found one of their main sources of income in supplying English colonists with slaves. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Great Britain secured the monopoly of the slave trade. This monopoly was controlled by royal favorites and was an important source of income to the crown.

As soon as the raising of slaves became profitable the slave breeding states began to object to further importation. But the slave trade received support from another quarter. One of the principle industries of Massachusetts and Connecticut was the manufacturing of New England rum from East Indian molasses. This rum was then taken to Africa and after ample admixture with water was exchanged for negroes, who were then sold to the Southern planters. The ship proceeding from the Southern posts to the West Indies to receive its load of molasses would go on to the New England distilleries and so on. It was from the profits of this trade that the Puritan fathers of our country received a large portion of their incomes. Peter Fanueil was one of these traders, and Fanueil Hall, the "cradle of liberty," was built from the profits obtained from smuggling rum and capturing slaves.

The present system takes on the same aspect of exploiting human flesh and blood. The industrial masters of today build "peace mansions" from the profits derived from the millions of underpaid wage slaves; where plans are laid for more armaments in the mad search for new markets, in order to dispose of the surplus products, augumented by the still cheaper wage slaves imported from the old world.

The profits wrung from the wage slaves of today are infinitely greater than from any chattel slave at any time. Do you not see that those who work under the present system of wage slavery are merely the servants, the conveniences, the puppets of a modern aristocrasy, just as were our ancestors in Europe in the days of feudalism?

When men make a profit from your labor and demand half of what you produce for the privilege of working for them, you are one-half slave; when they get three-fourths you are three-fourths slave.

The workers today receive an average of less than one-half of what they produce and the masters say where they may work, when they may work, how long they may work, how much they may have, and dictate the conditions of their lives as certainly as ever did a slave master of black men.

The day is coming when the men who create all wealth will refuse to toil and slave and struggle for the profit of a master class.

WHY WORKERS WAR.

By Oscar Ameringer.

No working class interests were at stake in the war between the North and the South. As already stated, it was a struggle between slave owner and capitalist. At the bottom was the tariff question. But besides slave owners and capitalists there were other people in this country.

In the South there was a large poor white population, contemptuously called "white trash" by the slave aristocracy. This class, comprising nearly nine-tenths of the total population of the South, tilled the hillside farms too poor to raise cotton. This class neither exported nor imported. In fact, it had precious little to buy or to sell. Every hillside farm produced what it consumed and consumed what it produced. The poor white farmer raised a little corn, converted it into moonshine dew, or cone pones and consumed it himself. He planted a little tobacco and cured, smoked chewed or snuffed it. A few sheep furnished wool to be carded, spun and woven by the women folks, and the cloth was made into clothes by the same hands. A cow or two furnished milk while alive and meat and hide for shoes when dead.

These people made their own furniture, built their own shacks and hammered together their own coffins. Outside of iron and salt, they were practically independent of the world's market. Few of them could vote. None could be elected to office. As a class they were despised not only by the slave owners, but even by the slaves.

Yet, when the war broke out it was this poor, needy, illiterate, beggarly class that shouldered rifles and put on "coon-skin caps" to rush to the defense of an economic system that had degraded them for generations.

What did these poor people have to do with free trade or tariff? If there was one class that could gain, materially, socially and politically through the annihilation of the slave power, it was the poor whites of the South. But instead of attending strictly to their own knitting, they fell all over themselves to furnish cannon fodder for people who held them in the utmost contempt. Owning nothing worth while fighting for, they fought for principles, justice, God, fatherland, the flag freedom, etc. Those who felt the necessity of more substantial reasons claimed that they were fighting for the niggers. Poor, deluded dupes. They didn't have any niggers. Only about 8 per cent of all the Southern people possessed slaves. But men are not what they are, but what they think they are, and a man who has niggers on his brain will fight a darned sight harder than the gentleman who has niggers on his plantation. The Civil War furnishes ample proofs that Karl Marx was right, eternally right, when he said: "The ruling ideas of every period are the ideas of its ruling class."

Did the slave owners go to war, too? Sure thing. These gentlemen enjoying exemption from the sordid struggle for existence had but little work

for their brain and consequently allowed this otherwise rather useful organ to sleep. They faced the approaching struggle with the same stupid bravado that a bull calf faces a locomotive. What idea did these gentlemen of leisure have about the strength of the North? To them the roaring furnaces, the fire-belching mills, the million spindled looms, the miles of shining rails, the heaving iron horses, the modern catacombs of coal and metal, the harvesters and reapers had no significance. Living in another age, they dreamed of a struggle of muscle and brawn, when in reality it was a struggle between brute force, and brain and machine.

"The war will only last until after breakfast," or at any rate not more than thirty days. "Stick a corncob on a broomhandle and poke it at a Yankee and he'll run," are samples of the assinine witticism indulged in by the empty-headed slaveocrats.

Under such pleasant circumstances it was only natural that the young society buds should don natty gray uniforms, and as lieutenants, captains, colonels, majors and generals, lead the poor white trash into war. But unfortunately the war lasted over breakfast, dinner and supper. In fact, it soon dawned upon the aristocratic swells that war, after all, was hardly a place for refined folks. Worse and moreover some of the nicest young men of the very best Southern families actually got killed. And still worse, got killed by people to whom they never had been even properly introduced. Something had to be done to save "the flower of the South." The government, always the handmaid of the ruling classes, came to the rescue. After the fall of Fort Donnelson, the Confederate Congress, composed of slave owners and their lawyers, passed a series of acts which exempted all men who owned more than twenty slaves from military service in the Confederate army. The number of slaves required to exempt the owner, later on, was reduced to ten. Other property owners who owned no slaves could escape service by paying certain stipulated sums or by rendering other than military service to the government. Needless to say, the poor white trash was not consulted on a matter which made service in the Confederate army voluntary for the rich and compulsory for the poor.

It would not be fair to say that all slave owners availed themselves of the exemption clause. Many fought to the end of the war like brave men. But many others did crawl home to mammy through the hole so conveniently provided by their government. It was not an uncommon practice then for big slave owners to divide their slaves among their sons in order to keep them out of the war.

The Southern trader class was looked down upon by the slave aristocracy. Moreover, this class had no direct interest in the struggle. At the same time, traders are entirely too sharp to risk their hides for such spooks as flags, principles, justice and eternal rights. To give this class something tangible to fight for, the Confederate Congress repudiated the debts owed by Southern merchants to Northern jobbers and manufacturers. Since this total indebtedness was estimated at between fifty and three hundred million dollars, we have sufficient reasons why the Southern middle class fought for independence.

This class and the professionals, who stood to the slave owners in about the same relation as the retainers of medieval times did towards the feudal lord, furnished most of the officers for the patriotic poor whites, who were the only ones who had no nickles under their feet.—Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam.

CALIFORNIA IRON ORES.

Deposits in the Eagle Mountains Described by the United States Geological Survey.

The iron ores of the Pacific coast have until recently received but little attention. Numerous deposits have been known to exist, but they have generally been regarded as too far from centers of consumption and fuel supplies to be worked at a profit and too small to warrant the expense of erecting furnaces within reach. The deposits at Minaret, Madera county, California, are said to be among the largest in California and perhaps in the West. They occur on the summits of the Sierra Nevada. Probably next in size, but of greater commercial importance, are the Eagle Mountain deposits, in Riverside county, California.

The United States Geological Survey has just published as Bulletin 503 a report on the iron-ore deposits of the Eagle Mountains, by E. C. Harder. The examination and mapping of these deposits from the first detailed investigation of the iron ores of California made by the Federal Survey and are a continuation of similar investigations in the Iron Springs district in southwestern Utah, made several years ago.

The Eagle Mountain Range is one of a large number of bare ranges of rocky mountains in the Mohave and Colorado deserts. The higher peaks of the Eagle Mountains rise about 4,000 feet above sea level, and the edge of the desert that surrounds the range on the west, north and east averages about 1,500 feet above sea level.

The principal iron ores of the Eagle Mountains occur on the north limb of the dome in a chain of discontinuous deposits, six and one-half miles long, trending across the summit of the range in a northwesterly direction. They extend three miles west of the summit and three and one-half miles east. The ore-bearing zone reaches in places a width of 4,000 feet, but individual ore deposits do not exceed 500 feet in width. A moderate estimate of the total quantity of mixed ore and gangue material available in the deposits now exposed, assuming that they extend several hundred feet down, is about 75,000,000 tons. Of this quantity about four-fifths is assumed to be ore, most of it of very high grade.

No iron ore has been mined in the district, the principal obstacle to the establishment of the iron industry in southern California being the absence of fuel. The nearest deposits of coking coal are in Colorado, the lignites and bituminous coals of Washington and Oregon being unsuitable for this purpose. It seems likely, however, that before many years extensive mining operations will be started in the Alaskan coal fields, and then large quantities of coking coal will be shipped to Pacific coast ports, thus making possible the establishing of blast furnaces and steel plants.

A copy of Bulletin 503 may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

WATER POWERS OF THE CASCADES.

Report Issued by the United States Geological Survey in Co-operation With the State of Washington Shows Great Undeveloped Water Power.

Well to the west of the great rock barrier which in the early days of the republic was assumed to be the natural western boundary of the United States lies another great belt of elevated land surmounted by a very chaos of rugged peaks and pyramids—the Cascade range of Washington and Oregon. In these mountains exists an inexhaustible store of potential wealth, much of it belonging to the nation—not precious or useful metals, for mines however rich must eventually become exhausted, but a wealth of running water, an endless chain revolving with the seasons. In the opinion of the hydrographic engineers of the United States Geological Survey few areas in the United States present more favorable opportunities for the development of water power than that traversed by the Cascade range. The general altitude of the crest of the range is 6,000 to 8,000 feet above sea level, and the higher peaks extend into the region of everlasting snow. From Mount Rainier in Washington to Mount Shasta just south of the Oregon-California line, both more than 14,000 feet in elevation, many snow-covered peaks are the perpetual fountains that supply the flow of strong rivers running westward to the coast. The precipitation of the area is heavy, the Cascade range receiving about 100 inches of rainfall a year.

The streams of the Cascades possess in high degree the requisite characteristics for the successful development of water power, namely, steep gradient, abundant water, and comparatively uniform flow. Add to these the enormous resources of timber, metal, and other minerals, and lands as yet developed only in small part but promising an extensive future market for water power, and it becomes apparent that the large areas of country surrounding the Cascade Plateau have in the undeveloped power of their streams very great potential wealth.

Federal and State Co-operation.

The United States Geological Survey, in co-operation with the Washington State Board of Geological Survey, Henry Landes, state geologist, is making a comprehensive survey of the water resources of this area in that state. Water-Supply Paper 313, just issued by the federal survey, entitled "Water Powers of the Cascade Range, Part II," is the second of a series of reports resulting from this work, the first having been issued in 1912, as Water-Supply Paper 253. This second report deals with the drainage basine of the cowlitz (except the Toutle), Nisqually, Puyallup, White, Green and Cedar rivers. It includes all monthly estimates of river discharge derived from data collected by the water-resources branch of the geological survey in co-operation with the State Board of Geological Survey and by private persons. River plans and profiles made by the topographic branch of the geological survey are also included. The possibilities of developing power on the streams are described in as much detail as is warranted in a work of this kind. Complete surveys and plans for development of unused power privileges have not been attempted, such work being more properly left to those who are contemplating actual development. The purposes of the report are rather to show the power resources of the basins described and to indicate in a general way the relative value of the individual power privileges.

Important River Surveys.

The river surveys, which constitute one of the essential factors in the analysis of power, were made during the field season of 1910 by Bayard Knock and W. B. Lewis of the topographic branch of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of T. G. Gerdine, geographer. A supplementary survey of the upper portion of Cispus river was made during August and September, 1911, by Charles Leidl and W. O. Harmon, under the direction of Fred F. Henshaw, district engineer.

Field reconnaissances were made in most of the basins to gather information relative to water supply, topographic features, and other general conditions which should be considered in the interpretation of stream-flow records and river-profile representations. These reconnaissances were made by G. L. Parker, assistant engineer of the United States Geological Survey.

The summaries of the available power in each basin are computed from the average flow for the lowest week on record and from the flow that could be realized from possible storage. The flow with storage is computed on the basis of the continuous discharge that can be maintained by the release of the storage during the most extreme drough on record, considering the length and severity of low-water periods.

Copies of both water-supply papers 253 and 313 may be obtained free of charge on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

CAPITALIST CLASS HYPOCRISY.

Preaches "Freedom of Labor," But All It Wants Is the Right to Scab.

Exploiterdom has resurrected from the phraseology of the Manchester school a few slogans with which it attempts to play toward the working class the rôle of moralizer and scientific economist. The slogans, "Freedom of Labor" and "Self Responsibility," originate with them. What is behind this fact? Economic development has abrogated the "Freedom of Labor" even for the employer in a certain sense. Trusts, syndicates, etc., limit to the individual employer the extent of his production, fix the selling price to some extent, and often apportion the markets. "Freedom of Labor" for the employer reduces itself in a fast-growing measure to the "right" to treat his employés in as bad a manner as he pleases, or as circumstances allow him. The right "to be boss in his own house" he only insists upon towards the workers. In the fixing of conditions of labor none but him has a right to have a say; the selection of workers he claims as his exclusive, inalienable right. He wants to decide autocratically whom he shall employ and whom not.

The state as an employer claims still greater latitude in its autocracy. It assumes the right to exclude citizens holding views at variance with those of the ruling class from employment in government establishments. It has even the temerity to demand, in return for the "favor' of allowing him to be a governmental official, that a citizen forego the other rights of a citizen. Thus do the representatives of the ruling class understand their right of "freedom of labor"; but for the workers it is a "right" to perform any kind of work. The right of the workers to strike is a nightmare of the exploiters, strikebreaking being, of course, a deed worthy of praise and protection.

Capitalist morality even desires to deprive the individual worker of the spirit of solidarity and comradeliness fostered by organization. It happens that organized workers sometimes go on strike because a few of their number do not play their part properly toward their fellow workers. If the exploiter fears a loss of profit because the prosperity of the establishment rests upon the skill of the strikers he may condescend to discharge the "suckers," provided the others will return to work. If this offer is accepted the press of the enemies of the trade unions will raise a howl of indignation about Social Democratic "terrorism." But in reality the workers only made a very modest use of the "freedom of labor." Why, if the employer has the right to discharge a worker because he does not like his nose, should not the workers have the right to leave their work to escape the presence of scoundrelly characters? The howl of terrorism on account of such actions springs from inconsistency bred of hypocrisy and capitalist interests.

The most disgusting figure cut in this respect is that cut by the Christian trade unionists. They even regard it as justified to exclude or victimize a worker from employment on account of his political views.

This dual standard of ethics shows itself likewise in the slogan, "self responsibility." It resounds in one's ears during battles over social legislation. Labor protective measures, according to a certain capitalist element, have a demoralizing effect. They smother "self responsibility," lame the energy, abrogate care for existence, and lead to carelessness and nonchalance. Thus does exploiterdom reason.

But if one views the practical affairs of life with open eyes it is easy to discern the fact that the employers are only too prone to punish practical demonstrations of "self responsibility." The workers, however, who allow themselves to be used as lackeys in this ignoble work are praised as national heroes, even if they are the most characterless of persons.

Under capitalist rule the individual worker becomes impotent, an object of unrestrained greed for profit. Only in unity with his shopmates, his class comrades, can he protect himself against capitalist aggression. "Self responsibility" dictates the duties of solidarity. The workingmen must learn to know that if they rely upon the grace of a merciless capitalist class, then it will force them to the ground, reduce their incomes below the minimum necessary for existence, condemn them and their families to a life of misery and privation, undermine their health and hasten them to early graves.

Conditions today make solidarity the citizen's virtue, which can best

protect the public interest. No worse social crime can there be than the breaking of solidarity. And in that category strike-breaking takes the first place! In most cases it springs from dirty, despicable egotism; that egotism which seeks to gain advantages at the expense of others. At best the irresponsible act of the strikebreaker springs from deficient understanding; but whatever may cause it, it injures the fellow workers and is harmful to the general interest. But in the eyes of the employers the strikebreaker is a citizen of esthmable qualities. His mean and harmful actions shall be protected by laws and be ennobled! And this is again termed to insure the "freedom to work"! But, in fact, strikebreakers' protection is destined to foster the "freedom" of exploitation, of profit-mongering.

So behind all capitalist untruthfulness, behind the moralizing of the ruling class, behind its phrascology of the "freedom of labor" and "self responsibility" nothing else is obscured but the brutal endeavor to subjugate labor, and to remove all obstacles in the path of capital in its race for dividends.—Berlin Vorwaerts.

ILLUSIONS DISPELLED.

Shams of Capitalism Can No Longer Help But Be Seen.

We take it as a matter of course that the growing of wheat and corn and cotton, of fruits and vegetables, the raising of sheep and cattle and hogs, the mining of coal and iron and copper, the making of bread and shoes and clothes, the building of houses and the transportation of people and goods shall be done for profit; that the providing of food, clothing and shelter shall not be first and foremost to sustain life and supply human needs, but that those who control the production of things may make profit.

We are neither surprised nor indignant when mines are shut down and factories closed because prices are so low that it does not pay to operate them, even though we know that many people lack coal or are without shoes and other necessities and that the cessation of work in these industries will bring others to want. Born and raised under this system we imagine it always was, always will be and, too lazy to think it out, accept whatever is as right.

That all industry should be commercialized—a dollar and cent proposition from start to finish—seems quite proper, even if it does work out disastrously for those who do the work and need the goods.

But business methods and morals are not confined to the factory and market place. We know that laws in the interest of the rich and powerful are many and rigidly enforced. We are beginning to know that the few laws intended to protect common folk are unconstitutional, that the lawyers are always on the side of the fat fees, and that a poor man has no standing in the courts.

Thrifty congressmen and legislators crook the knee to the men who furnish the campaign funds, chip in the jack-pot and dictate the nominations; they obligingly submit and enact bills prepared by corporation attorneys and as cheerfully commit to the graveyard bills introduced in the interest of the workers.

We are awakening to the fact that newspapers are published to make money, not to furnish news. Most of their revenue comes from the advertisers who effectively resent the publication of anything distasteful—to them. Newspapermen must eat, and in order to eat must have a job. Editorials are dictated in the business office, the editors merely clothe them with words.

The people of the land of make-believe tell us their troubles and abuse the theater trust which judges the merits of plays and players by the box-office receipts.

Poets and painters, sculptors and architects, with some splendid exceptions, are mercenary pot-boilers who practice their art for what there is in it. Singers and orators, story-tellers and historians give the public whatever the manager, editor or publisher will pay for—that which brings the best prices.

The members of the faculty listen to the advice of the regents as to the trend of the university's teaching; the preacher respectfully breeds the opinions of Mr. Worldly Wiseman, pillar of the church.

We are a patient and long-suffering people, but there is a limit; there are some things we will not permit to be commercialized and easily first among these are our public schools.

And this is the hope and the purpose of many employers who pose as advocates of technical education. They would use the schools as incubators in which to hatch fledgling mechanics, trained in an atmosphere of prejudice against unionism.—Exchange.

ORGANIZATION IN THE INDUSTRIES.

The striking fact concerning present time conditions is that in spite of the recent elections throughout the United States, in spite of wars and rumor of war throughout the world, there is still witnessed the incessant war between labor and capital. In almost every country strikes are increasing in dimensions and frequency, and even the staidest nations—in the strictly literay sense of the words— are displaying manifestations of economic dis content which should certainly give pause.

It is immaterial whether the people blame the agitators or not, just as long as the cause remains there will be agitations and discontent.

That man is certainly dull of sight who can think that this stage of things does not presage a complete change in the industrial system of the world. It may continue for a number of years, but no discontent from below has even been successfully stifled. It has been time and time again repressed only to burst out with redoubled vigor, and with energy that no repression could overcome. It is because this is true that it is essential that something must be done to meet the emergency. We know very well that unless the workers are organized and face this future that is before them, prepared to take advantage of everything as it arises, these conditions as they grow more acute will grow more acute in their misery.

Thus it is that the industrialists preparing within the shell of the old system—to use Marx famous figure—the new system which shall take its place, and at the same time organizing the workers in that solidarity which only people who have a logical program wherewith to face the future. Their program is logical because it is supremely adjusted to present day economic conditions, taking due notice of the cause of those evils and fully prepared to end them by ending the system of exploitation which causes them.

Production at the present time has outstripped the control of the individual, and therefore to enjoy the proceeds of production individual control has passed forever. Syndicates which centralize in the hands of a few the labor of all naturally do not distribute according to the needs of that social labor—on the contrary there are those in control today who enjoy the proceeds of other people's labor in abundance; who merely owning stock and bonds but doing no labor are entitled to plenty, while many who labor incessantly are all the time on a borderland of starvation. Under the present system these propertyless workers are an essential to modern industry and the greatest function of the industrialists is to organize them to assume control sooner or later, that this control may bring to them necessaries of life in needed abundance.

Meantime there are those who have tariff panaceas for present time discontent and for the present time high prices, but when it is recalled that the protctionists out of power in Great Britain promise protection as a panacea for high costs of living and in the United States the Democrats in power are promising a revision downwards of tariff and the abolition of protection as the only dope what wonder that contradictions like these do not impress anything and arouse no faith in the nostrums. The Democrats have fortunately obtained control so that they can prove that their theories are barren and bear no hope of remedying the evils of which they themselves are a part.

There are just two alternatives before the world today. These gigantic means of production and distribution have so far outstripped individual control that it seems useless to argue that we face either an industrial Socialism or an industrial feudalism or state capitalism. Roosevelt represents this latter alternative in his policies with the government a huge operator for all the bond holders of the nation. That is government-owned utilities, and although the interest must be paid upon the bonds, it is overlooked that such government ownership has limitations which real ownership has not. Unprepared by an industrial organization to meet the future, there will be no other alternative but to accept industrial feudalism.—Nome Industrial Worker.

IN THIRTY YEARS.

Not since the funerals of Wilhelm Liebknecht and Paul Singer, the great German Socialists, has Europe beheld such a tremendous outpouring as that which attended the burial of Franz Schumeier, the Austrian Socialist member of Parliament, who a few days ago was assassinated by one of those miserable wretches known in Continental Europe by the misfit name of "Christian Socialist," which is there used to describe a "good Catholic" and a Jew hater.

More than half a million men and women attended the ceremony, and so tremendous was the crowd that the transportation facilities of Vienna, a city of 2,000,000 people, were utterly unable to handle it, over 100,000 people coming into the city on foot. Never in all its history has the great city of Vienna witnessed such a funeral, and it has buried kings and statesmen by the dozen, and staged some of the most magnificent funeral pageants that Europe has known. But so great was the multitude on this occasion that they stood for miles packed around the cemetery, unable to enter, while the victim was being buried, and the grave piled like a miniature mountain with masses of red carnations and laurel wreaths bound with garlands of red streamers.

This funeral calls to memory another which took place just thirty years ago in Highgate Cemetery, London, when Karl Marx was laid in his last resting place by a small group of friends, and one solitary man, his lifelong friend, Engels, spoke a short farewell address over the lonely grave. And though the dead man was by all odds the most powerful figure ever produced by the Socialist movement, London remained oblivious and unaffected. That little funeral cortege passed along its streets unobserved; the traffic halted not, and the lone policeman on his beat probably gave it no more than a passing glance.

And but thirty years have passed, and now when we go forth to bury our dead a giant metropolis of Europe halts until the ceremonies are over. The traffic itself becomes a subsidiary to the spectacle, and but an inadequate one at that. The dead man is buried not only by the city but by the nation, nay, by all the nations. From every country within traveling distance come representatives of the cause with which the dead man was identified. And from those out of reach come by wire orders for floral offerings, that they too may be represented. From America, Australia and far-off lands whose remoteness makes the personal attendance of a representative impossible.

And those who control the land and sea cables which hold the world together in instant communication, those who hate and fear Socialism, flash over those same wires the news that the dead man was given a funeral that no European monarch, emperor, potentate or statesman was ever before given or can expect in the future.

And in the lonely Highgate Cemetery in London lies the other dead man in his grave; the man who gave the working class of the world the sword with which they shall hew their way to freedom through the opposition of kings, emperors and potentates, their armies and their parasites, who shall tumble the crowns of the kings, the parchments of nobilities and the "vested rights" of the modern capitalist potentates in the dust, to establish economic freedom among mankind.

Those who mocked at the teachings of the dead man of thirty years since, and who hounded him from land to land as a dangerous but visionary and impractical disturber can now judge of the reality of the teachings and their effect by the funeral of this Austrian Socialist. To them it is a sinister portent that cannot be gainsaid. To us, it is an omen of victory, though the dead man was of us. In the tramp of those myriad feet we can discern the marching on of the cause of Socialism, and so, too, can our enemies, though they may pretend ignorance.

It may be that for many of us the old Scripture texts have lost their validity, for we are of all faiths and no faith, in that particular respect, but where are those today who when they bury their dead can as truly say as the Socialists of the world, that the grave is swallowed up in victory? And what man shall say that the next thirty years may not bring its full realization?—New York Call.

In Memoriam.

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God, our Heavenly Father, in His wise and never-erring judgment, to take unto Himself our beloved brother, James Spurrier, who departed this life on earth on the 15th day of January, 1913, reminding us that in the midst of life we are in death, and by our brother's decease Mrs. George Westenfield has lost a devoted uncle and Bryan Miners' Union No. 64 a loyal member and brother; therefore be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes and a copy be given to the deceased's relatives and friends in this, their time of sorrow and bereavement.

When draws life's journey to its end,
Oh, light eternal shine!
As through Death's vale our way we wend,
Be with us, strength divine.
Then earth's dark night shall wane to day;
Heaven's morn shall chase its gloom away—
Light everlasting shine.

J. G. CARLSON,
J. C. FERGUSON,
SAMUEL RICHARDS,
Committee.

POETICAL

YOU'LL BE A MAN, MY SON.

If you can keep your head when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can trust yourself when all men doubt you,
But make allowance for their doubting, too;
If you can wait and not be tired of waiting,
Or being lied about, don't deal in lies,
Or being hated don't give way to hating,
And yet don't look too good, nor talk too wise;
If you can dream—and not make dreams your master;
If you can think—and not make thought your aim;
If you can meet with Triumph and Disaster
And treat these two imposters just the same;
If you can bear to hear the truth you've spoken
Twisted by knaves to make a trap for fools,
Or watch the things you've given your life to, broken,
And stop and build 'em up with worn-out tools;
If you can make one heap of all your winnings
And risk it on one turn of pitch-and-toss,
And lose and start again at your beginnings,
And never breathe a word about your loss;
If you can force your heart and nerve and sinew
To serve your turn long after they are gone,
And so hold on when there is nothing in you
Except the will which says to them, "Hold on!"
If you can talk with crowds and keep your virtue,
Or walk with kings—nor lose the common touch;
If neither foes nor cooling friends can hurt you;
If all men count with you, but none too much;
If you can fill the unforgiving minute
With sixty seconds' worth of distance run,
Yours is the earth and everything that's in it,
And—which is more—you'll be a man, my son!

—Rudyard Kipling

GREED VS. MANHOOD.

"Please give me work," the poor man said,
"To buy my wife and children bread;
For two long months I've had no job;
I am one amongst that countless mob
Of unemployed."

The boss not even turned his head
To see which man these words had said,
But answered in a voice so rough:
"I need no men; I have enough
To make my pile."

No sweaty brow, no calloused hand,
Are on the men who own the land;
But what care they if you don't eat,
Or have to beg out on the street,
Just to exist.

When will the working class get wise?
Might is ours when we organize.
And with this strength we'll make things hum
And put the grafters on the bum—
Or shovel muck.

W. R. REID.

"JUST ONE OF MANY."

She stood at the corner one winter night,
The winds were blowing a blast,
As she gathered the shreds of a tattered shawl.
She looked up at the sky o'ercast.
And away in the West she saw a star
That beamed with a kindly light.
She smiled, brushed aside a falling tear,
And went "where the lamps shone bright."

"Give me a drink—please, just one more,
To deaden this horrible pain,
And make me believe in my drunken dream
That I am a 'woman' again.
Why do men say that Fate decrees,
As truth, what ministers tell,
That women as slaves must feed man's lust
And sit in the 'Gates of Hell?'

"Whisky, please—and fill up the glass;
I like it—it makes me forget
That I once was a woman pure and good
Ere I started to pay the debt.
Yes, born in the country, came to town,
A livelihood to obtain;
But small was the wage I got in return,
Though I slaved and labored in vain.

"Say, were you ever hungry?
No one willing to give you bread?
Or tramped the streets of the city
Till you wished that you were dead?
I have, and I know the feeling,
And there's always a man and a place,
When one of our kind is down and out,
Can enter the killing race.

"I had a heart, a body and soul,
And a name that was good and fair;
I gave up all for a roof and food,
Then I went to live 'down there.'
Now I'm one of a hundred others
Who travel the self-same way—
All slaves of some 'Christian citizen,'
Who takes our hire as pay.

"His wife is a social leader;
His house a palace within;
We pay for the jewels and dinners
With the wages of our sin.
His store, just one of the many,
Hires slaves who dare not tire,
Who to feed and clothe the body,
Must accept a harlot's hire.

"And on the bodies of woman—
On the souls of the women who fell—
Through his greed for business and profits
They now sit at the 'Gates of Hell,'
While he prays to 'his Father' in Heaven
For grace to do what is right;
His slaves their vocations are plying,
Like scavengers in the night.

"Just one more whisky, mister;
O God, am I going mad?
Just to be human one more day—
A woman pure and glad!
An outcast? yes, what of it?
Others the same story tell.
Dear God, some day let us meet such men
Down at 'the Gates of Hell.'"

W. E. HANSON, Butte, Montana.

THE SLAVE MARKET.

We will turn back the page of history
Some fifty years or more,
And read how they bartered mankind,
Sold slaves in the days of yore.
There's a block in the open market place,
Where a beast in the guise of a man,
Displays his human merchandise,
Which men will buy who can.

And around the block are gathered
Men who traffic in human flesh,
Who laugh in glee at the plaintive moan
Of the slaves they further enmesh.
"They're only niggers and have no souls;
God intended them to be slaves,"
To scourge and torture, whip and kill
Till they fill their shallow graves.

"Here is a likely young nigger—
A male just turned nineteen;
Just examine his limbs and muscles,
His body lithe and lean;
Warranted tractable, docile,
Will do whatever he's told;
Works long hours without tiring.
How much do you bid in gold?"

"Here is a bright young woman;
She's a mother with one little child.
We will offer them both together;
She's warranted gentle and mild.
Her master is tired of her—
The child? Well, it is his own.
He engaged in wild speculation,
Now needs money to pay the loan."

Men and women and children,
The story unblushing is told,
Were only so much merchandise—
Were exchanged for yellow gold.
And when we read the story,
Our hearts with anger flame,
But we're blind to present conditions,
Think slavery only a name.

Come with me to the mill and factory,
Where the little children stand
Before the spools and spindles,
With the threads in their tiny hands.
They are slaves to a mighty "system,"
Birth accursed, suffering slaves,
Who continue to turn out "profits"
Till they fill their little graves.

We will go to the grimy bunkers,
Where the children are breaking coal,
Where the "system" is working smoothly
And Death is taking its toll.
Here are slaves not bought at auction,
But slaves on account of their need;
They are giving their lives to the monster
Of the "system's" graft and greed.

In the marts of trade the women
Must sell their souls for bread,
And the army is ever increasing;
You can hear their measured tread.
And today the slave market is glutted,
As it was in the days of old—
Women's virtue and lives of children,
As were blacks for the white man's gold.

If this be prosperity, hearken,
Ye masters with hearts of stone;
If ye had a thousand lives to live,
For this ye could not atone.
Draw your righteous garment about you
When you have reached your goal;
Each step you advanced was a sacrifice
Of a human life and a soul.

W. E. HANSON, Butte, Montana.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

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WILLIAM DAVIDSON.....New Denver, B. C.
GUY E. MILLER.....Box 200, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	or..Albert Braton	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	P. J. Downs.....	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U....	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	O. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Frl	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrler...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	513	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Frl	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	Thos. Kelly.....	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. A. Lovell.....	F. E. Britt	172	Alton
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	E. G. Gates.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	102 Crandle St. C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison....	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Su am	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
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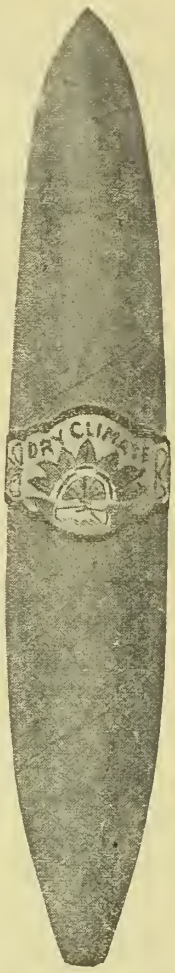

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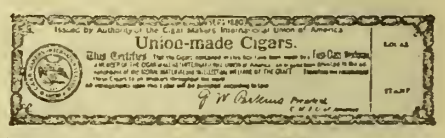

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of the

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

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DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 6, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 506.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, March 6, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 506
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SOME PEOPLE are yelling for *peace*, while the steel trust continues in the business of manufacturing armor plate.

THE DISCONTENT and unrest of labor are the absolute proofs of the growing intelligence of the working class.

THE EMPLOYES of the Gould system bought diamonds for Helen Gould as a wedding present. The fool-killer has work to do.

MULTI-MILLIONAIRES who rob labor, and then on Thanksgiving Day or Christmas, throw a few bones to the hungry, are called humanitarians and philanthropists.

THE RAILWAY EMPLOYES of Great Britain have amalgamated under the name of "The National Union of Railway Men." The new organization, under an industrial form, starts out with a membership of 200,000.

THE DURANGO DEMOCRAT declares that the people of Egypt should congratulate themselves that Morgan, while sojourning there, did not *take* anything but *indigestion*.

WHILE THE CORPORATIONS were using the militia to suppress the striking coal miners in West Virginia, these same corporations were bribing the Legislature to elect a capitalist representative to the United States Senate.

THE GARMENT WORKERS have put up a stubborn fight in New York, and regardless of the outrages committed by thugs and prostituted policemen, the strikers are slowly but surely forcing the bosses to step from their lofty pedestal and recognize the fact that labor has some rights which cannot be ignored, even by economic tyrants.

JOSEPH D. CANNON, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, who has had charge of the strike at Mineville, New York, has been sued for $20,000 damages. This trifling amount is wanted by John J. Navin, a justice of the peace, who has been imposing penalties on strikers that meet the approval of Witherbee, Sherman & Company.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER has had a commission investigating the *cause* of prostitution.

The commission labored strenuously for many months and finally came to the conclusion that the *cause* of *prostitution* was *poverty*. The question now arises, will John make any effort to abolish *poverty*, the *cause* of prostitution?

THE WORKING CLASS has been voting for "friends of labor" since labor was permitted to exercise the right of suffrage, and yet the laboring people are still groaning in the misery of poverty and want.

When labor votes for its *class interest*, the labor movement will be drafting fewer resolutions of protest against industrial slavery.

THE FIGHT in Mexico is a battle of commercial brigands for the spoils of capitalism. The common herd, garbed in the livery of labor, is paying the death toll. Men who sit in cushioned chairs in gilded dens in Wall street will reap the golden harvest from the carnival of slaughter. The laboring class has not yet learned to yield obedience to that injunction which commands: "Thou Shalt Not Kill."

THE REFORMERS of Denver are endeavoring to purify the moral atmosphere, but morals require something else besides denunciation from pulpits and tracts circulated by religious peddlers to make it possible for a woman to command a wage for her labor that will enable her to *live*, and morality will rise from the gutter and soar towards the stars. A wage that merely prolongs a miserable existence, will never elevate the moral standard of the woman made desperate through want and hunger.

THE UNITED CIGAR STORES COMPANY has 1,100 retail stores in the United States and the gross earnings for the past year reached the colossal sum of $32,000,000. During the year 1913, this giant in commercialism will establish 200 more retail institutions and it is claimed that the revenue for the present year will reach $40,000,000. The man of limited capital is foolish to make an attempt to

compete with a combination that covers a continent. How about America being a free country.

THE AUTHORITIES in West Virginia under instructions from their masters, the coal barons, arrested "Mother" Jones and held her as a prisoner in a box car. But the authorities fearing an uprising on the part of the striking miners released the woman of four-score years, who knows no fear when fighting for human rights.

An industrial system that demands that a woman in her eightieth year shall be held as a prisoner in a box car guarded by State Militia, should be consigned to eternal oblivion.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES of the legislature of Pennsylvania has enacted into law a bill making it a crime to carry a red flag in a public procession. It is strange that the great statesman of the Pennsylvania legislature did not frame a bill making it mandatory on the Federal government to eliminate every vestige of red from the Stars and Stripes.

The far-seeing solons must have thought that making it criminal to bear a crimson banner in a public procession, must certainly be a death blow to Socialism, but these corporation-owned lick-spittles will discover in due time that every *knock* from the mortgaged chattels of a master class, is a *boost* for socialism.

THE United Mine Workers of Illinois, in state convention at Peoria, passed a resolution to the effect that 82,000 miners of the state of Illinois would declare a strike in case war is declared either by or against the United States

The resolution is to be forwarded to the International Workers' convention for adoption.

When the workers who do the fighting, realize the import of such a resolution, there will be less widows and orphans to mourn the death of husbands and fathers, who have been swept off their feet by patriotism. Those who breed the quarrel should bear the brunt of battle, for the workingman should be interested in no fight save the struggle to throw off the yoke of capitalism.

UNDER THE HEADING, "Opposing the I. W. W.," the Iron City Trades Journal, published at Pittsburgh, Pa., has the following editorial comment:

"The American Federation of Labor is engaged in a fight to the finish with the Industrial Workers of the World, and it is no wonder, because the Federation represents the best intelligence of organized labor, while the Industrial Workers declare that they are ready to burn, slay, cheat, rob, commit any sort of crime in fact, in order to destroy the present form of society and build a new one on its ruins.

"Naturally, the Federation is opposed to that kind of program, and so is the rest of the world except a few that are enlisted in that terrible organization that wise men everywhere object to and feel that it is a dangerous combination of men more intent upon an evil than upon a good purpose, or, at least, profoundly intent upon a certain purpose and ready to resort to any, even the wickedest means, to compass it."

THE CHURCH, through its preachers, has posed as "the friend of labor." The ministers of the church declare that they are doing all in their power to bring capital and labor together on a Christian basis. The effort of the church to bring capital and labor together, is to blind the vision of the worker to the fact, that the exploiter and exploited can no more be brought together on a Christian basis, than the robber and the robbed, the lion and the lamb, the fox and the chicken. The exploiter is doing the same thing as the church for every grabber of dividends is taxing all his ingenuity for arguments to convince the worker that he is a partner with his boss.

The intelligent slave, struggling with poverty, clad in rags and existing in a hovel, knows that his interests are not identical with a master, who is robed in broad cloth, rides in an automobile and who lives in a mansion.

Labor and *capital* will *get together* when *labor* has in its *possession all that labor creates.*

"BILLY" SUNDAY, ex-baseball player and now evangelist, has been in Pennsylvania for some time, carrying on revivals for revenue.

Some of the ministers of the gospel have criticised Sunday severely and "Billy," with that meek and lowly spirit which characterized the Nazarene, has branded them as "lobsters."

"Billy," in a recent revival, while having a religious fit, declared:

"The doctrine of the universal fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the worst rot that was ever dug out of hell, and the minister who first preached it was a liar."

If the "fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man is the worst rot that was ever dug out of hell," then it is about time that the dupes who are putting up the funds to keep this freak on the rostrum should lock their coffers and notify this dispenser of "hot air" that his services are no longer needed.

"Billy" is not to be blamed for getting the "mazuma," but there is something the matter with the *noodles* of men who gather to witness this contortionist go through his stunts.

"WHY DO YOU OBJECT to Socialism?" asked the section hand of the blanket man who had stopped to rest by the side of the railroad. "It will destroy the home," he said, as he threw his home onto the ground and sat down upon it to continue the conversation. "It looks like you ought to destroy that home and get a new one," said the section man, contemplating the ragged blanket. "Do you think it would destroy any homes if you were to employ one who wished to work and give them the full value of the product?" "That would destroy our incentive, and besides there would be nothing left to reward the capitalist for his hard work and abstinence. It is not right to make the people divide up, anyway."

The section man looked at the wanderer for a few minutes in astonishment and then said: "You have nothing today because you have always been forced to divide your product with the capitalist class We, the Socialists, want to stop dividing with the fellow who refuses to work and insists that we shall provide him with all kinds of luxuries. The trouble with you is that you have a capitalist's code of morality and a blanket stiff's position in life."

The wanderer gathered up his home and moved slowly off saying something about the necessity of having some law passed to stop this agitation, as it would destroy the churches and make people immoral to listen to it.—Oakland World.

CHARLES POST of Battle Creek, Michigan who has beggared the English language for invectives and epithets to hurl at organized labor, is now the only member of "The Trades and Workers Association" which was launched by "Gripe Nuts" some two years ago.

The saw-dust promoter, after fighting organized labor for years concluded that he would establish a rival organization that would ultimately supplant the American Federation of Labor, and accordingly, secured a four-story building with splendid hall and equipped with shower baths, electric lights and library as headquarters for an organization whose principles were to abolish strikes and lockouts, blacklists and boycotts.

But, alas, the dream of the maker of mysterious cereal compounds has collapsed, and now, the building in which "The Trades and Workers Association" was to formulate plans to bring about the Brotherhood of Labor and Capital is empty, and calling for a tenant.

Old "Postum" and "There's a Reason" is a failure as an organizer, for regardless of the verdancy of countless thousands of "Rubes" who can be caught by almost any kind of a bait, there were but few who were so brainless as to be duped by the bunco-game of the genius who discovered the health-giving ingredients of pulverized peanut shells.

It is now up to John Kirby to take hold of Post's *failure.*

AN EXCHANGE, under the head of "Labor Notes," had the following:

"The Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen pays out approximately $2,000,000 a year in the United States and Canada to satisfy death and total disability claims.

"In the first four factories investigated by the New York committee of safety out of the list of thirty furnished by the striking garment workers, doors connecting with stairways were found locked where workrooms were crowded with operatives. In every case the law was plainly violated.

"The latest report of the American Federation of Labor shows that its membership has increased about 77,000 in the last six months It is planned to have workers in America send pamphlets to their friends and relatives in foreign countries who are contemplating coming here to earn a livelihood, pointing out the advantages of unskilled laborers joining the ranks of the federation.

"The United Mine Workers of America spent nearly $750,000 for strike benefits during the year ending December 1, 1912. The total expenses incurred during the year aggregated $1,108,991.09, of which $269,036.35 was for salaries and $22,000 for printing. There is in deposit in banks $238,902.50, and outstanding checks aggregating $17,640.05, making a balance on hand on December 1, 1912, of $221,262.06"

THE ANTI-TRUST BILLS passed by the Legislature of New Jersey with the approval of Governor Wilson, have met with the objection that they outlaw labor organizations. The New York Times. which was one of Mr. Wilson's principal supporters, says that "it is fairly evident that Governor Wilson's bill No. 1 will call for wholesale indictments of the labor unions of New Jersey."

We see no occasion for surprise that Mr. Wilson's anti-trust program includes labor organizations with combinations of capital. Mr. Wilson has made it quite plain that he favors the freest competition An organization of workingmen to increase wages and shorten the hours of labor is as repugnant to the laissez faire theory to which he holds as a restraint of trade by monopolics.

The individualists have not pressed their opposition to labor organizations openly for the reason that they have deemed it inexpedient. They have relied upon court interpretations of anti-trust laws and the writ of injunction to accomplish their purpose.

When you hear a man condemning Socialism because "it would destroy the freedom of the individual," you may be sure that if he had the courage of his convictions he would denounce organizations of labor as a denial of the right of contract and an invasion of the liberty of the citizen to do as he pleases.

The labor union is based on the theory of co-operative effort. The ideal of individualism is every man for himself.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHILE JOHN H. PATTERSON, president of the National Cash Register Company, and a number of other officials of that institution were fined and sentenced to terms of imprisonment ranging from one year down to three months for violating the laws of the United States, it will be noticed that there was no unseemly haste demonstrated to railroad them to jail while appeals were taken to the higher courts, as was the fate of the defendants in the Iron Workers' case at Indianapolis, the conclusion of which was followed by a very pious comment on the part of Attorney General Wickersham, that prince of political frauds, to the effect that the laws are enforced against the rich and poor without any discrimination.

Nor should anyone lose any sleep in trying to estimate the approximate time that will elapse before those famous open shoppers of Dayton begin to serve their prison terms. Patterson and his fellow conspirators have announced that they will carry their cases to the United States Supreme Court for a final decision, and there are many, many loopholes in the law, particularly for rich and distinguished persons who employ high-priced attorneys to defend them.

However, the working people of the country will probably gain one immediate advantage as a result of the conviction of the National Cash Register Company officials, and that is they will most likely not be compelled to listen to any more lectures from John H. Patterson and his crowd about what a lawless lot the laboring men really are.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE LARGEST PENSION BILL ever passed by Congress was railroaded through the House on the 18th inst., by a vote of 219 to 40, carrying appropriations aggregating $180,300,000. This enormous sum is paid out to soldier "veterans" and their relatives for work of militarism, for non-productive, for property-wasting, life-destroying work. The great army of veteran laboring people who have been maimed, crippled and disabled in the service of productive work, in the process of wealth creation, they are not considered by the capitalist Congress in Washington. The old veterans of labor may starve, die in the poor house, in the insane asylums—what does it matter to the corporation lawyers and corporation lickspittles who make up the great majority of the United States Congress? But to appropriate hundreds of millions for militarism is considered part of their so-called patriotic work.—St. Louis Labor.

The above shows that labor is getting what it voted for. If labor votes for *liver*, labor must not expect to receive *porter-house steak*.

Labor supports an industrial system that demands an army and navy to maintain it, and should file no complaints when millions of money are appropriated for machines of murder to prolong a profit system that improverishes the multitude and enriches the few.

When the working man casts a ballot for himself, instead of his master, Congress will cease to squander money for Gatling guns and cannon on the land and floating steel-clad monsters on the seas.

Labor is voting for *war*, instead of *peace*, and furthermore, labor does the fighting.

JACK BRITT GEARITY, writing under the head of "The Mother of Tomorrow," says:

"There are two words in our language forever sacred to memory—Mother and Home! Home, the heaven upon earth, and mother, its presiding angel." In these golden words 'Gene Debs pays tribute to the woman who bore him and so multitudes of men think of their mothers— as of the sweetest memory of life.

And within the heart of every normal woman stirs the instinct of motherhood, the thing over which men sing epic songs, of which they paint gripping portraits, and yet most men alone indulge in smutty sex stories, treat their wives shabbily and fail to see any reason why woman should have the ballot.

But he who stops in his masculine conceit long enough to give a moment's thought to the matter, must realize that we can never have a free race, never a healthy, clean-minded race of men and women until woman is free, economically as well as politically. Water never rises above its source, and the race can progress only as fast as its mothers progress.

Woman's sphere and woman's work may be in the home, but the home is as wide as the world today, and her influence as deep as life itself, which springs from her. There is no subject which in anw affects her children—education, pure food, clean streets, leisure for life—in which she is not quite as deeply interested as any strutting lord of creation.

The fullnes of life, the joy of labor and love and leisure shall be the heritage of the whole race when, as Robert Blatchford dreams, the time comes—

"Yes. Mother is politics, religion, drill sergeant, elementary school and many much better things, all rolled into one."

MRS. LIBBY MAC DONALD, a short time ago in Chicago, delivered an address on the subject of "Race Suicide" and her ideas will certainly not harmonize with that blustering braggart known as "Teddy, the Terror."

The following extracts taken from the address of Mrs. Mac Donald shows that she is a woman of advanced thought and has a broad grasp of the economic problem.

"The butchers want more children to feed cannon; both the army and the navy chiefs are clamoring for more; the great industrial barons want more children born to keep up the full quota in the ranks of the army of the unemployed, thereby maintaining competition among the laborers and thus keeping wages at a minimum.

"Why should proletarian women continue to breed victims, whose only inheritance will be toil and misery? The French women understand the situation and the great decrease in the birth rate in France is spreading a well founded alarm among the heartless exploiters.

"There is no race suicide in refusing to bear children. There is no crime in this refusal, as hireling priests are instructed by their capitalistic employers to preach. The crime is on the other side. It consists in adding to and augmenting the amount of human suffering already existing by bearing more children to suffer.

"Women suffragists are mothers, and mothers do not believe in that absurd system of militarism which demands that men die for their country. We want our men to live for their country, and until the system is abolished every wife should refuse to bear progeny.

"The Boy Scout movement is the latest crime against women that the state has perpetuated.

"Refuse to bear another child until you are assured that that child will not be sacrificed upon an altar of bloody war. Race suicide rather than furnish food for the cannon's insatiable mouth!"

The above sentiments expressed by Mrs. Mac Donald will receive the hearty approval of every woman who is not blind to the infamies of an economic system that places profit above human flesh.

The gentler sex have it within their power to declare a *strike* against furnishing material for the battle-field.

EUGENE V DEBS penned the following in honor of Woman's Day, February 23rd, 1913:

"Had I at my command the fabled horn of Gabriel, whose blast is to summon earth's dead on resurrection morn, I would be tempted to mount high Olympus, crown this hour and proclaim to all the world the emancipation of womankind.

"Until that hour strikes, in which the womanhood of the world is freed from economic and political slavery, this earth can never know the meaning of liberty.

"In its final analysis, every burden, every wrong, every injustice of our so-called civilization rests at last its crushing weight upon the womanhood of the world.

"For many centuries this condition has obtained. Man has been born of woman enslaved, and he has, in turn, suffered enslavement.

"The most glorious feature of the present world-wide revolution and its most potent feature for the weal of mankind is the millions upon millions of women who have bravely and boldly shattered the social and economic shackles of the ages and who are inviting their sisters of every state and clime to join with them in demanding their freedom and enfranchisement.

"With the power and responsibility of the ballot will come a mental awakening such as the womanhood of the world has never known.

"Intelligent consideration and discussion of the mighty problems of this age will become a part of the mental life of every man and woman to the great and permanent profit of the race.

"Once unlock the fetters that for countless ages have cramped and warped and starved the soul of woman and you have opened the very doors of heaven.

"The political enfranchisement and the economic freedom of women means the birth of a race of freemen.

"No event in the upward, onward, Godward course of the race was ever fraught with such portentious meaning as is the emancipation of the womanhood of the world.

"And the Socialists of the world welcome their sisters in revolt. With souls aflame and hearts afire we face the rosy dawn of a new civilization. and we welcome woman's emancipation as the harbinger of the glad new day.

THE FOLLOWING appeared recently in a dispatch of the daily press and had for its object the laudation of President Wilson as a courteous gentleman:

"Princeton, N. J., Feb. 22—Although within the next ten days he will become the first citizen of the land, with $25,000 a year to spend for traveling expenses, President-elect Woodrow Wilson today put in two hours rubbing shoulders with a chrowd of the plainest citizens, and, incidently, bearing his share of the discomfort of travel on an overloaded train of day coaches that stopped at every way station between New York and Princeton, whither he was journeying.

"I wish you would tell the man who manages this road," said the president-elect to the conductor, who took his ticket, "that it is very badly managed."

Governor Wilson started for Princeton on the Pennsylvania train that left New York at 12:12 p. m. The coaches were packed so the governor and his secret service guard went into the smoker, where a seat was found for him. His presence in the smoke-filled car caused animated curiosity, but as he had to change trains at Newark he didn't mind the attention he attracted or the short ride in the bad air.

"But the next train was more crowded. Governor Wilson stood in the aisle of a day coach with men, women and children packed about him. A seat was out of the question:

At Elizabeth the crowd thinned slightly and the president-eleet got a seat beside a stranger. The train had hardly started when a little boy stepped up to him and said:

"I want to shake hands with the president-elect."

Governor Wilson smiled, shook hands and said:

"How old are you, my boy."

The boy said he was 6, and just then the governor observed the child's mother. who was standing in the aisle. Rising quickly, he removed his hat and said:

"Take my seat madam."

She protested, but Governor Wilson insisted and again had to stand in the crowded aisle until more passengers got off and a seat became vacant."

The above statements in the dispatch contained in the daily press, is complimentary to President Wilson, but in the act of the president of the United States giving his seat to a mother, he did nothing more than is done by thousands of men every day whose chivalry towards the gentler sex finds no place in the columns of our daily journals.

The fact that Woodrow Wilson has been selected as the "first citizen of the land" does not exempt him from according to woman that deference which every true gentleman pays to "the hand that rocks the cradle."

President Wilson in tendering his seat to a mother and standing in a crowded railway coach, merely performed an act of courtesy that is typical of every man, who has not forgotten the respect that is due to womanhood.

J. STITT WILSON, the Socialist mayor of Berkeley, California, recently delivered an address at Los Angeles, taking for his subject: "Jesus, the Carpenter, Hero of the Common People." The following extracts are taken from Wilson's address to show that the mayor of Berkeley, California, is cognizant of the fact that many ministers of the Gospel who pretend to follow in the footsteps of the Carpenter, are glaring frauds and worship at the shrine of Mammon:

"His whole life shows His devotion to the common people, and His antagonism to the ruling classes, and these later were responsible for His mock trial and ignominious death.

"There have always been at least two distinct classes in the civilization of the world. We find these classes in patricians and plebians, lords and serfs, masters and slaves, and in our own day in the capitalist class and the working class. So it was in the day of Jesus. And non adequate or rational interpretation can be given to the place of Jesus in history or the significance of His teaching that ignores the historical setting of His career.

"When over and over again in history, we find religious bodies that bear His name, championing the cause of the mighty, defending the interests of the powerful, silent in the presence of great social wrongs that beat and bruise the people, it is time to repeat with tremenduous emphasis the simple truth that any religion or so-called gospel that does not espouse the cause of the people against social injustice cannot know God, but taketh His name in vain, and denies the spirit of the great Brother of Men.

"The Socialist wants life for the people; abundant life; complete life. The Socialist wants a social condition that our minds will have a chance to expand and develop, and find joyous expression in a condition that will let the love for man find a daily outlet in the actual affairs of our life, instead of a mere profession of love one day in the week.

"Somehow or other, the Socialist movement is at this very moment glorifying and exalting human life as no movement has ever done since the appearance of Jesus. It does not say: "God bless the High and Mighty,' it say: 'Bless and free the Sweated Woman, the toil-broken masses.'

" 'Give us this day our daily bread;' the Testament say. Indeed, the Socialist movement scarcely is so bold. It prays, 'Give us the chance to earn our daily bread, and save us from exploitation at the hands of the capitalist class, when we have produced that bread '

"When I think of religious teachers and religious bodies, and members of churches, using that sacred name and memory with which to bolster up and make honorable and just the brutal, greedy, mammon-worshipping capitalism, a pain seizes my heart, I feel tears in my heart too deep to shed, for Jesus of Nazareth belongs not to the titled and robed and reverened defenders of capitalism but to the tired, wounded, bleeding and struggling common people, whose cause he championed, whose lives he loved, and for whose freedom he died."

FOUR HUNDRED MEN have declared a strike on the Brittania mines, British Columbia. The B. C. Federationist gives the following report of the strike:

"All the miners, carpenters and loggers are out on strike from Britannia mines. For some time previous to last summer there was friction between the official of the Britannia mines and the miners. The trouble arose because the mine officials objected to the miners being organized, and because they refused to allow the secretary of the miners to visit the men during the men's time. Finally matters reached a climax and a board of arbitration was appointed by the minister of labor under the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. The board reported in favor of the men, but the company refused to accept the finding of the board, and from then on the miners' secretary was not allowed to visit them because the company would not allow him to go on their property.

"Things looked very black for the miners, but anyone who knows anything of the history of the Western Federation of Miners will realize that matters must be very bad indeed if they give up a fight. After the setback of last summer, the miners kept their organization together in secret, and finally, at 4 o'clock on Christmas morning last, they held a meeting and elected officers, among them being Kerr McNeil, who was chosen as secretary. The company learned of their action and trouble again began to brew. Finally, matters again came to a head, and last Tuesday night, Mr. Wilie, the superintendent, told McNeil that his services were no longer required. The men held a special meeting at night. Those who were supposed to go on at 7 p. m. asked permission to lay off until 8 p. m. in order that they might attend the meeting, but they were told that if they did not go on shift they would be fired. The 7 o'clock shift went to the meeting. A committee was appointed to visit Mr. Wilie and ask why McNeil was fired. Wilie replied that he could fire whom he liked, and refused to reinstate McNeil. The committee reported back, and on a vote being taken the miners decided unanimously to strike. The result is that about 400 men quit work, including the carpenters, and the loggers who cut the timber for props, etc., in the mines.

"A preliminary meeting of the striking miners from Britannia was held last Thursday afternoon in the Labor Temple, Vancouver. About 150 men were present, which was a good attendance, considering that the meeting had been hurriedly called.

Mr. C. Pattinson of the United Mine Workers of America was present from Nanaimo, and upon being asked to address the meeting, did so. He reviewed the circumstances which had led up to the coal miners' strike which, he said, was for recognition of the union and the right to organize, a protest against discrimination and for better working conditions.

"He further stated that the coal miners were just as firm as ever, after five and a half months' strike.

"Arrangements were made to spread a knowledge of the strike amongst the men who might otherwise be persuaded to go to work at Britannia, and to inform labor bodies in surrounding cities of the situation.

"The headquarters of the miners are at room 216, Labor Temple, Vancouver, and all members should report there, both to give and receive the latest information. The secretary will be on duty."

THE FOLLOWING appeared in the local columns of a Denver daily journal last week, and demonstrates that after 1900 years of Christianity, we are about as brutal as tht savage who lays no claim to civilization:

"Three hundred women, many thinly clad, left the restricted district on Market street yesterday in compliance with the order of Mayor Arnold and the fire and police board. The edict, published Saturday night, directed that Denver's redlight district be permanently closed and that all women of Market street houses leave that section of the city at once.

"Many of the women begged the police pitifully to be permitted to stay in their abodes until they were able to obtain money enough to enable them to leave the city or to hire rooms in uptown lodging houses. Only a few had sufficient clothing to protect them from the cold.

"One girl, scarcely more than 18 years old, who has been to the county hospital for the past month, was driven from the 'crib' in which she lived, wearing bedroom slippers and a dress of cotton. She went to a cheap lodging house on Larimer street, where hundreds of other women were forced to go. Several of the women were unable to pay the expressmen who hauled their trunks to other parts of town.

"The evacuation attracted a crowd of several hundred to the district, who viewed the general exodus with evident interest. A feature of the closing was the generosity of a truckman, who donated his services all day to the unfortunate women, and carted their baggage to the uptown rooming houses free of cost.

" 'One of the women came to me and asked for money to rent a room,' said a patrolman, who walks a beat near the district. 'The women are all down and out. It was one of the most pitiful sights I ever saw.'

"Not all of the women waited until yesterday to be forced from their quarters. Some left the district Saturday night, when the closing order became known. Those who remained were the poorest of the district's residents.

"In many instances the girls cried when they were told that the order was final and that they must leave the street by night."

The above statement of facts in a Denver journal is not creditable to the people of any city.

The abolition of the "redlight" district was demanded by what is known as the "Christian Citizenship Union" of Denver. This so-called "Union" of Christians is made up of bigoted maniacs and feverish fanatics, who are never enjoying happiness unless they are throwing brick-bats at poor, unfortunate wretches. Christ, whom they pretend to follow, would never have demanded that "Mary Magdalenes" be driven out of their hovels into the cold of a wintry night.

The "Christian Citizenship Union" has been dominated by a few imported evangelists from Chicago, whose shricks against moral malaria for the past few months, has unbalanced the mentality of other psalm-singing freaks, who have but little conception of the *cause* that drive women to dens of shame.

Were the members of this so-called "Christian Citizenship Union" permeated with the spirit of real, genuine Christianity, they would have made some provision for the social outcasts, but no, these "Holier than thou" people left the evicted wretches "to paddle their own canoe" as best they could. The Burlington Railroad Company is about to be granted a revocable permit to build its tracks through the "redlight" district, and it may be, that some of the *evangelists* are in the employ of the Burlington to make tenantless all property in the "bad lands" so that a railroad company may become the beneficiary in purchasing property at depreciated values. "Nuf ced."

The Law of Human Brotherhood

(*By W. E. G.*)

EVERYWHERE one is oppressed with the mania for reform, which largely finds its expression in wordy resolutions, and the enactment of laws, freakish, foolish, childish and otherwise that fail to cure.

We have laws innumerable to regulate most every action and phase of life, their enforcement is about as productive of desired results as Don Quixote's assault on windmills.

For the most they go no deeper than to remove effects of causes which are continuously at work producing more effects, hence more fool laws, and so on *ad infinitum*.

We are governed by Universal Law, which we as individuals, as a people, or race cannot ignore without causing effects which can only be removed by living conformably to the law.

Nature is kind and beneficient and in no hurry, "serenity in action tranquility in motion" mark all her operations from the unfoldment of a flower, the growth of a man, or the development of a race.

The law of gravity, like all her laws is so continuous in its operation that we are almost unconcious of it.

Things are continually dropping out of our hands, and falling to the earth, a knife, a fork or coin eludes our grasp, or the elusive collar button rolls under the bed.

Many, many times a day do each and every one of us unconsciously observe the ceaseless operation of this law of gravity. Wouldn't it be farcical if we were to advocate laws prohibiting collar buttons from rolling under the bed, or coins from falling to the floor, and furthermore tax ourselves to maintain salaried officials for their enforcement? Yet this is on a par with most of our reform legislation.

You might seemingly defy the law of gravitation by holding a feather above your head, but only for a moment of time, the hand that holds the feather must come down in obediance to law.

As the law of gravity could for a time be defied by holding up a feather, so the law of social oneness has been ignored and the race through selfish ways of life built up an artificial civilization which is about to fall through its own cumulative ponderosity. As the feather ultimately falls to the earth, so we as a race will have to come finally, through knowledge, to a realization of the great Universal Law of oneness and human solidarity.

We have revolution and uprising in every part of the earth; the progress of days in every civilized country is marked by violence; in the midst of abundance we have dire poverty. All of our so-called human institutions for the care of the poor, the insane, the halt and the blind; our systems of police and espionage, our armies and navies are but evidences of something fundamentally wrong in man's world. The earth was made for man's habitation, and not for merchandise for a few.

Stop! Consider, think it over.

You and I were born into this world, bountiful to prodigality, was there one spot in the remotest part of the inhabitable earth where we could say here will we work and laugh and live? No! Human greed has fenced it round with ownership. Just lift up your eyes and see how very little of the earth is really used, and how productive that little is, we deny each other access to the remainder and spend our lives in paying each other rent for the privilege of living upon it.

What is all this higher cost of living but added rent; added on every bit of food, raiment and shelter.

In America we have millions of manless acres and hordes of landless men; we have a tremendous industrialism based upon a wrong principle of individual profit instead of service to all.

It is tragic that men barter the soil of earth for gain and operate all industry for profit, thus bringing disaster to millions, who, deprived of their birthright to live as men with homes and as useful members of society, become the very menace of the social order, competing with each other for an intermittent wage, and forced as workers, out of the circle of home builders, into the army of the non-attached whose unnatural,, abnormal manner of life, create the environment fertile for prostitution, vice and crime.

Everything in our world operates through the law of cause and effect. Just now the forces of reform in every large city are trying to stamp out prostitution, which is simply the effect of wrong living made possible through unnatural conditions that have their roots in the ignorance that persists in ignoring the great Universal Law of Human Brotherhood which we are not living, and until we do, the evils will increase. There is an intimate relation between the real estate signs that mark the lots, plats and acres owned but unused land that one sees on every hand (nourishing weeds instead of men) and the slums of our cities with their dens filled with the women of shame. There is an intimate relation between the violence and poverty that stalks over man's world and the great sky scrapers and great factories where all industry is directed and operated for profit of the few.

Man was made for BROTHERHOOD and not for EXPLOITATION. There is the law of desire for companionship, fellowship and cooperative brotherhood which is as ceaselessly operative as the law of gravity. No fact in life stands out more clearly than this need of social brotherhood.

Men cannot live alone.

In our mutual work for bread and search for happiness we are compelled to co-operate; in our failure, through greed and selfishness to live conformably to the great law of our being can be traced all of the social evils from which we suffer.

No external application of rules, regulations or laws will ever cure these evils; understanding of and conformity to this fundmental law of HUMAN BROTHERHOOD is the only remedy.

The General Strike

XII. THE INTERNATIONAL POSITION.

By Robert Hunter.

(*Courtesy of the National Socialist.*)

A DELEGATE to the International Socialist Congress at Amsterdam in 1904 records the fact that the Congress took no interest whatever in the discussion of the General Strike. All the leaders were in special committee formulating a resolution on the compromising tactics of some of the French Socialists. Millerand had entered the French Cabinet, and that real departure from political class action entirely overshadowed the utopian proposition of the General Strike. When some one urged that the committee take a recess from its special work to deal with the important matters before the Congress, Bebel's patience, it is said, gave way. "Nonsense!" he said, "Trifles! All Trifles! A rump (Congress)can attend to all that! This here is the real issue!"

This fairly expresses the attitude taken by the chief Socialists of Europe as well as the attitude of the International Congress on the subject of the General Strike. So far as I can discover those who attend the International Trade Union Conferences have not thought the matter worthy of even a moment's discussion, while the International Socialist Congresses have always treated the discussion of the General Strike with some disdain.

At Paris, in 1889, a resolution in favor of the General Strike was defeated after having been briefly combatted by Liebknecht. The latter declared the General Strike impossible because to his mind the working class would never attain a sufficiently powerful cohesion, organization and unity. The Congress of Brussels in 1891 did not discuss the matter, but limited itself to voting a motion upon strikes in general, declaring them "two-edged swords." The Congress at Zurich in 1893 did not take up a resolution, which was voted in committee, urging the political and economic organization of the working class in order to utilize if possible the General Strike. At London in 1896 the Congress voted the following resolution:

"The Congress considers strikes and boycotts are necessary weapons to attain the objects of Trade Unions. What is immediately essential is the thorough organization of the working class; as the successful management of a strike depends on the strength of its organization."

A minority report was brought into that Congress urging that the workers make a study of the important question of the General Strike and that it be considered at the next Congress. Guerard, a French Trade Unionist, declared: "On behalf of the minority I wish to protest against the action of the majority on the Economic Commission, who have not once allowed any discussion on the question of a General Strike, although the French workers attach the greatest importance to this question. We know it is now too late to discuss it in this Congress but the matter ought to be discussed later. The General Strike is the most revolutionary weapon we have. Will the Congress at least recommend the workers everywhere to study the details of the question until the next International Congress so that at the next Congress they may be in a position to come to a definite resolution on the General Strike?" Despite this appeal, the Congress declined to adopt the minority report evidently of the utter impossibility of an International General Strike.

At Amsterdam, in 1904, the discussion came up upon a resolution presented by the Socialists of Holland. A special committee was therefore formed to prepare a resolution and to present it to the entire Congress. The Hollanders, the Belgians and the Germans stated in the committee that the General Strike, if one understands by that the stoppage of all work at a given moment, is impossible, although they were all of the opinion that a strike which extended itself to include several crafts could, in certain circumstances, gain some political end or prevent some reactionary assaults upon the rights of the workers. The French alone were vigorous in their support of the General Strike, and Briand, the master-orator and self-styled father of the General Strike, came in person to capture the Congress. Briand, however, appears to have made little impression, and finally the committee recommended to the Congress a resolution, part of which follows:

"Whereas it is desirable that Socialists declare themselves upon the General Strike,

"Whereas the conditions necessary for the success of an extensive strike are strong organizations and the voluntary discipline of the workers, the International Socialist Congress declares:

"That the General Strike, if one understands by that 'the com-

plete stoppage of all work at a given moment,' is impracticable,because such a strike would render the existence of the proletariat, as of every one else, impossible."

This definite conclusion of the Congress did not, however, prevent it from expressing the belief that the General Strike might in time become a very powerful weapon in the hands of the workers. But the Congress did not accept the belief that "the emancipation of the working class could be the result of any sudden effort." It, therefore, warned "the workers not to let themselves be influenced by the propaganda of the General Strike of which the Anarchists make use to deter the workers from the real and incessant struggle—that is to say, from political, trade union, and co-operative action;

"And invites the workers to augment their power and to strengthen their unity in developing their class organizations, as upon these conditions will depend the success of the political strike, if this, one day, should be found necessary and useful."

The above resolution states the position of the majority of those who discussed the question. Briand, of France, and Dr. Friedeberg, of Germany, were the chief advocates of the General Strike. The latter had issued a phamplet on the subject which had been distributed at the Congress, but it was shown that the doctor was quite alone among the Germans in the advocacy of this proposition. Despite the fact that few, if any, speeches were made against Briand and Friedeberg, the Congress overwhelmingly voted the Holland resolution.

A short time before the Amsterdam Congress, the French Socialists had held their Congress at Lille. The General Strike was there discussed at length. Lafargue, Guesde, Vaillant, Delory and others made brilliant speeches. "A resolution in favor of the General Strike," declared Guesde, "would not augment the influence of the party among the working class. It would destroy it, as it would be the condemnation of political action." "Who are the advocates of the General Strike?" asked Lafargue. "They are Briand and Pelloutier, who have sought to found a party in opposition to the Socialist party:"

Some of the French delegates, seeking to gain favor for the idea, urged that no matter how foolish the General Strike is, the workers had been fascinated by the idea, and it would be the part of wisdom for the Socialists to indorse it. Osmin answered this argument by saying: "Henry IV., wishing to captivate Paris, said 'Paris is well worth a Mass,' and he turned Catholic. There are people here who wish to captivate some Paris workers and so they say, 'Paris is well worth a General Strike Resolution.'" Chauvin touched on the same question when he said: "If there were only some strong Trades Unions in Paris that would be the end of the General Strike agitation." "It is a dream," said Guesde; "it is unbelievable that millions of workers should be ready to die of hunger for their class, when for their class they will not even trouble to vote."

Immediately after the Congress at Amsterdam the Germans held their Congress at Bremen. Under the influence of Friedeberg, a few Socialists had demanded that the question of the General Strike be discussed at the next National Congress. Very little time was given to the discussion of this resolution, but Karl Liebknecht, who believes that the General Strike may be useful at times as a political weapon, utterly demolished the Anarchist conception of the General Strike.

"I separate myself from the ideas of Comrade Friedeberg with all possible energy. His ideas run foul of the most fundamental interests of the party. They are in opposition to everything the party has done up to this moment. Anarchy is the logical consequence of Friedeberg's ideas. The General Strike understood in this manner deserves the words of Auer: 'General Strike; general helplessness.'"

It is, of course, of little importance to most Americans what the decisions of Europe may be on any matter. And certainly no international decision should be the means of prejudicing our minds against any weapon that may prove of value to the working class. It should, however, be made known to Americans that nowhere else in the world can one obtain so accurately the opinion of the working class upon any subject as at the International Socialist Congresses. The National Socialist parties always restrain themselves from entering upon the field covered by the trade union organizations. But at present the trade unions have no international congress and millions of trade unionists are directly represented at the International Socialist Congresses. The resolution above given is, therefore, not only the opinion of "political" Socialists, but also the opinion of the overwhelming mass of trade unionists.

It is to be regretted that such organs as the International Socialist Review and such Socialists as are affiliated with the I. W. W. constantly misstate the position of the international movement. They advocate direct action, including the general strike and sabotage, claiming at all times that they represent the opinion of the international movement. As a matter of fact, they represent tactics which have been condemned so many times in Europe that it is utterly impossible even to record the instances. Direct action has never appeared in the movement as a companion of political action. It has invariably presented itself as a rival, fundamentally antagonistic to political action. Whether advocated by Bakunin, Nieuwenhuis, Merlino and other anarchists, or by the distinguished doctors Friedeberg, Lagardelle, and Sorel, the theorists of French syndicalism, direct action has invariably been presented as antagonistic to political action.

"The worker who turns away from the party to become a convert to the general strike, thinks that he has become more revolutionary," says Guesde, "and they ask us to strengthen with our own hands this fantasy, to destroy our own work, and to undermine our own party. I cannot conceive of it."

The Legislature of Arizona

THE GENTLEMEN who have been honored as lawmakers of Arizona are in session, and as usual, there is manifested considerable difference of opinion as to what measures are most conducive to advance the interests of the newly admitted state.

That the Legislature of Arizona has among its numbers devoted disciples of corporations and employers of labor, cannot be doubted for a moment, when such a bill as the following passed the Senate of Arizona:

"An Act for the employment of prisoners in jails.

"*Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

"Section 1. Whenever any able-bodied male person is confined in the county jail of any county or the jail of any town or city, having been convicted of a misdemeanor or of the violation of an ordinance of such town or city and being confined in punishment therefor, the sheriff of such county or the marshal or chief of police of such town or city shall, when possible, compel such person to work at hard labor eight hours of every working day; provided, however, that the provision of the sections shall not apply to any cases where there are less than three persons so confined in jail or jails at any one time.

Sec. 2. Whenever any able-bodied person is so confined in the county jail, having been convicted of the non-support of his wife or minor children, the county shall pay toward the support of such wife or minor children not less than fifty cents nor more than one dollar per day for each day such person shall so work, provided that such wife or minor children would otherwise be a public charge.

"See 3. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

The above measure is a vicious act, and could only be drafted and adopted by men who look upon the working class with contempt.

Laboring men are about the only people who are sentenced to jail, as the upper strata of society is generally so fortified by bank accounts that *wealth* is seldom found in prison.

The above measure was drafted and passed by the State Senate of Arizona for no other purpose, save to furnish hungry employers with cheap labor.

The second paragraph of the bill was inserted, to hide to some extent, the infamy of the first paragraph. The second paragraph was inserted in order that a deserted wife struggling to support herself, through neglect of a callous husband, would become a pathetic picture for the law-makers to contemplate, and through sympathy for impoverished wives and children, it was presumed that the members of the Senate would lose sight of the real intent of the bill.

Under this act strikers could be arrested and sentenced to jail, and as soon as they became inmates of a prison, they were eligible victims for greedy contractors.

The act, however, which passed the Senate of Arizona met its death in the house, and its death was brought about by the labor committee selected by the labor organizations of Arizona, which committee is doing splendid service for the labor movement of the State.

The following bills introduced in the Arizona legislature show that the labor movement is awake to the interests of the working class, and though both bills will meet the opposition of the corporate interests, yet, the labor committee entertains strong hopes that both measures will receive favorable consideration.

AN ACT.

Defining and prohibiting blacklisting and unlawful interference with laborers, and providing for the punishment thereof and the recovery of damages therefor and defining what shall be accepted as evidence in blacklist cases.

"*Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:*

Sec. 1. This Act shall be known as the Arizona Blacklist Law

Sec. 2. A blacklist is hereby defined and declared to be any understanding or agreement whereby the names of any person or persons, lists of names, description or other means of identification shall be spoken, written, printed or implied for the purpose of being communicated or transmitted between two or more employers of labor, their bosses, foreman, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents whereby the laborer is prevented or prohibited from engaging

in a useful occupation. Any understanding or agreement between employers, their bosses, foremen, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents, whether written or verbal, and it will make no difference whether the employers, their bosses, foremen, superintendents, managers, officers or other agents act individually or for some company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society and it will make no difference whether they are employed or acting as agents of one and the same or of different companies, corporations, syndicates, partnerships or societies, will come within the meaning of this Act.

Sec. 3. Any employer, boss superintendent, manager, officer or other agent of any company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society who shall allow, command or persuade any person to give a photograph or to fill out any written or printed form or to make any verbal statements or any other method or means of identification as to who his or her former employer was, or any employer, boss, superintendent, manager, officer or other agent who shall discharge any person or persons on account of his or her affiliation with or membership in any corporation, organization or society, or because of former discharge of or because of any blacklist of any former employer, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction shall be imprisoned not more than one year, and shall be liable in damages to any person or persons injured by such violation to the amount of not less than one thousand (1,000.00) dollars, to be recovered by civil action.

Sec. 4. The violation of any of the provisions of this Act shall be taken as prima facie evidence of a blacklist.

Sec. 5. Each individual violation of the provisions of this Act shall constitute a separate offense; that is, this section shall be taken to mean that any individual, company, corporation, syndicate, partnership or society who shall blacklist more than one person is guilty of a separate and distinct violation of the provisions of this Act for each and every person so blacklisted.

Sec. 6. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

AN ACT.

To prescribe a minimum wage in hazardous mining operations, and to provide for the punishment of persons violating its provisions.

"Be It Enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Sec. 1. That all underground work, all work in open pits and open cuts, all work in operating smelters, reduction works, stamp mills, concentrating mills, chlorinating processes, mine saw mills, cyanide processes, and all other work wherein machinery, powder or dynamite is used or employed under or above ground, in the mining industry, is hereby declared to be hazardous.

Sec. 2. That the minimum wage to be paid to all persons employed in any hazardous work as hereinbefore defined is and shall be four ($4.00) dollars per day.

Sec. 3. That any corporation, partnership, company, association, firm or person engaged in mining, and employing any person or persons in any hazardous work as such work is hereby defined, and every boss, foreman, superintendent, manager, agent, or other officer or representative of such corporation or person, who shall contract to pay or pay less wages than four ($4.00) dollars per day to any person for doing or engaging in any hazardous work as hereinbefore defined, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, the jury to fix the punishment in all cases of trial by jury; otherwise such punishment is to be in the discretion of the court; and each day during or for which such violation continues or such wages less than four ($4.00) dollars per day is contracted or paid and each individual paid less than four ($4.00) dollars per day, shall constitute a separate offence

Sec. 4. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

An Editorial from the Metropolitan Magazine

THE MOST SERIOUS difficulty that The Metropolitan Magazine has had to contend with in its editorial policy is the almost incorrigible ignorance of the general public on the subject of Socialism. We hope we have done something in the last six months to dispel that ignoranee. Yet we know that our own small efforts are constantly nullified by the strenuous and misleading attacks of the capitalist press all over the country. A month or two ago Colonel Roosevelt was shot by a lunatic. The newspapers stated as a matter of course that the man was a Socialist. Later on they were forced for the most part to retract this falsehood. But the impression was already created; and a good many of the most ignorant of the editorial writers left their readers to suppose that if the poor wretch was not a Socialist he ought to have been; he was certainly, as the New York Times put it, an anarchist, which was practically the same thing. A few weeks later came the election, and the Socialist party doubled its vote. Such a result was the more astonishing because the campaign of Colonel Roosevelt appealed to the most progressive element in the country and did undoubtedly win over thousands of those who in other circumstances might have voted the Socialist ticket. The effect on the press has been to make it misrepresent the aims of Socialism more violently than ever.

Socialism a Power for Peace.

When leading newspapers publish editorials which any intelligent schoolboy would be ashamed to write, you cannot blame the average citizen, who is generally too busy to think for himself, if he swallows a good deal of the rubbish as gospel truth. It is fortunate, therefore, when events occur which enable us to point out that Socialism is the very antithesis of anarchy; that the Socialist thinker so far from being a destructive, dynamiting force, is the most peaceful, most practical, most civilizing agent in the world today. For the last two months Europe has been hovering on the brink of war. The correspondents of the great dailies have described the statesmen of the leading powers as struggling impotently to avert the terrible disaster. Nearly everyone has taken the danger for granted. And yet no one can explain for the life of him what there is for the great nations to fight about. We all profess to regard war as a relic of barbarism, yet the leading statesmen of Europe and the leading journalists of two hemispheres regard it as quite natural and inevitable that France and Germany and Austria and Russia should fly at one another's throats just because a little conflagration has started in the Balkans. The Socialists are the only people in Europe who see the utter absurdity of the whole situation, and they are the only people who take practical measures to prevent war. They hold a meeting in Switzerland and declare that they will not allow the powers to fight. And they are strong enough today to make war among the great nations almost impossible. In France and England and Germany Socialism dominates organized labor. And labor can prevent war by paralyzing the nations that threaten hostilities. In Europe the power of labor is a recognized facto in the life of the nation. And in the long run labor, when thoroughly organized, must be all powerful. Socialism has won over labor in Europe, and Socialism is opposed to war; and therefore war among the great powers will become an impossibility. While the Carnegies are talking, the Socialists are acting. What the trained diplomats are unable to accomplish, Socialism can and will accomplish in a very short time. The so-called upper classes of England and Germany, backed by the capitalist press of both countries, have done their best to make an Anglo-German war inevitable. They have failed so far to accomplish a war, and they will fail in the future, because the Socialists will not permit a war. If war became really imminent, the Socialists would call a general strike in both countries, and the armies could not stir a foot. For the first time in the world's history, a peace movement has become practical; and Socialism has made it practical.

Rational Aims and Practical Remedies.

In America, Socialism is still very far from dominating organized labor; but every day the two movements are coming closer together. If our Socialism had reached the point which it has reached in Europe, there would have been none of the dynamite outrages which have recently been exposed to view and have thrown distressing discredit on the labor element in this country. What the average citizen has to realize, and the sooner he realizes it the better, is that labor is a huge power which is just shaking itself free from its chains. It is composed of many elements, some of which are extremely dangerous to the peace of the community. Our future prosperity and happiness depend largely on the actions of this new and tremendous factor. The problems are not insoluble, but they are full of difficulty. The main object of the Socialist party may be described as the desire to guide the workers in their fight for better conditions, and to provide remedies which will give them what they must have without a bloody revolution. Socialism, so far from being a menace, is the one hopeful and constructive factor on which we shall all have to rely more and more in future. And there can be no greater harm done to the country at large than is done by the ignorant writers in the press who wantonly lead the public astray by pretending that the Socialist party is aiming at anarchy. The time indeed is not far distant when our business men will realize that the Socialist party is the one firm rock that stands against anarchy.

Another thing that the average citizen is slowly beginning to realize is that government ownership, which is a cardinal feature of Socialism, is far more practical than he has heretofore been willing to admit. There is a popular belief that government ownership necessarily means dirty politics and unlimited graft. That is because graft and politics are closely connected in the public mind. But the truth is that graft chiefly flourishes where private ownership of great industries has conflicted with public interests. It is precisely the great private businesses that have created graft on a large scale. The Harrimans and the Archbolds of the business world (to go back no farther than our own generation) have been the original sources of all great corruption. If Standard Oil and Union Pacific had been owned by the government, there would have been no room for the Penroses. The prime reason for graft is the fact that private owners of large enterprises desire to do things which the government of the people forbids; in order to do these things it is necessary to purchase the assistance of government officials who thereby betray the people. If the government itself owned these enterprises, there would be no need to bribe government officials. And as a matter of fact, nearly all government enterprises are carried on without much graft and with great efficiency. In our own United States the postoffice is perhaps the most efficient organization in the country. It is so efficient that one ceases to wonder at it. Compare the postoffice, which practically never fails in the matter of punctual service, with the privately-owned express companies which are guilty of constant delays and miscarriages, and you realize at once how greatly government management

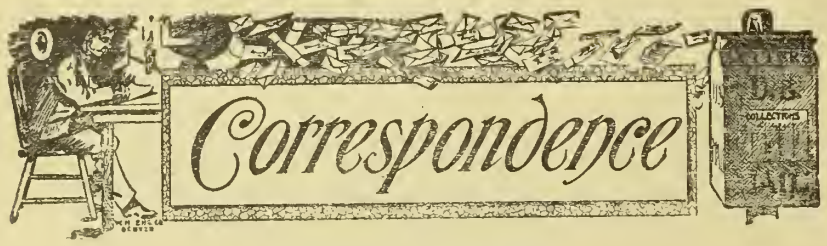
exceeds in efficiency private enterprise. It may be said without exaggeration that government ownership and management is in all countries the most successful kind of ownership and management. By far the most efficient service in Russia is the railroad service, which is entirely in the hands of the government. The Russian railroads may not be as well equipped as our own; but nothing in Russia is so highly developed as it is in America with the exception perhaps of music and painting and literature. In mechanical contrivances, Russia is a long way behind us; yet her railroads are much cheaper than ours and just as comfortable, and, except in the matter of speed, just as efficient as ours. Because they are owned by the government, they represent the highest state of efficiency in the country.

The Profits in Railroad Wrecks.

The fact is that, mechanically speaking, we are the most efficient people in the world, and yet we have not nearly reached the state of development which we might have attained if we were not hampered by selfish private interests. We boast of our railroad system; yet our railroads kill more people in the year than all the railroads of Europe put together. We have become so accustomed to the preventable accidents that we forget to realize how much they are to our discredit. Indeed, our railroad efficiency is largely a myth. Look at the New York, New Haven & Hartford system. There is one of the oldest roads in America, constructed at small expense, running through the most thickly populated district in the country, which nevertheless has produced the most appalling accidents in the last few years, caused or aggravated by careless methods and obsolete rolling stock. Casual outsiders complain that the high price of labor and government restrictions make it almost impossible to operate railroads at a profit. This is pure rubbish. In spite of bad management, and in spite of high cost of labor, the New Haven can and does earn more than ten per cent. on its real valuation today. But its earnings have been watered down, and its finances crippled by the purchase of competing trolley lines at double their true value. The private individuals who run the New Haven know little and care less about real railroading and real development. All they want to do is to establish a complete monopoly at ruinous cost; and they are not above destroying commerce in doing it.

Not the Man But the System.

It is inconceivable that New England could be worse off if the people, through their government, owned the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine railroads. It is inconceivable that they would not be much better off. They would then run their own monopoly, and they would have only themselves to blame if trade were stifled and passengers were needlessly killed. And that is the only remedy for the present deplorable state of affairs. It is a waste of time to call Mr. Charles Mellen a crook. Probably he is no more a crook than any of us, whether we be capitalists or labor leaders. He is simply the product of his environment. He has been brought up in a stupid, inefficient school, and he conducts his business in a stupid, inefficient way. But the people of New England would profit very little by the removal of Mr. Mellen. The opportunity for an equally stupid man to do mischief would always be there. That is why what is popularly called muckraking is so futile. It is a mere waste of time to call individuals crooks. Generally they are not crooks at all. It is the system that is wrong. If you or I, dear reader, had been brought up in the game as Mr. Mellen has been and were given his opportunities, we might act very much as he has done And there will always be Mellens as long as the railroad business is left to irresponsible individuals. When the average citizen maintains that the proper way to get railroad efficiency is to leave the roads in the hands of private corporations which are dominated by the banking interests, just ask him to pause awhile and consider the Erie road and the New York, New Haven & Hartford.



INFORMATION WANTED.

The partner and friend of James Daly, who worked with him in Park City, Utah, in 1892, desires to know his address. Address Box 742, Tonopah, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 28, 1913.

Information wanted of Mike Harrington, who transferred to Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 February 11, 1911, from Round Mountain, Nevada. Last heard of was in Mullan, Idaho, February 12, 1912. Address John Strasser, Box N, Bingham, Utah.

$25.00 REWARD.

A reward of $25.00 will be paid by Mrs. Linnie Lankford for information leading to the present address of her father, Duran Cheesman, who left Centerville, Iowa, about thirty-six years ago. He is now about 64 years of age, and it was rumored that a man answering his name resided in Idaho Springs, Colorado, a short time ago. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please write to George Duckworth, Centerville, Iowa. 4t

PSALM OF THE ARCH-ENEMY OF LABOR.

I am the avowed friend of labor; the solace of those who toil.

To the oppressed I say, "Partake of me. 'Forget your poverty and remember your misery no more.'"

I take the hard-earned dollars of the workers and give them nothing of value in return; the money given me yields only misery and wretchedness.

I claim to nourish the hungry, while I take the bread out of the mouths of their children.

I claim to satisfy the thirsty while I create an unquenchable thirst.

I claim to heal disease while I undermine the health of my victims.

I claim to stimulate the mind, while I dethrone the reason.

My slaves boast of their personal liberty, while the fetters with which I bind them grow constantly stronger.

Under my influence the loving husband and father may take the lives of those whom he holds dear; for I transform a kindly affectioned man into a very fiend.

All these things I do for the glory of the great god Profit, whom I serve continually.

I am the chief vassal of Profit. I am Alcohol.

—Ada M. Stimson, Holly, Colo.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M.

W. W. Wilson, November	$ 5.00
Cobalt Miners' Union, December 21	311.05
Cobalt Miners' Union, December 26	106.75
Silver Center No. 148, January 6	25.00
Individuals from Cobalt, sent through secretary, January 23	149.25
Donations from Pearl Lake mine employés.	
James Keon, January 25	5.00
Jerry Daoust, January 25	2.00
George Stingle, January 25	5.00
Ben Miron, January 25	3.00
Theodore Rosine, January 25	2.00
Lou Marshall, January 25	5.00
J. B. Bissonette	2.00
Jacob Toktar	3.00
Hubert C. Murray	3.00
Thos. Temple	5.00
Mike Soroski	2.00
Peter Cirka	1.00
W. H. Humphrey	1.00
Dave Edwards	2.00
Nick Kirin	5.00
James Murray	5.00
Wm. Danskin	5.00
Santo Candusso	3.00
W. J. Dwyer	2.00
D. R. Lloyd	2.00
J. T. Labelle	.50
Cordova No. 147, January 28	16.00
Nap. Siguin, January 30	1.00
J. R. Sloan, January 30	.50

February Donations.

Feb. 5—S. D. P. of Canada, through H. Martin of Berlin, to Frank Dogue, Secretary Local 32, S. D. P. of Canada	$117.69
Feb. 7—F. H. Sangster, Stouffville, Ont	3.00
Feb. 10—From Pearl Lake Employés.	
Theodore Rosene	2.00
Hubert C. Murray	1.00
Mike Soroski	1.00
John Batineau	1.00
Jerry Daoust	1.00
James Murray	2.00
Jacob Toktar	2.00
Wm. Danskin	2.00
David Edwards	5.00
Thomas Temple	1.00
L. J. Marshall	3.00
J. H. Brennan	1.00
Feb. 11—Arthur Stingle	3.00
D. M. Boomer	3.00
Geo. Stingle	2.00
Nick Kirin	5.00
J. B. Bissonette	1.00
Damlin Montaja	3.00
James Keon	3.00
Ben. Miron	3.00
Santo Candusso	5.00
Frank Labelle	1.00
J. T. Labelle	1.00
D. R. Lloyd	5.00
Arthur Adamson	2.00
Feb. 11—F. H. Sangster	10.00
Feb. 12—C. E. Bonsall	1.00
Feb. 13—Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146	100.00
Angus E. McDonald	5.00
J. H. A. Lepage, Secretary Local 119, B. of L. E. and F., Rivere Du Loup Station, Quebec	1.10
Feb. 15—F. Hough, Secretary Local 55, Cigarmakers, Hamilton, Ont.	5.00
Feb. 16—Robt. Sweeny, Cobalt, Ont	2.00
A. R. McDonald, Cobalt, Ont	1.00
J. F. Whalen, Cobalt, Ont	2.00
Feb. 18—R. Lochead, Secretary Local 43, S. D. P. of C., Port Arthur, Ont.	5.00
Feb. 19—W. E. Buckle, Fed. Assn. N. of L. C., Regina Sask	10.00
Brotherhood of R. R. Trainmen, Local 240, London, Ont	5.00
Feb. 20—Int. Ass'n. of Machinists, Welland, Ont	3.00
Boot and Shoe Workers' Union 206, Berlin, Ont	5.00

THE CLASS WAR IN ONTARIO.

One of the successful weapons used by the workers in their industrial disputes with the capitalist class is the strike. In other words, we can see that to make the capitalist class yield to the demands of the workers, the strike is the weapon that shows them that the labor power of the workers produce the wealth of the world, and when they refuse to work no profits can be made.

Now let us turn to Ontario. Here we may see at first glance a serious war raging between the above classes. On the one hand are the poor workers, who own nothing but their labor power; on the other side are the idlers who enjoy the fruits of the labor of the workers.

The workers at the present time are forced to live on cheap food, wear poor clothing, and withstand a climate which reaches to 60 degrees below zero. And still they would feel that they were citizens; that they are sons and daughters of free and prosperous Canada, if they were allowed to con-

tinue their conflict without the interference of the powers of government in behalf of the kings of industry.

Warned by previous conflicts between labor and capital, that, to be successful in the struggle, it would be necessary to conduct the strike in the most peaceable manner; therefore in the conduct of the strike the most peaceable methods were adopted.

But what happened? The enmies of labor saw that if the strike is conducted in the manner in which the strikers are conducting it, it will end in success for the enemies of capital.

So they began their tactics of provocation. On December 2nd, the police shot into a peaceful parade of strikers, without the least reason for the police to use their guns. Next, thugs armed with police powers began to use all means to intimidate the strikers; arrests were made for simply walking the highways. Innocent men were hailed before the court by Thiele gunmen; their only crime was that they were working men and appeared to be strikers. Many of these men were held in jail without bail and finally liberated without a trial, or dismissed for lack of evidence against them. Some were forced to leave the country in desperation, some were forced to go to work by the "peace officers" with threats of long terms in prison if they refused; but if they would be good strike breakers they would be liberated.

Then came December 20th. The crowd was present as usual at the South Porcupine station on the arrival of the train. On this day no one was expecting anything unusual to happen, especially the strikers were careful so as not to give the police a pretext to call the gathering an unlawful assembly. However, the police did not need any pretext; they boarded the train and proceeded to throw off the traveling public who were going about their usual pursuits. Four men were beaten and arrested. Their crime consisted of being present at the station, and not understanding the English language. They were sentenced to six months' imprisonment at hard labor by Magistrate Thomas Torrence. These four victims have to suffer imprisonment for six months, not for any crime they committed, but as a warning to scare others, as the magistrate said when passing sentence upon them.

Oh, where are you, oh Justice? How long will we be treated in this vicious manner by men who are paid good salaries to watch that every one is protected in their rights?

Now let us turn to something else. On January 21st sentence was passed by the same magistrate on three men whose crime appears to be a violation of the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act." These victims were Wm. Holowatsky, an organizer for the Western Federation of Miners, and Peter Cleary, a member of the local union convicted of inciting to go on strike, and fined $500 or three months in prison, and Percy Croft, convicted of going on strike, and sentenced to pay a fine of $50 or sixty days in prison. Their cases were appealed. Magistrate Torrence, willing to serve the master class against the workers was anxious to send them to jail at once. Perhaps three months in his majesty's boarding house would kill them. The united protest of the working class compelled the government to release these men on parole, pending the hearing of the appeal.

In conclusion, let me illustrate to all those whose thoughts and sympathies are with the working class, and who wish to prevent more drastic measures being taken to stop the awakened rebels of Porcupine in their demand for their rights: A strong protest is required, and the conditions demand that prompt action be taken if we wish to be treated like men, and not like chattel slaves.

A general strike in the mining industry of Ontario would be the best and most effective way to get the demand of thousands who are suffering, while the Canadian and American "Rockefellers" enjoy the fruits of their labor.

Let us act and act quickly. No law which brings us back to the days of chattel slavery should command the respect of fear of the working class. All laws are subject to change and should be changed when they prove unjust to the majority. The "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act," when put into operation, interferes with the liberty of the individual and of the organized working class.

Althought the act appears to be two-sided, appears to protect the capitalist and the wage slave, when we study its workings we see that it favors the rich against the poor. The "Lemieux Act" provides that those who declare a lockout, and those who go on strike without first giving thirty days' notice, are guilty of a breach of the law. Employers who declare or those who incite a lockout or go on strike, are subject to a fine of from $50 to $1,000; those who go on strike to a fine of $10 to $50 for each day or part of a day they are on strike. Now when we compare employers and employés, we come to the conclusion that even though the employers and the employés were equal before the law, the law is still severe on the working man, who may be fined such a heavy penalty that he must be put in jail for being unable to pay it. It is very easy for the employer to pay a fine when he exploits the workingman every day out of four-fifths of what he produces, so that the employer never is sent to jail; he never will know what prison life is.

The "Lemieux Act" simply gives the employer the opportunity to fill up his industry with new men, and discharge all those who are most active in a demand for better conditions. The act provides for thirty days' notice; this gives the capitalist an opportunity to break a strike before it is declared according to law.

Therefore we must apply the natural law, the law of self-preservation. the right to exist. When we see that our destinies are menaced, when we see the best opportunity to better our condition, the time and the place at which an industrial war would be to our advantage, is the time for us to make our fight, and not give the enemy time to prepare to conquer us.

Be courageous and loyal to your class interest ,so that your enemy must yield to your demands. Now is the time for action; do not wait until the enemy is armed against you with all the weapons at his command.

Action has to be taken, and must be applied soon if we wish to help the Porcupine miners in their struggle, which is one of the world-wide struggles of the working class.

PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M.
PUBLICITY COMMITTEE.

REVIEW OF THE STRIKE SITUATION IN BINGHAM CANYON, UTAH.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, 1913.

On July 13, 1912, a meeting of Local No. 67, W. F. M., was held. This being the regular meeting, the members present discussed pro and con the industrial situation in and around the mines in the Bingham district, and finding said conditions were intolerable, decided to call a meeting of the membership for the purpose of devising plans and arranging a wage scale for future consideration.

Unfinished business July 27, 1912. At this meeting a wage scale committee consisting of the following brothers: Newton, White, Jacovich and Locke, was appointed.

August 10, 1912.—Ex-Board Member J. C. Lowney arrived from Denver and took charge of the meeting, and arranged for further meetings to be held at the Highland Boy mine, and also at Upper Bingham. There was at this time, also, a similar campaign being carried on amongst the various craft unions, the International Association of Machinists, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the International Molders' Union of North America, the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers and Iron Ship Builders, the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Enginemen and Firemen, and the associated Union of Steam Shovelmen in the district (as a result of the deplorable industrial conditions), each having their investigating committee in the field also. All of the unions involved having their committees duly appointed by this time, it was found necessary to call a mass meeting of all concerned in order to arrange for a joint action, as it was shown this method would be much more effective in dealing with the mining companies involved. At the mass meeting that followed, this action was taken and the various joint committees were also appointed to act in the future. A scale of wages was presented by the committee in charge, demanding a flat increase of fifty cents per day over the prevailing scale of August, 1912, the price of copper being at this time close to eighteen cents per pound, which scale was agreed to and also adopted unanimously by the members with the insertion of recognition of their union, all the other unions having taken similar action, and at a joint committee meeting which followed later, it was decided to present to the management of the various corporations involved their joint ultimatum; this action being duly carried out, and as a result it developed that the various mining interests absolutely refused to countenance or to treat with organized labor of any kind, but that they would be willing to talk the matter over with a committee composed of their employés, this action being satisfactory to the organizations involved. It was next decided to approach their lordships as a committee of bona fide employés, but when they again appeared on the carpet for a further hearing, they were informed that as there was nothing in common between the two interests, and as their time was too valuable to be used up in entertaining labor agitators, the door closed at this juncture, thus ending any further attempt on the part of labor to further interview the muckworms of plutocracy. The joint committee reported their findings back to their respective organizations, and as a result a strike vote was taken and the ballots cast showed over nine to one in favor of a walkout. On September 17, 1912, a mass meeting was called for the purpose of taking final action, and also to decide on whatever date the walkout was to take place; there being present at this meeting also a number of eminent labor leaders; one of these, and not the least prominent in the movement, was our venerable president, Chas. H. Moyer, of W. F. M., who, in a masterly address, pointed out that in case this strike was finally decided on as a last resort, "that you men who will vote here tonight, and not myself, will be responsible; that on you, and you alone, depends the outcome of your action here tonight. In the event you finally decide by your ballots to strike, you may rest assured of the support of the W. F. M. and organized labor in general, both moral and financial," and after a few final remarks concluded by stating that if the enthusiasm and solidarity which is so apparent here this evening is any criterion, there can be no doubt as to the outcome and that victory full and complete would surely crown our efforts in this controversy.

At this juncture a motion was placed before the body that a strike be declared to take effect on the following morning (September 8), at 8 a. m. Motion carried unanimously. Al call for a rising vote was also adopted, and when all those who were in favor of the motion were requested by the chairman to rise to their feet, out of more than 1,200 members present not one remained in his seat. This important matter being disposed of, there simply remained the carrying out of the plans pursuant to said action, and as soon as the indicator pointed to the hour prescribed, every industrial gun in the strike zone was at a standstill, spiked as if by magic; or, in other words there was nothing doing The enormous profit that was the boast of most of the mining interests involved, was also cut off for some time to come. You see, it is absolutely necessary that labor must be constantly employed in order that dividends may be continually forthcoming. The strike continued, however, there being no attempt made by the companies involved to resume operations. On October 8th there had been circulated a false report, to the effect that the strike was settled and that the former employés were returning to work. On that very same day the members of the steam shovelmen's organization held a meeting and voted unanimously to affiliate with the strike movement and with a firm resolution never to return to work until a settlement satisfactory to all concerned was positively assured.

On October 9th, the Highland Boy Company attempted to resume operations with a small force of scabs and about twenty-five so-called deputies, consisting of seasoned thugs and high-grade assassins. These mercenary hirelings are also of the brand that has been known to have prodded pregnant women with their bayonets, and knock down little children with the butts of their guns. On the same day, a few of the organizers happened to be walking along the county road, which passes through the company property and close to the mine entrance. On observing a few men coming along with their lunch buckets as if going to work, Organizers Alferovich, Jakovich and myself approached within hailing distance, and was about to speak to them when at that moment there came thundering down upon them one of those degenerate maniacs by the name of Sage, with eight or ten of his kind, with the brand of Cain all over them, and demanded of Goggin what right he had to interfere with persons going up and down the road.

I again tried to inform this leper that I was not interfering with or obstructing any one, and also that the road in question was the property of the public and that I was merely exercising the right which is secure to every citizen. "Right be damned," was the rejoinder, and at the same time hitting me over the head with his gun and knocking me down. No sooner did I get up, than again I was knocked down, and just as soon as I pulled myself together, I was ordered to immediately leave and not show up again if I did not want my head blowed off. The party, however, started back down the cañon in obedience to the mandate received, but did not get very far until they were accosted by another one of those groveling Jackals of plutocracy, named Sweitzer, who had been riding up and down the cañon terrorizing the inhabitants and howling like a roaring lion seeking whom he might devour. "What in the h—l are you fellows doing here?" he yelled out to the boys on their way down the cañon, "By G—d, let no S— of a B— interfere with any man that wants to go to work." At these words, O'Berto of Oregon W. F. M., resisted, and at that juncture was told that if he, O'Berto, did not close his mouth, he would put him where he belonged. While this ignominious recreant was thus heaping his virulent maledictions on those innocent men, another specimen of a similar type also appeared by the name of (S-T-E-A-L.) This notorious wanderoo, he, too, like his consort, began to purge himself of his squalid oratory, but the boys were gone by this time and whiskers was left to cool off and also replenish his oral cesspool for future use.

October 11, 1912.—By this time, the Utah Copper Company had collected from all over the civilized as well as uncivilized world, a lot of most dreadful and vicious-looking human criminals that ever came down the avenue, who were also dubbed deputy sheriffs, composed mostly of white slavers, panderers, thugs, yeggmen, procurers, second-story men, safe crackers and the like.

On the morning of the day in question, a number of these so-called human ghouls were turned loose to terrorize the inhabitants of this otherwise peaceful settlement, nearly all of whom were Greek laborers, formerly employed by the Utah Copper Co. who were living collectively in their elaborate mansions of various styles and sizes, composed of powder boxes and other debris gathered from the scrapheaps and dumps of the surrounding community. In a few minutes there came thundering down upon them this notorious band of marauders, howling and yelling like mad men, without warrant of law or justice, breaking into houses, driving the inhabitants to flight, devastating their property, breaking into their trunks and boxes, stealing

their money and other valuables, and carrying on such a reign of terror the like of which was unheard o in any civilized country.

One young Greek boy (Mike Katrakis), who was fleeing for his life from this horrible scene of trepidation, was called upon to halt and on extending his hands heavenward, in compliance with the mandate received, was shot through the leg, which member was afterwards amputated, in order that the boy's life might be saved.

Several others, non-combatants, being more or less seriously wounded, were taken to the various hospitals, where they could remain while on strike for a living wage, and to heal if possible the wounds inflicted on them by those hired assassins of plutocracy. It will be necessary to call your attention to amendment four of the constitution of the United States of America in this connectiou, to-wit: The rgiht of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue. But upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the person or things to be seized.

BEN GOGGIN, Organizer W. F. M.

(To be Continued.)

AN INTERESTING REPORT FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

(From Robert F. Wilson.)

Washington, February.—On March 4, 1913, the term of Representative Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist ever sent to Congress, will be at an end. Thereafter, for the next two years, the party of the working class will have no representation in the national Legislature.

Berger will stay at his desk here until the last minute of his term, which will be the minute before 12 o'clock noon of March 4. On March 5 he will leave for Milwaukee and for the next two years will divide his time between his duties as editor of the Milwaukee Leader and traveling to the far ends of the country, lecturing and urging the working class to return a strong delegation of Socialists to Congress in 1914.

That Berger has achieved an extraordinary record in Cougress is conceded even by his bitterest opponents in the capitalist parties. One of his chief accomplishments has been to break down a great deal of prejudice against the Socialist party, held by millions of bourgeoisie of the country. To these people the Socialist was a sort of cross between a horned devil and a red-handed assassin. Berger's bills, resolutions and speeches have opened the eyes of these people and have won throughout the country a sympathy for his most radical proposals that would have been deemed impossible two short years ago. Purely as a matter of advertising the term of Berger in Congress has given the Socialist party and Socialist principles more publicity and a better and more effective publicity than the party could have secured by spending millions of dollars.

"I have really accomplished more than I ever dreamed or expected," said Berger, as he was closing his office. "But if a single Socialist could accomplish so much, twenty-five Socialists in Congress could not only prevent a great deal of capitalistic legislation, but they could compel the other parties to pass much of our own legislation. For that reason the Socialists must make a great effort during the next two years to return a large delegation to the Sixty-fourth Congress."

The principal concrete benefits of sending a Socialist to Congress have been the securing of the Lawrence investigation, which resulted in a settlement of the strike; the Hanford impeachment, which resulted in the resignation of Judge Cornelius N. Hanford of Seattle shortly before he was eligible to retire on a pension; and recently, the introduction of a resolution which undoubtedly had a big effect in causing the fifty-four eastern railroads to accept arbitration under the Erdman act for their differences with the Brotherhood of Firemen.

Indirectly, equally large benefits have been assured. Socialist principles have been expounded upon the national stage in Washington, from where they were heard by millions of Americans not otherwise reached with propaganda. More than 2,000,000 copies of Berger's speeches have been distributed, and 100,000 copies of the Socialist platform of 1912, which was printed in the Congressional Record, were mailed to all parts of the country under Berger's frank.

The Milwaukee man has been more than the representative of the Fifth Wisconsin district. He has been Congressman-at-Large for the working class of the United States. His mail has been so heavy with appeals to right wrongs in all parts of the country that much of the time he has been compelled to hire three clerks to keep up with it. He has settled individual cases by the hundreds, and on several occasions has been able to suggest and have adopted departmental reforms which have benefited thousands. Much of Berger's success in Washington has been due to his genial personality which has unversally made friends for him and for his party, but back of this has been the consciousness in the minds of members of Congress that Berger, the man, was but the representative of a million voters.

The Present Session.

Berger's record in Congress up to the present session has been thoroughly analyzed and published. But, during his last days in the present Congress, he has completed a record which stands unequaled in its benefit to workers. Although during much of the present session he was tied down to the investigation of fire insurance companies in the District of Columbia —largely a local question—nevertheless, he found time to keep up his work as representative at large for the Socialist party of America.

On December 16 he introduced a resolution for the government to take over and operate the New York, New Haven & Hartford railroad, on the ground that it constitutes a complete transportation monopoly in New England. Berger took advantage of the general dissatisfaction against the New Haven which was rife at the time, and thus gave to this Socialist measure a very wide publicity.

On January 27 he introduced a resolution asking for an investigation by a special committee of the New York Garment Workers' strike. In this resolution, Berger argued that the strike is one warranting federal interference on the ground that the garments produced in sweatshops and carried in interstate commerce menaces the health of the entire country. He forced the rules committee, to which this resolution was referred, to put itself on record as refusing to consider this working class measure and also showed up the so-called union labor representatives, not one of whom offered any support to the resolution, and thus showed the country that the working class can place no dependence on old party representatives whether they claim allegiance to the working class or not.

On February 13 a resolution was submitted by Berger demanding an investigation of the postoffice censorship, which is being used arbitrarily by minor officials to limit and harass a free press. The particular instauces which brought forth this resolution were the indictment of the editors of the Appeal to Reason for that paper's expose of conditions in Leavenworth prison, and a very recent case in which the postoffice suppressed an article in the New York Call dealing with sex hygiene.

The Firemen's strike resolution, authorizing the confiscation of the fifty-four eastern railroads and their operation by the postoffice until a department of railroads could be created, submitted on February 15, was the culmination of Berger's legislative record. It is undoubtedly true that this resolution had much to do with the decision of the railroad officials a day or so later to accept arbitration under the Erdman act, the point on which the strike was threatened. While the resolution had no concrete value until a strike was called and continued for a week, nevertheless its moral effect was tremendous, and it unquestionably would have been seized upon by millions as to the solution for the economic distress which would have been produced by any prolonged tie-up of the railroads. The railroad owners realized this, and so did capitalist editors generally, and the following editorial from the reactionary Springfield (Mass.) Republican was a typical expression of this feeling:

"Congressman Berger, the Socialist, is taking advantage of what is probably his last opportunity as a representative, in introducing his resolution regarding the threatened railroad strike. No one just now will regard it seriously, but within two weeks after a genuine tie-up of the fifty-four railroads east of Chicago by the firemen, the Berger resolution might seem to millions of people to embody the vital necessity of the hour. Seizure of the roads by the President of the United States, with directions from Congress to operate them, would be drastic, but, on the other hand, any prolonged tie-up would bring many cities face to face to starvation. Under the conditions of distress and general business dislocation that would prevail, the people would stop at nothing to relieve the intolerable situation. The railroad companies and the firemen have this to think of, while disputing over the forms of arbitration."

His service on the sub-committee which investigated the fire insurance companies in the District of Columbia did not give Berger much opportunity to be of national service, except as it enabled him to bring out some samples of typical capitalistic finance by which millions of people are robbed of huge sums of money. But in the course of this investigation Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District Supreme Court, a director in one of the companies under investigation, was called to the stand and this gave Berger an opportunity to tell this typical federal judge what the working class think of jurists who ally themselves with business. Berger's examination horrified the other members of the committee—all of them lawyers—and brought beads of perspiration to Gould's brow, especially when Berger cited the cases of Hanford and Archbald to show what is beginning to happen to judges who allow their business instincts to run away with them.

Berger also this winter was successful in acting on the appeal of settlers adjoining forest reservations against the great lumber companies operating in these districts and paying the homesteaders starvation prices for their timber. Going directly to Chief Forester Graves, Berger suggested a plan whereby the government in auctioning off its excess timber to the lumber companies might include in the parcels the timber of the settlers, thus acting as sales agent for the homesteaders in securing better prices for them. While this matter is still pending, the solution is regarded favorably by the forest service, and indicates what can be done by a representative whose point of view sees the interests of the individual rather than the petty regulations acting as a protection to the plundering activities of big business interests.

Past Sessions.

Berger's activities for the Socialist party began from the day he reached Washington, April 4, 1911. From that day on his activity has been unceasing. He drew up a resolution (which was introduced April 5), demanding the withdrawal of American troops from the Mexican border. Immediately afterward he introduced a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment giving Congress the right to call a constitutional conventiou, and followed it with a resolution demandiug an investigation of the kidnapping of John J. McNamara. On April 27, 1911, he introduced his famous resolution for a constitutional amendment abolishing the Senate, the veto powers of the President and the invalidating powers of the courts. A number of other Socialist measures preceded his bill providing old age pensions, his joint resolution for a commission to report on old age pensions being introduced July 31.

The first regular session of the Sixty-second Congress began December 4, 1911, and on that day Berger put iu a bill repealing the anti-trust act and providing for the co-operative ownership and operation of monopolized industries. His principal measures during this session were:

January 16, a resolution for a constitutional amendment granting woman suffrage; January 16, another old age pension resolution, directing the commissioner of labor to investigate the question; January 31, a bill providing for federal ownership and operation of railroads, telegraphs, telephones and express companies; February 1, a resolution to investigate the strike on the Harriman railroad lines; February 5, a bill giving self-government to the District of Columbia; February 7, the Lawrence strike investigation resolution; April 24, bill adding wireless to his government ownership bill of January 31; June 7, the Hanford impeachment resolution; July 10, a bill providing for the employment of all unemployed persons who desired work. This was one of the most radical and far-reaching bills ever introduced into Congress.

Berger's speeches have been one of the most important phases of his service. He has spoken on many subjects on the floor of the House and has thus given the country a well-defined idea of the Socialist attitude on most of the present-day problems. He first acquainted the members of the House of Representatives with some of the fundamental principles of Socialism in his speech on the wool tariff, delivered June 14, 1911. At the conclusion of this speech members of the House fired a number of questions at Berger, similar in all respects to the questions encountered by the soapbox Socialist orator on the street corner. His principal speech of his service was one delivered July 18, 1912, in which Berger took up the complete Socialist position on the collective ownership of the resources of the earth, the tools of industry and the facilities of transportation, and showed to the capitalist parties that the working class must have its owu party to give expression to its own class interests. This was the only purely Socialist speech delivered by Berger, excepting one a few days later when he gained permission to print the Socialist platform in the Congressional Record; his other speeches, while upon Socialist doctrines, being directed to some specific matter of legislation before the House.

Lively debates followed most of Berger's speeches and he is always granted very close attention by the House, members usually flocking in from the cloakrooms when he began to speak. The capitalist legislators seemed eager to learn Berger's views on national problems, but three or four clashes in which the wit and keen analysis of economic conditions by the Socialist representative came out victorious, members of the House have been very chary about arguing political questions with him on the floor.

Other speeches delivered by him include an argument for the old age pension. one favoring an eight-hour day on government contract work, one warning "insurgents" that they cannot accomplish results by remaining in the old parties, one criticising starvation wages of workers in the District of Columbia, his speech on the Lawrence outrages, his address favoring a citizen soldiery, and his speech advocating the Hanford impeachment resolution.

In addition, Berger's standing as the representative of a great mass of voters has given him great influence in the different departments of the government. He has taken up and carried to a successful conclusion a uumber of immigration cases in which exclusion orders had been issued by the secretary of commerce and labor, the most prominent being that of Theodore Malkoff, who had been one of the crew of the cruiser Potemkin, which had joined the mutiny. Except for Berger's interference, Malkoff would have been returned to Russia, where he would have been executed.

Berger secured from the postoffice departmeut an order permitting mail

carriers to wear cool blouses in warm weather, thereby adding much to the comfort of this body of workers.

This sketch of Berger's record does not by any means include all of his work but has simply touched the high spots. His record is one to which every Socialist and progressive workingman can point with pride. He has fulfilled all of the promises made by the Socialist party and has demonstrated that the hope of those who toil for their just share of the benefits of civilization lies in the political party of the working class the Socialist party.

CALUMET MINERS' UNION HOLD SUCCESSFUL PROPAGANDA MEETING—W. J. TOUPIN MAKES STRONG PLEA FOR ORGANIZATION.

Calumet Miners' Union No. 203 held a rousing educational meeting last Sunday evening in Wilmers hall. The crowd packed the hall to the door and standing room was at a premium. It is estimated that fully 399 people were turned away. The most remarkable feature was that all had to pay ten cents admission. This is quite a contrast when not even two years ago they were unable to even get a score of people to listen to a speaker when it was free. The secretary of the union reported that there were people present speaking seventeen languages and dialects. All nationalities were present, even Cornishmen. The only ones who were not present were Americans and blue-bellied Yankees.

It must have been with a sad heart that the spies reported Monday that the hall was filled to overflowing and no incendiary remarks were uttered by the speakers. It is needless to say that no one said that capital and labor are identical. All the speakers were agreed that labor was entitled to all it created and the capitalist had to take his place in the ranks or go hungry.

W. J. Toupin showed it was useless to strike without organization; he showed that the strike was an obsolete weapon, that when the workers were all organized, they need not resort to a strike; that they could demand what they wanted, when they wanted it and get it.

Further, the speaker showed how the different crafts scabbed on one another in the past, but through the organization and education the workers are shown that we are all brothers and that the boss skins all alike regardless of religion or nationality. He further showed that we are obliterating religious and nationality lines and that we are making headways in battering down race hatred. He declared that when we had the anti-Japanese agitation a short time ago, it was none other than that splendid militant organization, the Western Federation of Miners, that showed them the solution of the race problem. "Take them into your union and pay them union wages, and if the boss does not want yellow labor, hire white labor, but pay all the union scale." Presto! the jingoes hushed their voices The workers got on to the capitalistic war scheme and the plutes crawled into their holes. He also showed how organized labor is handling the negro problem in the same way, by referring to the molders admitting colored men into their unions. Mr. Toupin declared that the workers had to either lift the poor workers up, or the poor workers would drag them down to their level. Space forbids any further comment, but the address should be printed in pamphlet form and distributed by the thousands. In closing, the speaker urged the voters to vote for the party that stood for the working class; that was financed by the working class and intended to serve none other than the working class.

John Välimäki addressed the audience in the Finnish language. John can always be depended on giving something of great educational value and this address was up to the mark. Thos. Strizich addressed the audience in Croatian, Mor Oppman in Hungarian and Anthony Romano in Italian. At the end of each address the speaker was greeted with long and loud applause.

The Carl Marx orchestra, the pride of Calumet Socialists, furnished the music. It will be a surprise to our readers to learn that about one-third of the audience was made up of ladies.

At the next educational meeting of the miners, the speakers will be asked to discuss the union label and a special effort will be made to get out the women. The different unions realize what a tremendous advantage it would be to get the women educated to demand the union label when they do their shopping. After Easter a label dance will be given in which all organizations, such as cigarmakers, tailors, shoemakers and all crafts known as the label division of organized labor, will be urged to attend.

At the close of the speaking refreshments, consisting of coffee cake. apples, oranges and carbonated drinks, were served free.—Weekly Call, Hancock.

TO CONQUER THE WORLD.

Self Education on the Workers' Part Is Essential.

Almost all ages have attached some importance to general education and have left recorded ideals—the most sublime—often sufficiently inspiring to induce many an earnest dreamer to endeavor to remodel the world according to them. The question ultimately forces itself on such: "How is it that the present life of misery, led by the mass of humanity, is all the result?" Surely, the ages tell us, not from lack of knowledge.

No! But this knowledge, this immense power, in whose possession has it been? It has been held by the privileged few, whose instruments, all governments, religions and parties have been, in turning it to their profit and in keeping in ignorance, and consequently in subjection, the masses. For the few have those grand ideals, the highest cultivation of every human faculty, the pursuit of knowledge for the love of it, and of all that makes life beautiful, been possible; and that they might have the necessary leisure, the limits of the education of the many have been circumscribed by immediate utility.

Examining what passes for education in our public elementary schools, we find that the aim, divested of all its trappings, is merely to provide a suitable groundwork for further technical training; that the conditions under which it is carried on make almost military discipline and repressive methods inevitable (what more fitting preparation for our future wage slaves'), while the false notions with regard to their true interests and position in society are implanted during the most impressionable age. For the better the child is fashioned to the tastes of his masters, the greater is their power over him when a man. Later, he has to fit into some particular groove in the workshop, for which a little specialized training may be requisite. This for many completes the system. Nevertheless, the results of such technical, specialized education have been by no means negligible, and are becoming less so as capitalism, in turning every scientific invention and discovery to its use, demands more specialized and less general skill on the part of the artisan.

Knowledge begets a desire for more, and the workers are forming a habit of acquiring what is not exactly of immediate use to their masters, indeed, of what may be the very reverse. This, combined with the increasing hardships of their lives, is urging the workers to claim not only the world of knowledge and science, but also the world of material things as their due heritage.

A true understanding of his real position by a worker trained in the ordinary way, presupposes a deal of destructive work, for early false notions often develop into almost ineradicable prejudices, and he enters the fight, if not terribly embittered, at least tamed and saddened at the thought that he has only realized what to live for when his life is well nigh spent. While never relaxing in our struggle to make such a waste of life impossible, before that end is accomplished, it is surely wise to economize effort by making the way easier for those whom we hope will enter our ranks. This is done by giving instruction in scientific Socialism, part of which task is undertaken by Socialist study classes. They should all through aim at counteracting the effects of ordinary school teaching in as far as they are evil, and at dispelling the illusions there conjured up, by instilling a thorough knowledge of the true history of society. In these lessons the lives of the people of our class, the growth of their institutions and their progress under repression, receive due prominence, and dry-as-dust lists of dates, battles and names of uninteresting personalities are relegated to their proper place. Those who have watched the efforts of the child mind to retain disconnected facts and grapple with abstract dogmatic teaching, will look forward with hope to the effects of systematic lessons of this sort. The real position of the class they belong to and what constitute its true interests can not fail to be brought home.

As a preparation to the children for what is in store for them, descriptions by workers engaged in the various industries of the actual conditions under which they work are invaluable. While useful information is given about all kinds of materials and processes, the pressing need to change existing conditions is emphasized, and the failure for this purpose of the present form of organization according to craft is shown.

Instruction in all that goes to make useful units of a great working class organization is given, and the simple duty of spending what leisure time one has in social service is impressed.

The combined result of such teaching should be a recognition by the worker of the mission of his class as the greatest, the noblest that any class has ever been called on to fulfill, and a determination to do all in his power for the emancipation of his class.

The other purposes which these study classes serve have already been dealt with—how they may be made to minister to our aesthetic needs and serve as a means of quenching "that constant thirst among us for fuller and truer social intercourse."

Visits to art galleries, museums, theaters and picture halls we would substitute for the bands-of-hope, work parties, Boys' Brigades, etc., of Church Sunday Schools. In short, we would "acknowledge and investigate every reality in the universe and admit no phantoms," and although we are conscious that this is pursued often in haphazard style by methods halting far behind, still, is it not an ideal worthy of our best efforts?

To women especially would I appeal. Too often are they content to wail sentimentally over existing conditions.

"But now there sounds a cry that asks not tears,
Stern silence now and fixed resolve were fitter."

They must realize that just as they have had their full share in the heritage of slavery and serfdom of the ages, so must they take their share in overcoming it, and that the might of all of us thrown into the struggle will hasten the assured victory.—C. F., in Glasgow Socialist.

WHICH SYSTEM DO YOU PREFER?

Under This System.	Under Socialism.
The men who make the fabrics wear rags.	The men who work will get their full product.
The men who build houses live in rented hovels.	Every man can afford to own a good home, clear of all indebtedness.
The men who make the automobiles walk.	No man will be enabled to live by working others.
The men who build the railroads tramp between the rails, seeking work.	Every laborer will be enabled to travel and see the world.
The men who till the soil eat the refuse and sell the best so they may buy some soil.	The world will be transformed into a thing of beauty and will bring to those who made it.
The men who work the hardest have the least.	The producer, the farmer, will have the best of everything, and will no longer be in debt for the land he work.
The men who have transformed that world have legally no right in the world.	

—Exchange.

PORTLAND CEMENT IN 1912.

Estimate of United States Geological Survey Shows Increase of Three and One-Half Million Barrels.

According to returns received by the United States Geological Survey up to January 15, 1913, it is estimated by Ernest F. Burchard of the Survey that the total quantity of Portland cement manufactured in the United States in 1912 was approximately 81,941,998 barrels. It is believed that this estimate is within 1.5 per cent. of the exact figure. This quantity represents an increase of 3,413,361 barrels over the 78,528,637 barrels manufactured in 1911, or 4.3 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement during 1912 are estimated at 84,750,291 barrels, compared with 75,547,829 barrels in 1911, an increase of 9,202,462 barrels, or 12.2 per cent. The production in 1912 was thus held in check sufficiently to permit a material reduction in the stocks of cement at the mills at the close of 1911, which amounted to nearly 12,000,000 barrels.

The continued increase in the production of Portland cement is significant in view of the fluctuations in the output of other leading mineral products such as coal, iron and copper. The curve of production of Portland cement, although not now rising at so rapid a rate as during 1909 and 1910, is still pointing upward and has yet to take its first downward drop.

Business Conditions and Prices.

Practically all mills report having to contend with adverse business conditions during the first six months of the year. Prices were lower than the average for 1911 during this period, and some plants reported the lowest prices for which they had ever sold cement. After the middle of the year, conditions improved materially, and generally during the last four months of 1912 the demand for Portland cement was sufficient to keep most mills running at full capacity. In the Lehigh district, production was curtailed

slightly, in order to diminish the accumulated stocks. Production and shipments in New York show the greatest proportionate increase of all districts. In the southeastern states the increase in production and shipments was gratifyingly large, as it was also in the vicinity of Chicago, and in Iowa and Missouri. Certain plants in Kansas were much hampered by the failure of the supply of natural gas, and were obliged to shut down temporarily while installing coal-burning devices. This feature contributed to the decrease in production in the great plains states. In the Pacific coast states and in certain of the Rocky Mountain states, production did not keep pace with that of 1911, owing to the lack of demand for cement for large public works.

The average price for the whole country of Portland cement per barrel in bulk at the mills will probably show a slight decrease when complete returns are received, although at the close of the year prices were much better than they had been during the last two years.

Production by Districts.

In addition to estimating the total production and shipments of Portland cement during 1912 it is possible to present fairly complete statistics of production and shipments by districts.

Lehigh District.—Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, which together form the leading Portland cement manufacturing district of the United States, produced approximately 24,449,523 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 25,972,108 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 1,522,585 barrels, or 5.9 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approxi mated 25,905,257 barrels, compared with 25,192,464 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 712,793 barrels, or 2.8 per cent. There were 20 mills reported as active in 1912, against 24 in 1911.

New York.—Mills in the state of New York produced approximately 4,490,180 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 3,314,217 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 1,175,963 barrels, or 35.5 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,547,195 barrels, compared with 3,058,463 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,488,732 barrels, or 48.7 per cent. There were seven mills reported as active in 1912 the same number as in 1911.

Ohio and Western Pennsylvania.—In Ohio and Western Pennsylvania there were produced approximately 7,239,775 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 6,756,313 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 483,462 barrels, or 7.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,400,885 barrels, compared with 6,654,269 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 334,348 barrels, or 11.9 per cent. Three mills were report-reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

Michigan and Northeastern Indiana.—This district produced approximately 4,449,274 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 4,519,726 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 70,452 barrels, or 1.6 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,451,838 barrels, compared with 4,550,896 barrels shipped in 1911, a decrease of 99,058 barrels, or 2.2 per cent. There were twelve mills reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

Kentucky and Southeastern Indiana.—Mills near Ohio river in Kentucky and Indiana produced approximately 3,071,467 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 2,818,820 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 252,647 barrels, or nine per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 3,134,874 barrels, compared with 2,800,526 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 334,348 barrels, or 11.9 per cent . Three mills were reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

Southeastern States.—Mills in the states of Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama produced approximately 4,664.454 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 4,049,063 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 615,391 barrels, or 15.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 4,961,662 barrels, compared with 3,723,183 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,238,479 barrels, or 33.3 per cent. There were nine mills reported as active in 1912, against eleven in 1911.

Iowa and Missouri.—The output of Portland cement in Iowa and Missouri amounted to approximately 7,557,090 barrels in 1912, compared with 6,067,449 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 1,489,641 barrels, or 24.6 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,792,163 barrels, compared with 5,932,856 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 1,859,307 barrels, or 31.3 per cent. There were eight mills reported as active in 1912, against seven mills active in 1911.

Great Plains States.—In Kansas, Oklahoma and central Texas approximately 5,760,938 barrels of Portland cement were produced in 1912, compared with 7,010,396 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 1,249,458 barrels, or 17.8 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 6,152,378 barrels, compared with 6,332,698 barrels shipped in 1911, a decrease of 180,320 barrels, or 2.8 per cent. There were fifteen mills reported as active in 1912, against seventeen mills active in 1911.

Rocky Mountain States.—Colorado, Utah, Montana and western Texas together produced approximately 2,298,649 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 2,124,930 barrels in 1911. This represents an increase of 173,719 barrels, or 8.2 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 2,234,766 barrels, compared with 1,994,790 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 239,976 barrels, or 12 per cent. Seven mills were reported as active in 1912, and the same number in 1911.

Pacific Coast.—The states of California and Washington produced approximately 7,258,542 barrels of Portland cement in 1912, compared with 7,278,274 barrels in 1911. This represents a decrease of 19,732 barrels, or 0.3 per cent. The shipments of Portland cement in 1912 approximated 7,483,852 barrels, compared with 6,770,242 barrels shipped in 1911, an increase of 713,610 barrels, or 10.5 per cent. There were eleven mills reported as active in 1912, the same number as in 1911.

In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., Canada, Feb. 25th, 1913.

Resolutions of condolence re death of William C. Langley.

Whereas the Grim Reaper has once more invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, William C. Langley, who passed away suddenly on February 11, 1913, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Langley, Cobalt Miners' Union has lost a true and valued member and the labor movement a valiant champion, who ever stood in the forefront of the fight in the battle for human freedom; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of bereavement, and that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this local, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MIRTON BEAN,
A. N. GAUTHIER,
JOSEPH GORMAN,
Committee.

(Seal.) Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.

POETICAL

"ONLY A MINER."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

He's nothing but a miner, an easy-going mutt,
Who swings a pick and shovel; he's addled in the nut;
For if he knew his value, just take the dope from me,
He'd see the supes and bosses damned to all eternity.
He's the man who does the stoping, the one who digs the ores;
The shafting and the mucking has a lot of copper sores.
Sometimes the most complacent man that ever can be found;
To him seasons mean but little, half the time he's underground.

If he works like "hell and blazes," never has a word to say;
Is contented with conditions, don't want advance in pay.
If he does the work of two men with a shovel number two,
With a head-piece that is numbered five and long ago was new,
He's just the man the company will give a chance to work,
They know that they can dictate, and he will never shirk;
And when election day comes round, the "boss" down in the stope
Will tell this "citizen" how to vote, and fill him full of dope.

Of how this "generous company" have his interests at heart;
They want to "better his condition," for this is but a part
Of their pre-election tactics to make a "one-man town,"
And they know the dub who falls for it is a contented clown.
"Obedience to the master class" is taught him by his church,
Tells him not to read nor reason, "it will leave him in the lurch."
So with a hat—a number five—and a shovel number two,
His "masters" own him hide and hair, and know what he will do.

But there are a lot of miners whose hats are No. 8;
They're doing lots of thinking, and just as sure as fate
In their time they may have handled a shovel No. 2,
But the number fast is dwindling—there are only left a few,
And all the "boys"—the miners—Irish, Dagos, Finns and Micks,
Choose the very smallest shovels and the very lightest picks;
They profit by experience—with their thumb up to their nose;
Give the hand a turn significant, to the bosses when they pose.

As friends of toil and labor, their talk that sounds so fair,
The miner knows is nothing only "rarefied hot air."
The church has now enlisted to help the "master calss,"
But what they aim and hope for will never come to pass;
Both curse and damn the Socialists, are sorry, sick and sore,
But instead of killing them, by their acts are making more.
Wait 'til they wise the miner, who handles shovel No. 2,
They'll make a Socialist of him, and he'll know what to do.

Heart and soul, I'm with the miner, 'twas he who made the town—
Some who profited the most by him would kick him when he's down.
Give a smile and kind word to him, when you pass him on the trail,
Though he may not be a picture, with his old tin dinner pail.
He and all the miners like him handled shovels No. 2,
And made this town "a good old town" for folks like me and you.

"EQUALITY."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

I roamed through the "Underground Kingdom,"
Where we all are equal at last,
And saw what we all will come to
When days of Life's journey are past.
And all around me were scattered
Little mounds of damp, brown earth,
All alike both in size and color,
And equal alike in worth.

This mound, it once ruled a kingdom,
Was a prince at the hour of birth;
And I pondered and gazed in wonder,
For it now was a mound of brown earth.
What availed all his kingly splendor?
All his fame—'twas a passing breath;
He left his possessions behind him,
And obeyed the command of King Death.

And not far away lies another—
Who was it—a Pope or a King?
It was neither—a poor, lowly beggar,
Who had naught to the "kingdom" to bring.
He had known what it was to suffer
Every day of his life since birth;
But behold! he is now the king's equal—
Has returned to a mound of brown earth.

And between them a mound that is smaller,
But with odor and color the same;
And imagined it might be some "princeling,"
Or some hero of glorious fame.
And then—as in mist came a vision,
As sunlight that sifts through a fog—
And answered, "'tis neither king, pope nor beggar,"
It once was the poor beggar's dog.

Is it wise to boast of our wisdom?
To look on God's poor with disdain?
Is it noble to gloat o'er our power—
Court honors both empty and vain?
Is it wise for those in position,
To enslave the toilers at birth?
For when Life's little day is over,
We are only mounds of brown earth.

True—in life we may not be equal,
But 'tis man—not God has said so;
We all travel the self-same highway,
And in time to the same Kingdom go.
And the one who rules over a Kingdom,
And the one who's an outcast at birth,
In the underground realm commingle—
For all become "mounds of brown earth."

Directory of Local Unions and Officers---Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
VANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chlorlde	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chlorlde
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	C. L. Johnson ...	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U....	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNell	....	
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodle	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Granlteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris.....	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrler...	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
86	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Krelder	....	Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy.,	102 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	anish Secy C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner.....	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee.....	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre.....	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Daniel Mcnedez .	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Frl	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maryville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Blair
235	Bonanza.....	Sat	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U..	.....	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	.....	.....	....	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Millers
254	National	Sat	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	National
263	Ploche.....	Mon	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY		A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ..	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	Su Aft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	John Strasser....	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
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District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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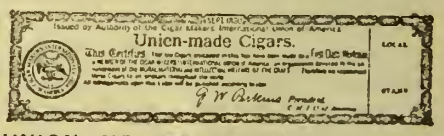

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 13, 1913

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 507.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, March 13, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 507
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. *No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!*

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

HIGH FINANCE is responsible for the slaughter in Mexico. The murders and assassinations can be laid at the door of Wall street.

DURING the year 1912 more than 1,000 men were killed in the coal mines of Pennsylvania. Such is the toll demanded by *profit*.

CARDINAL GIBBONS opposes granting independence to the Philippines. Strange that the cardinal, who is looked upon as a religious man, should take the same position as the exploiters.

THE LEGISLATURE of Michigan is considering a measure which provides for a State Constabulary. The bill is drafted from the Pennsylvania law and is being backed by almost every rabid exploiter of Michigan. The bill provides for 100 armed men to be used during strikes and to be paid for by the state.

The labor organizations of Michigan are fighting the bill and hope to kill the infamous measure that provides Cossacks for industrial oppressors.

THE GENTLEMAN who was known as President Taft, is now Howard Taft and has retired to private life.

The laboring people of this country will not regret his departure from Washington.

LABOR sometimes starves to death, but no one ever heard of capital going hungry.

The "identity of interest" gag is becoming so ancient and ludicrous that even numbskulls cannot swallow such false philosophy.

THE NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the Socialist party has lost "Big Bill." The membership of the Socialist party by a vote of 22,500 to 11,000 has declared that Ponderous William, with his "direct action" and "sabotage," can no longer use his official position in the Socialist party to minister to the I. W. W. and at the same time gather a few ducats for himself.

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the B. C. Federationist, relative to the Britannia miners' strike:

"The miners who are on strike from the Britannia mines report that the situation remains unchanged. At the meeting held last Monday in the Labor Temple steps were taken to carry on the strike and to receive reports from pickets, etc. It was further stated that all unions having members working at Britannia Beach have withdrawn them . The mine and the tunnel camps are now practically deserted with the exception of six shift bosses. The company has had no success in trying to get men to take the places of the strikers, in spite of the fact that they are being actively assisted by the employment agencies in the city."

A FEW WEEKS AGO the daily press contained a number of reports concerning members of the Legislature of West Virginia who accepted bribes for the election of a United States senator. That votes were bought was not even denied, for the debauched members of the Legislature were caught with the *goods* in their possession. It was thought for a time that all the guilty parties would be prosecuted, but the principal witnesses cannot be found and it is said that the prosecution will be dropped. The question now arises, who *bribed* the principal witnesses?

The same agencies that bought legislators and used the militia of the state to terrorize striking coal miners, made it worth while for the principal witnesses to disappear.

THE PROFESSIONAL PARASITE with distorted face who reels along the street seeking opportunities to quench his thirst, and the fashionably-dressed lady in an automobile, whose tapered fingers were never soiled by honest labor, are both the products of the capitalist system.

Socialism would remove the drunken tramp and the workless maiden, but such a change in our boasted civilization meets with the most vigorous opposition from press and pulpit.

Why?

Simply because press and pulpit have been subsidized by the economic power of those great combinations whose *dictums* are *laws* to *things* in human shape who lack the stature of *real men*.

TWENTY-FOUR of the twenty-nine defendants of the National Cash Register Company were convicted under the provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

Fines and jail sentences were imposed on these promoters of monopoly, but no one has noticed any serious expression on the faces

of those gentlemen who have refused to respect the Sherman Anti-Trust law.

They have appealed to a higher court, and people who are sane and have watched judicial tribunals dealing with law-breakers with bank accounts, will not for one moment entertain the opinion that the convicted plutes will pay any penalties. "Equal before the law" is one of the most ghastly jokes that can possibly be perpetrated on men of ordinary intelligence.

THE UNITED MINE WORKERS of the State of Illinois in annual convention in Peoria, made a donation of $100,000 in aid of the striking coal miners of West Virginia. Such a generous contribution shows the mettle of the union coal miners of Illinois. The coal miners, as a whole, are men of courage and determination and in every instance where a conflict reaches serious proportions, the sturdy men of the United Mine Workers never hesitate in responding generously to an appeal for aid.

The United Mine Workers propose to win the fight in West Virginia and will empty the treasury of every local union in the organization if necessary, to wipe out corporate despotism and thug-brutality in the coal fields now ruled by martial law. The coal barons, when the battle is over, will know the cost of the fight.

THE MANY FRIENDS of James Kirwan, who was formerly a member of the executive board of the Western Federation of Miners and who has served the organization as secretary-treasurer, will regret to learn that his wife has passed into the Great Beyond.

Mrs. Kirwan had lived in the Black Hills since her girlhood days, and was most highly esteemed by a host of friends. Since her residence in Denver, she had endeared herself to all who came within the range of her acquaintance. She was a domestic woman, fond of home and an ideal wife and mother.

She leaves three little children to mourn her loss, and the thousands of miners throughout the jurisdiction of the Western Federation of Miners will sympathize with the husband who must reconcile himself to his loss and summon all his courage to fight the battle of life for his motherless babes.

FOUR CLOTHING MANUFACTURERS of New York were arrested a short time ago, charged with the crime of murder. Their names are as follows: Max Orenstein, Max Weisberg, Louis Wernstein and Abraham Fiolkoff.

Abraham Steinberg, the business agent of the Buttonhole Workers' Union, was murdered because of his activity during the clothing strike and one Harry Wagner, who was hired to commit the crime, has confessed. Wagner in his confession declares that he was promised $500 to kill the business agent, but that his paymasters gave him only $70.00 of the amount. Wagner had forged some checks and the clothing manufacturers threatened him with imprisonment, unless he yielded obedience to their demands that he should remove the business agent.

The near future will reveal some interesting developments concerning the killing of Abraham Steinberg.

IT IS REPORTED that in the State of Pennsylvania fifty thousand children under sixteen years of age are at work, consequently deprived of a seat in our public schools. A statistician says: "Of all the children in the United States up to sixteen years of age, only twelve per cent are in schools."

Such a showing reflects but little credit on a nation that boasts of freedom and lauds the conditions under which the masses of the people live. It is the children of the laboring millions that are denied the opportunity to develop themselves mentally. The paltry wage of the parent and the increased cost of living, snatch the boy and girl from the schoolroom to become slaves in the prisons of profit, where childhood is slowly murdered to coin dividends for that class of privilege, that scorns to recognize the rights of common humanity.

When will *labor* strike a blow for *real liberty?*

WEST VIRGINIA has been Russianized by the authorities who are merely the puppets of the coal barons.

"Mother" Jones, C. H. Boswell, editor of the Argus, John W. Brown, Charles Batley and Paul J. Paulsen were practically kidnapped and brought into the territory that was under martial law.

"Mother" Jones was in Charleston, some twenty miles outside the strike zone, but regardless of this fact, she was seized by official hirelings, who are but agents of the mine owners, and rushed into the territory covered by martial law, in order that a military court might bring in a verdict against her.

When the powers of a state are prostituted to wreak vengeance against a woman who has reached the eightieth milestone in life, it is no wonder that men and women of the working class are losing confidence in the so-called majesty of the law and reaching the conclusion that under the lawless reign of capitalism, *Justice* has become a corpse.

THE GARMENT WORKERS of New York have scored a victory, that while not complete has served notice on the manufacturers that organized labor is becoming a power, and that men and women who stand together for justice can force relentless greed to weaken and concede some rights to which human beings are entitled.

The Garment Workers have made a stubborn fight, and though confronted by biased courts, though terrorized by thugs and awed by policemen pledged to aid a master class, yet these dauntless men and women, who were the victims of fines, imprisonment and brutal insults from thugs and uniformed ruffians, stood their ground until haughty industrial czars reached the conclusion that men and women of the working class were worthy of more consideration than had been paid to them in years gone by.

The solidarity of the Garment Workers paralyzed the clothing industry in New York and forced tyrants to acknowledge the strength of *real unionism.*

IN THE STRIKE of the Garment Workers of Rochester, New York, a garment worker by the name of Ida Brayman was shot dead by her employer. Six thousand of her associates marched in the funeral procession and paid their last tribute of respect to her, as her lifeless remains were lowered into the bosom of Mother Earth. What became of the employer who foully murdered this penniless slave who was engaged in a struggle with her associates to secure a wage that would make it possible for her to live? Her employer was investigated by a grand jury, but as this grand jury was made up of exploiters whose foreman was the leading banker of Rochester, it was found that Ida Brayman was killed through the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of her employer .

Had Ida Brayman, as a striker, shot her employer, a grand jury in Rochester would not have stretched its imagination to such an extent as to find her guiltless of murder.

The old *chestnut* that "we are all equal before the law" is receiving some severe jolts in these days, when the *Dollar* is *God.*

THE EMPLOYMENT of boys as messengers, which has necessitated their visiting the segregated districts in our large cities, was condemned by the Chicago vice commission, but your capitalist is little concerned about morality save when his profits are endangered. Then he is terribly distressed over the immorality of "confiscation."

Boys are still delivering messages and in some of our larger cities girls are employed. Mrs. Mae-Wood Simons tells us that in Chicago, girls are employed as messengers, both night and day, at risks which we need not enumerate.

When the Western Union Telegraph Company persisted in its partnership with the New York pool rooms, the only way by which it could be reached was in holding its directors personally reponsible. When they found that their partnership with the lower order of crooks and blacklegs could no longer be concealed, they had no difficulty in dissolving it.

The directors of the corporations which are employing girls for messengers should be pilloried along with the procurer and white slave dealer.

There is a way.—Milwaukee Leader.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York who has posed as a *Democrat* and who believed in *Democracy,* has forwarded a letter to the Kansas Legislature denouncing in vigorous language the Initiative and Referendum and the Recall.

The attitude assumed by Gaynor on such measures has aroused the indignation of some labor editors, who entertained the opinion that Gaynor believed in a "government of the people, by the people and for the people."

But these labor editors who are now gnashing their teeth in rage against Gaynor, have forgotten that the Chief Magistrate of New York was once a judicial autocrat whose decisions could scarcely be looked upon as being based on justice. Gaynor believes in a *Democracy* that will not threaten the fortress in which Big Business is intrenched. A Democracy in which the people rule is repugnant to the sentiments of a jurist who looks upon the common people as a *mob.*

Gaynor "hears his master's voice" and speaks and acts in such a manner, as to win the approbation of that element in society whose wealth is drawn from the labor of a class, that is just awakening to the brutality of an industrial system, that holds labor in the chains of slavery.

THOMAS SLADDEN was State Secretary of the Socialist party of Oregon. "Tom," as he was familiarly known, could make some noise with his mouth, and when "Tom" meditated on all the wrongs and cruelties inflicted on labor by heartless Capital, there streamed from the slit in his mug a torrent of denunciation that shook empires and threatened the fall of nations.

"Tom" was a revolutionist of the "red" brand and he believed in "direct action" and "sabotage." His frequent bursts of eloquence in support of tactics and methods that were deemed in violation of the Socialist programme, separated "Tom" from his job, and he disappeared from Oregon to seek other fields, where his enthusiasm as a revolutionist and a "red" might be better appreciated, but "Tom" is not lost, as he has recently been uncovered as a detective for the Southern Pacific Railway Company.

His friends who have reverence for direct "action" and "sabotage" may be pleased to learn that his home is at Sacramento, California, and that Tom, who was once a Socialist, a "red" and a booster for the I. W. W., is now drawing a regular salary as a spotter and sleuth for the Southern Pacific.

Pass the limburger!

CARDINAL GIBBONS in a late address denounced the Recall of Judges as "an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self respect of our judiciary."

The Cardinal, when delivering such a condemnation, must have had in mind such *honorable jurists* as Hanford, Grosscup and Archbald. Every judge on the bench who has received a *bribe* for a *decision* will declare in thunder tones that the Recall is "an insult to the dignity, the independence and the self-respect of our judiciary." It is somewhat strange that the attitude of judges on the Recall with shady reputations, are in complete harmony with one of the most exalted prelates of the Catholic church in America.

Baer, the industrial tyrant of the anthracite regions, will give his unqualified sanction to the sentiments of the Cardinal, and J. P. Morgan and Hairless John of Standard Oil, will approve of the *sanity* of that learned theologian and expounder of the Scriptures, who looks upon the people as a *mob*. The Guggenheims, the Fricks, Carnegies, Coreys, Schwabs, Belmonts, and every brigand and pirate in finance an eommerec, will applaud the stand taken by the Cardinal, but every man who believes in Democracy and feels that the people should be the sovereign power, will repudiate sentiments that do but little credit to a man who prates about Christianity.

THE DEMOCRATIC ADMINISTRATION is now in power. Professor Wilson has seized the reins of government and the people who expect so much from a Democratic administration are now on the anxious bench, waiting for results.

The eloquent spell-binders of the Democratic party were profuse with promises during the national campaign, and as the people aided the statesmen of the Democratic party to reach the goal of their ambition, it is now up to the *statesmen* to "deliver the goods."

The people were told that the high cost of living was due to the tariff and that when Democracy became clothed with authority that the tariff would be so *revised downward* that it would be possible for our humblest citizen to satisfy his needs.

Again, that great statesman, William J. Bryan, who for more than sixteen years has had aspirations for the presidential chair, will be the chief counselor of the Princeton Pedagogue, and "the boy orator of the Platte," who has grown wealthy as a peddler of "hot air" on public rostrums, has been presented the opportunity to do some execution. The people will discover that there are some orators who lack statesmanship, and fears are now entertained that "Billy of the Platte" will fail to "make good."

William has been "busting" the trusts with heated atmosphere belched from a platform since 1896, and now that he holds the most prominent place in the official family of the President, acts must take the place of oratory.

HON. R. A. DAGUE now of Creston, Iowa, who has been a contributor of many articles to the Miner's Magazine and other publications, is of that type of man that commands the admiration of men who are struggling to make this old earth a better place in which to live.

Dague sprang into prominence as a resident of California and served as a State Senator. As an editor in his days of vigor and strength, he was recognized as a writer of rare ability, but above all, Dague always commanded the confidence of his fellow-men. Standing on the threshold of young manhood, he heard the cannon's roar at Fort Sumpter and he became one of the hundreds of thousands who braved the fire of shot and shell to preserve the nation as one, and to destroy the auction block, that relic of mercenary barbarism, from which was sold men, women and children of the African race. But while Dague was a soldier in the days of his youth, yet, to-day, he is a man of peace and believes that every question that affects the race can be settled without drawing the sword from its scabbard.

During the last two years of his life, he has been almost a helpless invalid, but though he is suffering from an illness that holds him a prisoner in his home, yet, his mind and pen are active, and with the hue of death upon his, face, he is still giving the best that is in him, to plant in human hearts, those seeds of fraternity that will yet bloom and blossom into the Brotherhood of Man.

Such men are greater heroes in *peace* than in *war*.

UNDER THE HEADING, "Toilers Get Nothing," The Labor World of Spokane had the following editorial comment:

"The largest pension bill ever passed by Congress was railroaded through the House last week, carrying appropriations aggregating $180,000,000. This enormous sum is paid out to 'veterans' and their relatives for work of militarism. This bill and the enormous amount carried with it is the creation of the corporation lawyers and representatives of the big interests seated in Congress who feel it is their "patriotic" duty to look after men and their dependents who did nothing but life-destroying, property-wasting work. No pension was granted to the soldiers of industry who do the productive work of the world. Oh, no! They may die in the poor house, they and their wives and children may starve for want of a little food, proper clothing and decent shelter. They are not considered although they are the real producers—in fact produce these $180,000,000 which go to pay these pensions. Yet not one penny does Congress appropriate for their benefit. When, oh, when will you ever awaken, ye men of labor!"

The laboring people of this country *get* what they vote for. The Labor World of Spokane is slightly in error, when it takes the position that the "Toilers Get Nothing." The *toilers* get all the *burdens* that are wrapped up in an appropriation of $180,000,000. From the sweat of the *toilers* will come the values from which such appropriations are paid.

As long as the *toiler votes* for his master, he is entitled to all the injunctions that come from courts, all the brutalities that are heaped upon him by police and militia, and he should not complain when he gets what he has voted for.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in an Associated Press dispatch:

"San Francisco, March 1.—D. C. Jackling, a Salt Lake City copper magnate, who has come to San Francisco to live, has leased the entire twelfth floor of a new wing to be added to a fashionable hotel, for a period of five years. Jackling plans to entertain his friends during the year the Panama-Pacific exposition and his headquarters, according to terms of the lease signed today, will cost him $24,000 a year, or $120,000 for the five years. He will furnish the rooms himself, and said he would spend $100,000.

"Jackling entered the hotel yesterday and asked for the manager. "My name is Jackling," he said. "I want to lease the top floor of your new wing for five years.' Architects at work on the plans for the addition were summoned. Jackling told them how he wanted the rooms finished, and the deal was concluded in less than one hour. He left for Salt Lake City, where the plans will be forwarded for his final approval."

The above needs but a little comment. A man who refuses to recognize organized labor and who looks upon a worker as unworthy of any consideration, can receive considerable space in daily journals relative to the lavish manner in which he squanders wealth. Jackling can afford to spend $120,000 in rent for the upper floor of a fashionable hotel and he can likewise afford to spend $100,000 to furnish the rooms of that upper floor in such regal style as to command the admiration of his friends.

The $220,000 that Jackling will pay for rent and furnishings will not be earned by him, but by the thousands of pauperized slaves who work for this despot.

Men of the Jackling type will continue to live in "indolent splendor" as long as the mentality of the working people remains blind to the infamies that grow out of an industrial system that feeds a parasite and starves a slave.

EUGENE V. DEBS in an article to the Terre Haute Tribune on the "early days of unionism" in that city gives some interesting history. He shows how difficult it was for the champion of unionism to reach the class that needed assistance.

In those days the man who spoke for labor was branded as an *agitator* and an agitator was looked upon as a criminal.

Debs closes his lengthy article in the following hopeful words:

"There has been a tremendous change in labor unionism since that early day when half a dozen attendants in an obscure back room was regarded as a great meeting. In that day the standing of a union in the community was at a low ebb and the "agitator" was looked upon as a mischief-maker and a nuisance, and a good many people haven't changed their mind about him to this day.

"But with all that has been accomplished in the way of organizing the working class the movement is still in its childhood. It is the greatest movement ever organized since The Carpenter aroused his fellow-workers in Judea against the slavery and oppression of the Roman empire. Its field of operation embraces the habitable globe. It knows neither race, nationality, color, creed or sex. It knows only the working class, the class which through all history has fed and clothed and sheltered the world, while itself has been housed in humble cottages, clothed in shoddy, subsisted upon crusts, and worn the badge of servitude.

"Wendell Phillips with his keen insight and prophetic vision saw that labor unionism was the foundation of the only real democracy and declared that the labor movement was the hope of the world.

"Upon ten thousand battlefields organized labor has fought the fight for the right to live, the right to enjoy, the right to be free. At last the world is beginning to recognize its power and its portent and the labor movement is hailed by all thoughtful men as the movement of humanity itself toward *a higher freedom, a grander civilization and a diviner destiny.*"

The Miners of Joplin Are Getting Active

THE JOPLIN MORNING TRIBUNE contained the following report of a meeting of the Western Federation of Miners, held at Centerville, Missouri:

"An open meeting of the Western Federation of Miners was held at the city hall in this city last night. Many miners who are not members of this association took advantage of this opportunity and attended. The meeting was largely attended and was very enthusiastic, as much interest was displayed.

"At promptly 7:30, the meeting was called to order by James Houseman, president of the local lodge of the federation. Short ad-

dresses were made by Frank Murch of Lakeside, and Clyde Berry of Joplin. Their speeches were concerning the value of the federation. The main speech of the evening was made by Marion Cope of Joplin, an organizer of the federation. Mr. Cope, during the course of his address, stated the desire of the federation was to protect the interests of the workingman, as in union there was strength. They favored forming a strong union which could control the amount of wages.

"A minimum wage of $2.50 was suggested by the federation, with a sliding scale of increase in wages according to the increase in the price of ore. However, no member of the federation would work for less than $2.50 per shift. After the address, which was well received, Mr Cope gave an offer to take the application of any for membership. He also announced that on next Tuesday, at the regular meeting of the lodge, applications would again be received."

The Joplin Tribune likewise contained the following report of a meeting held at Webb City:

"At an open meeting last night of the Webb City local of the Western Federation of Miners, held at the Newland hotel, the existing shutdown of the mines was made the theme of addresses appealing to the miners to become better organized.

"Marion Cope of Joplin, district organizer, made the principal address. He said that the mine operators, through their 'union,' had decided to show down for the purpose of curtailing production in order to force up the price of ore. That was their privilege and they were not to be blamed for doing it. 'But,' he added, 'we must emulate the example set us by the operators. We must organize and through our union work to protect our own interests.'

"The speaker said the shutdown would undoubtedly be followed by a cut in wages and unless the miners organize themselves they must expect to accept whatever rate the operators feel able or willing to offer them.

"The meeting was attended by about 150 miners, and resulted in more than forty new applications for membership. The present roll of members of the Webb City local was stated to be over 200 and there are also locals at Carterville and several of the smaller camps.

Similar meetings of the federation are to be held tonight at Carterville in the city hall, and on Wednesday in Federation hall at Joplin."

The above reports in the Joplin Tribune indicate that the miners of the Joplin district are realizing more than ever that standing apart as individuals means that the men of the mines will remain as victims of the ravenous greed of operators who know no rights that conflict with profits.

The Western Federation of Miners for many years has sent some of its ablest organizers into the Joplin mining district and at times it appeared that their efforts would be crowned with success. But when success seemed near at hand, something would occur which practically nullified what was accomplished in the way of organization. The miners of the Joplin district must realize that ere the Western Federation of Miners can help them to obtain a higher scale of wages and more favorable working conditions, it is absolutely necessary for the miners of Joplin and vicinity to put forth an effort to help themselves.

No man can help another unless the party needing assistance is willing to make an effort to help himself If that is true of an individual, it cannot be successfully disputed when applied to men collectively.

There is no valid reason why the state of Missouri should not be thoroughly organized, and there is no reason why the miners of Missouri should not command a higher wage, when they once stand together as a solid body, determined to receive a larger share of the value of the product of their toil.

Legislation in California

CALIFORNIA Assembly Bill No. 1306, introduced by Mr. Finnegan, January 31, 1913. Referred to committee on mines and mining.

An Act to protect the health of underground workers in mines and tunnels, and regulating the use of drills driven by mechanic power and the forcing out of underground mines and tunnels smoke and gases generated by blasting powder and other explosives; and the ventilating of said mines and tunnels and prescribing penalties for the infraction of such regulations, and declaring that such infraction constitutes gross negligence in case of actions for damage to health of employés.

The People of the State of California do Enact as Follows:

Section 1. All drills used for drilling in underground workings in quartz mines or gravel mines or tunnels in this state, which are driven by steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power, shall be equipped with a stream of water, which stream of water shall be forced through a hollow cave in said drill or be made to play upon the collar of the drill hole in which said drill is being worked, so that said stream of water shall subdue and thoroughly saturate all dust that may be thrown by said drill.

Sec. 2. After each blast fired in any underground quartz mine, gravel mine or tunnel, where the drill holes for said blast have been made by a drill or drills equipped with steam, electricity, water power, compressed air or by other means, except hand power, before any employé in said mine or tunnel shall be set to work at the place of said blast or in the vicinity thereof, the gases and smoke caused by said blast shall be forced out by means of suction, air fans, or other means of ventilation, and no employé shall be set to work in said mine until the air has been diluted with pure air and rendered wholesome and proper for human breathing .

Sec. 3. Any mine owner, manager, superintendent, foreman or other person in charge of a mine or tunnel who allows any drill as set forth in section one of this act, to be operated without being equipped with a stream of water sufficient to thoroughly saturate all the dust thrown by said drill, or, who after a blast has been fired from a hole or holes driven by such drill, and before the gas and smoke caused by said blast has been forced out of said mine or tunnel, or the air has become wholesome for human breathing, sets an employé or employès to work where said blast was fired, or in the vicinity thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $500 nor less than $100 for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and any employé who suffers any damage to his health because of the failure to equip said drills in any underground mine or tunnel with said stream of water, or to force out the gas and smoke after said blast, as above set forth, shall, in addition to the above penalty, have a right to collect indemnity therefor, and failure to observe the above set forth resolutions shall be taken by the court in which the action is tried as proof of gross negligence on the part of the owner or owners of said mine or tunnel, the party or parties responsible for the proper conduct of the same.

Sec. 4. The provisions of the above act are to be regarded as cumulative to the laws now in force for the protection of the lives and the health of those employed in underground mines and tunnels, and not as repealing any such now in force.

Sec. 5. This law shall take effect on the first day of November, 1913.

The General Strike

XIII.—THE VIEWS OF TRADE UNION AND SOCIALIST LEADERS.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

"WHEN ONE DOES NOT WANT to play upon words," says Van Kol, the veteran Socialist of Holland, "the general strike is but an anarchistic Utopia, an idea that springs up in countries where the Socialist movement is feeble or still in its infancy. It is a dangerous fantasy of badly organized workers. For a general economic strike demands a powerful class organization, an immovable solidarity, an invincible discipline, and with that powerful trade unions, commanding large sums of money as well as numerous resources of rich co-operative societies. And the day when the proletariat possesses all these means of combat, a general strike would be the worst of methods because it would possess other weapons which are more efficacious; less dangerous to the working class and more to be feared by the capitalist class. As long as the bourgeoisie can dispose at will of the armed forces—of the police, of justice and of legislation—this anarchistic dream will not be realized, and still less will one ever succeed in replacing by this means capitalistic production by the Socialist regime, which is a result of long social transformations, of an economic evolution more or less hastened."

"Let us then repudiate," continues Van Kol, "with all our might the general strike, that harmful and murderous weapon for the working class, condemned in advance to defeat; let us repudiate this method of combat which increases the misery of the proletariat, decimates its forces and afflicts it with powerlessness. Let us repudiate the general strike as well when it has an economic end in warring against the capitalist class as when it will have a political character and will be a question of the conquest of the state. Let us cast far from us this ill-fated idea which dislocates all Socialist democratic action and stakes all on a throw of dice—all to lose or all to gain—with the certainty of losing.

"When the day will at last dawn when we shall have with us the majority of people, even without having a majority in the parliament and in the government, when the working class organizations shall form an invincible revolutionary phalanx, in that day we shall know how to conquer without a general strike, which becomes superfluous as soon as it is possible. For as soon as we shall have such a force, the working class will reorganize the state and the means of production,

the hour of deliverance will have rung. But in awaiting that hour, which must come, we must not resort to a device which is sonorous but empty, which dates from the earliest times of the working class movement and causes its efforts to diverge from our old methods of warfare that have withstood the test of fire. It is our duty to unmask this anarchist method, this ill-omened tragedy, and to warn the working class against this dangerous weapon that is harmful and powerless."

"I do not know if I may be considered an authority on this subject," says Vliegen, also of Holland, "because I have been a member of a committee which proclaimed and directed a general strike. In any event, I shall put aside this peculiarity, forget it as much as possible. In my opinion, however, it is already remarkable enough that this experience transformed me into an adversary of the general strike —I who was a partisan to it. It is significant, furthermore, that my opinion is not determined by the secondary circumstances which caused the loss of the strike in which I played a part, but it is based upon facts which appertain directly to the general strike itself, and which will consequently repeat themselves in every general strike.

"What is the general strike? How does it intimidate the dominant class? They answer us: By the arrest of production. When production ceases, all social life becomes impossible. No article of food is placed upon the market, navigation and communications by railroad are interrupted, famine appears. If it is in winter, there is no more fuel. And so on.

Yes; but who will be the first to suffer from the famine? The proletarian. And who from the cold? The proletarian. Evidently it is society as a whole that struggles in such a terrible crisis. But as in all kinds of crises, it is the proletarian that suffers from the beginning and the most severely.

"We saw that at Amsterdam, in April of the preceding year. The dockers were on strike, and the transportation of provisions by railroad was completely paralyzed. The bakers were unemployed. What followed? The bourgeois sent their servants to buy provisions even into the working class quarters, and the wives of the workers saw around them the prices of food supplies mount alarmingly. The gas fitters were on strike. The reserve of gas being almost exhausted, provisions of petroleum and candles were made. But who was able to make these provisions, and who, on the other hand, remained without light?

"Here is wht one might say as a resumé: If the general strike renders life impossible for everybody, it menaces first the proletarian Whatever branch of production one may care to look at, if it immobilizes itself, it will hurt the proletarian first of all. For its own salvation, the proletarian will be obliged to resume work."

"I consider the general strike," says H. M. Hyndman, the veteran English Socialist, "as a remedy proposed by men who have never reflected upon the economic situation and upon social conditions. It is a kind of sentimental attempt to hasten arbitrarily the development of humanity. And, like all sentimental tendencies, this one also in vain."

"Organization and discipline," says Harry Quelch, also of England, "are indispensable to the success of all strikes, but a general strike would necessitate the most vast and the most perfect organization, and the strictest military discipline, if it should succeed in a serious struggle.

"In a general strike," he continues, "if a minority of workers persist in remaining at work, that will suffice to paralyze the whole movement. With only a minority organized, the danger is that it may be the majority who may want to remain at work. That would be fatal, because it would be necessary to the success of such an enterprise that there be a complete organization capable of making work cease completely on a given day, with whatever end in view, if that were possible and I doubt it! It would be magnificent. But when the workers shall be sufficient organized, determined and disciplined to make such a declaration and to execute it in that manner, there will be no need for a general strike—they will be the masters of the situation. That is why I think that although we should not discard the general strike as a possible weapon for the future, it is very probable that we shall never have occasion to use it."

"I am of the opinion," says Keir Hardie, "that a strike, even when it is prepared, may only constitute a last resort, and—I insist again upon this point—it can only be an auxiliary to a political movement strongly organized. The failures in the attempt at a general strike, for which Holland and Belgium have been the theaters in these last years, prove that the strike is a weapon with two edges, a weapon which is shortsighted, and unskillful hands can inflict serious wounds on whosoever uses it."

"I am persuaded," says Hueber, the Austrian Trade Union leader, "that a general strike of the workers in one branch of industry is possible with the end in view of trying to obtain by means of a most intense struggle and by the complete interruption of production, an amelioration in the conditions governing the duration of work and salary. But, in order to be sure of victory, it is necessary that the Trade Union organization in question be strongly centralized, that it should unite 60 per cent of the workers of its branch of industry, and that its adherents should have taken care to prepare for themselves in time of peace a very rich treasury of war.

"To the question of knowing if the general strike is good to bring about the social revolution and consequently the Socialist regime of production, I answer plainly with the negative. The social revolution is not a war cry, a fashionable byword; it is the ultimate manifestation of a phase of economic development, a phase toward the achievement of which we are working in the breast even of the capitalist world.

"Let us create," he continues, "for all the trades, powerful centralized organizations, fit to overcome all obstacles; let us occupy ourselves in joining the trade unions to the co-operatives; let us see, to begin with, that the co-operatives resulting from this union are able to satisfy the daily needs of our adherents, and let us strive, at the same time to rally to us the associations of rural producers. We shall thus have facilitated the passage from the present regime of exchanges to that which the future promises us Let us agitate at the same time on the political field. Briefly, let us take possession of all the positions that offer themselves as useful and accessible, and we shall in this way have got through a great deal of the revolutionary Socialist work in acts and not in words."

"The Socialist Congress, assembled at Dordrecht," says Vandervelde, the Belgian, "last Easter, voted, as we know, the following resolution:

" 'The condition necessary to the success of a strike in mass is the strong organization and the severe discipline of the proletariat.

" 'The absolute general strike, in the sense that at an appointed moment all workers abandon work, is impracticable, because it would render all existence impossible, commencing with that of the proletariat. The emancipation of the working class cannot be the outcome of this sudden rising of all forces; but it is possible that a strike, spreading over a large number of industries, or over industries particularly important for the economic life, may be an extreme means of obtaining important social transformations or of defending oneself against reactionary attacks.'

"It is to analogous conclusions that I arrive, basing my views principally upon the experience which we have gone through in Belgium since the constitution of the working class party."

"A general strike, in the exact sense of the words," says Destree, another Belgian, "is the concerted suspension of all work whatsoever. It is useless to demonstrate that a strike of this kind is radically impossible. If such a strike could even speculatively be conceived, it would be evidently useless, because the day when the proletariat would be powerful enough, enlightened enough, organized enough, to realize such a strike, with a view toward a determined end, it would not need to have recourse to this roundabout method, but would be strong enough to accomplish directly the object of its will."

"The question is," says Anseele, also of Belgium, "if Socialism should aspire to organize the general strike in order to snatch from the capitalist regime that which it cannot give us at this moment. Evidently no. We do not want any Utopian general strike; we know whither we are going, we want to go there surely and stoically, with the consciousness of the difficulties which may arise on our way."

"In my articles on the new party program of 1891 (Neue Zeit 1890-1891, No. 50, page 757)," says Kautsky of Germany, "I pointed out the possibility that 'under certain conditions when a great decision is to be made, when great events have moved the labor masses to their depths, an extensive cessation of labor may easily have great political results.'

"Naturally, I am not using the idea of a general strike in the sense that the anarchists and the French Trade Unionists use the word. To these latter the political and especially the parliamentary activity of the proletariat is to be supplemented by the strike, and it is to become a means to throw the social order overboard.

"That is foolish. A general strike in the sense that all the laborers of the country at a given sign shall lay down their labor presupposes a unanimity and an organization of the laborers which is scarcely possible in present society, and which, if it were once attained, would be so irresistible that no general strike would be necessary. Such a strike would, however, at one stroke render impossible the existence not simply of existing society, but all existence, and that of the proletarians long before that of the capitalists, and must consequently collapse uselessly at just the moment when its revolutionary virtue began to develop.

"The strike as a political weapon will scarcely ever, certainly not in any time now visible, take on the form of a strike for *all* the workers of a country. It can also not have the purpose of *displacing* the other means of political struggle, but only of *supplementing* and *strengthening* them. We are now entering upon a time where opposed to the overwhelming power of organized capital an isolated non-political strike will be just as hopeless as is the isolated parliamentary action of the labor parties opposed to the pressure of the capitalistically dominated governmental powers. It will be even more necessary that both should grow and draw new strength from co-operation."

"Toward this abyss of a revolutionary general strike," says Jaures of France, "the proletariat is feeling itself more and more drawn, at the risk not of ruining itself should it fall over, but of dragging down with it for years to come either the wealth or the security of the national life. If the proletarians take possession of the mine and the factory, it will be a perfectly fictitious ownership. They will be embracing a corpse, for the mines and factories will be no better than dead bodies while economic circulation is suspended and production is stopped. So long as a class does not own and govern the whole social machine, it can seize a few factories and yards if it wants to, but it really possesses nothing. To hold in one's hand a few pebbles of a deserted road is not to be master of transportation. The working class would be the dupe of a fatal illusion and a sort of unhealthy obsession if it mistook what can be only the tactics of despair for a method of revolution."

Such are the opinions of a few notable leaders of the working class movement in Europe. There is not one veteran in the International Movement who dissents from the view that the general strike will be a dangerous and perhaps futile weapon in the struggle for working class emancipation.

Haywood's Letter to Moyer

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 22, 1913.

Chas. H. Moyer, President Western Federation of Miners, Denver, Colorado.

Sir:

IN THE OFFICIAL ORGAN of the Western Federation of Miners, issue of February 6th, there appears a statement under the caption "A Near View of Bill Haywood." The same purports to be from Adolph Germer; it could only have been written with your connivance and approval; you know that what he sets forth as facts regarding the collections made by me in behalf of Steve Adams are contemptible and malicious lies.

You have in the office of the Western Federation of Miners my report of all collections made and expense account incident to the same. You know that it was not I that failed of an accounting and you further know that up to this time though nearly five years have passed, the Western Federation of Miners has failed to make an adjustment.

In view of my standing with the working class I am entitled to a hearing and vindication. It is not for you, the jealous enemy, to condemn me ex parte. The Socialist party and organized labor generally are entitled to know the truth in connection with these charges, and to this end I demand that a representative committee be authorized to make a complete investigation and report of my stewardship of the finances of the Western Federation of Miners, this investigation to cover the entire period of my official connection with the Western Federation of Miners. You are to name two of the committee of five, I will name two who will be in all ways satisfactory to the Socialist and labor movement, the four members thus appointed to select the fifth member of said committee. This committee to have free access to all documents, papers, books, minutes and files of the organization.

You must agree to this investigation or stand branded of guilt worse than that of which you would convict me.

WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD.

Moyer's Answer to Haywood

Denver, Colo., March 6, 1913.

Mr. William D. Haywood, General Organizer, Industrial Workers of the World, Vancouver, B. C.

Sir:

IN REPLY to a communication under date of February 24, 1913, signed by you, in which you refer to a certain statement which appeared in the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, issue of February 6th, which purports, as you put it, to be from Adolph Germer, permit me to say that Mr. Germer is the best authority as to whether he is responsible for the statement, and knowing the gentleman as I do and as you do, I have no doubt, and I feel confident that you have no reason to fear, but what he will inform the public as to whether he assumes the responsibility for the statement, and also whether the same was written with my connivance and approval. Therefore, my only purpose in taking notice of your contemptible communication, which you for reasons best known to yourself, caused to be published in a miserable sheet edited by a so-called labor organization which has done everything in its power to destroy the Western Federation of Miners, an organization to which you owe your undying allegiance, before it had time to reach me, is to inform you, first, that I have no knowledge as to whether you received the collections which Mr. Germer charges you with having received or not. Second, that when you say that I know that what he states as facts regarding collections made by you in behalf of Steve Adams are contemptible and malicious lies, that I desire to hurl the lie back into your teeth and challenge you to prove that I have any knowledge whatsoever of the collections referred to by Mr. Germer. Third, I admit that there is in the office of the Western Federation of Miners certain reports from you of collections made and expenses incident to the same, but whether all, as claimed by you, I am not informed. Fourth that when you infer that the Western Federation of Miners has failed to fairly adjust any business matters as between you and the organization, you again resort to that contemptible and malicious lie which you are so ready to hurl at me. Fifth, when you charge that you have been condemned by me, you speak without authority or evidence, and as to being jealous of your standing in the Socialist movement, the labor movement, or elsewhere, I will only say that the human being who would aspire to follow in the path which you have followed, which is known to those who know you best, would be a freak only second to yourself. Sixth, I fully agree with you that the Socialist party and organized labor generally are entitled to know the truth in connection with the charges made by Mr. Germer, which as I understand, are in effect that you collected certain moneys for the defense of Steve Adams which were not forwarded by you to the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, and when you demand of Mr. Germer,—who is making the charges, and not myself,—that he furnish the proof or stand branded of guilt worse than that of which he would convict you, and Mr Germer requests of the Western Federation of Miners such evidence as they may have regarding this particular matter, he will be furnished with the same, but this is to give you to distinctly understand that the present officers of the Western Federation of Miners will not surrender the headquarters of the organization to you or any committee you may select to have free access to all documents, papers, minutes and files of the organization, and no one knows this better than you do,—and no one is in doubt as to your purpose in making a demand that you would not consider for one moment were you still occupying the position which at one time you occupied in the Western Federation of Miners. As to the books, they are in the custody of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Ernest Mills, as you well know, and you will have to consult him as to whether he will surrender them to any one other than the Executive Board or an auditing committee of our conventions.

In conclusion, permit me to say that your attempt to involve me in this matter, as you have, will not appeal to fair-minded men, although it will undoubtedly cause great rejoicing among the small coterie who have stopped at nothing during the past five years to poison the minds of the membership of the Western Federation of Miners against me, but having failed in their contemptible work, would destroy an organization of which you, of all other men, should be proud.

As to conniving with Adolph Germer, or any one else, in making charges against you, if you will permit your memory to go back a few short years, I believe you will remember that I was not backward in expressing my own views. I have not changed and should I at any time accuse you, as has Mr. Germer, I shall stand ready to furnish satisfaction in any manner you may desire, but until I do so I shall expect and demand that you discontinue the publishing of such letters as appeared in the Industrial Worker of Spokane, which was undoubtedly furnished by you and which appeared in the said sheet, as I have stated, before the original had time to reach me through the mails.

CHARLES H. MOYER.
President Western Federation of Miners.

P. S. While it has not been customary with me to transact either organization or personal business through the public press, yet, as you have resorted to that method by having published a letter which should have been considered personal, by you at least, until such time as I either failed or refused to acknowledge the same, my answer shall be given to the United Mine Workers' Journal and the Miners' Magazine.

C. H. M.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The partner and friend of James Daly, who worked with him in Park City, Utah, in 1892, desires to know his address. Address Box 742, Tonopah, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 28, 1913.

Information wanted of Mike Harrington, who transferred to Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 February 11, 1911, from Round Mountain, Nevada. Last heard of was in Mullan, Idaho, February 12, 1912. Address John Strasser, Box N, Bingham, Utah. 4t

PROTEST RESOLUTION.

Whereas, The editors of the Appeal to Reason, a Socialist paper published at Girard, Kansas, has been made a subject of constant persecution by Attorney Bone and associates, and believing that the present prosecution of that paper is only an exhibition of official spite and a fight against a free press in a free country, and if the officials of the Department of Justice are persecuting a free press they should be brought to account for their actions. We demand fair and impartial dealings with all, regardless of opinion; therefore, we, the members of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, of the Western Federation of Miners in its regular meeting held February 23, 1913, do file this protest through the United States senators and representatives from Arizona, and urge that they use every honorable effort in bringing about an investigation of the apparent injustice displayed in the case of the Appeal to Reason and its editors.

Attest: PATRICK H. FINN, President.
(Seal) G. S. ROUTH, Secretary.

FEDERAL COMPENSATION FOR ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A bill to provide compensation for employés of the United States suffering injuries or occupational diseases in the course of their employment was introduced in Congress today by Representative Wilson of Pennsylvania and Senator Kern of Indiana. This bill has been drawn after careful investigation by the American Association for Labor Legislation and is to supplant the present law which among other weaknesses embraces only one third of the 350,000 federal employés, grants no relief for incapacity lasting less than fifteen days, and as the most liberal benefit grants only one year's wages even for total blindness or death.

The Kern-Wilson bill includes all government employés, it reduces the waiting time from fifteen days to three, and grants 66⅔ per cent of wages during entire period of disability. Special provision is made for the prevention of accidents and occupational diseases in navy yards and government workshops, and a new feature is compensation for occupational diseases, such as lead poisoning. If Congress passes this bill Uncle Sam will come much nearer being a "model employer" and America will have one compensation law up to the standard set by England, Switzerland and Germany.

THE TRUTH-SEEKER.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Strength nnd honor nre her clothing and she shall rejoice when the workers nre wise.

She openeth her mouth in wisdom and in her tongue is the law of kindness.

Favor is deceitful and beauty is vain, but a woman that loveth the truth shall be praised.

All children shall rise up and call her blessed.

Better is a poor and wise child than an old and foolish king.

Wisdom giveth life to them that have it.

SAFETY VALVES.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

It is a law of mathematics that you cannot take nothing from nothing

Those who look for cheap clothing usually get what they are looking for.

No one knows it all, but some know more than others.

Bankers and workers have nothing in common.

Land, liberty and the pursuit of potatoes is the war cry of Mexicans who labor.

Flowers for the living, let the dead rest.

The pay check of tomorrow is knowledge.

Jealousy comes from the snake family and is inherited by their kind.

Sunshine, fruits, flowers and shorter hours carry your pocketbook in your head.

Custom makes cowards of us all.

Clean minds and clean bodies are synonyms.

Dare to think—all apprentices do time.

AGNES FAIR SAYS:

Unless there is peace and harmony there can be no union.

That those afflicted with jobitus are apt to get a corresponding disease called Slavebitus.

Bullets cannot solve problems brains can.

What you save today the bankers and "liars" will spend tomorrow.

Some politicians are a cross between a preacher and a pinkerton.

There are no society belles all are society "shells" who if they thought seriously would have fractured skulls.

That the little college runt who received his education doing the begging stunt, (as all college men do) cannot solve the workers problems even tho he does occupy the presidential chair.

$ $ $ $ are not a sign of brains, but rather pauper's remains.

That no worker should rely on anyone but himself.

Some who lecture are scabbing on the parrots and ought to be out in the fields raising carrots.

Like producers like slaves versus slaves.

We want results not "hot air"

Rigid in the extreme capitalism pile up profits for your boss.

Don't be fooled, Democrats know nothing of Democracy.

In a class by himself the agitator works automatically wisdom.

LABOR LEGISLATION.

Johannesburg, Kern County. California, Feb. 23, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

After reading the article on Progressive Legislation proposed in Nevada, as published in the Miners' Magazine of Feb. 13th.

Am sending you for publication in the Magazine a copy of a bill introduced in the Assembly of California, by Mr. Finnegan. An act to provide for sprinkling attachments to drills operated by power, and the ventilating of mines and tunnels in the State of California.

Mr. Finnegan has also introduced Assembly Bill No. 752. An act creating the office of inspector of mines; fixing his duties and powers; providing for the appointment of a deputy and fixing the compensation of both; requiring certain reports and notices of accidents to be made to said inspector, and defining the duties of the Attorney-General and District Attorney in relation to suits instituted by the inspector of mines.

I am sure by publishing the bills in the Miners' Magazine it will be of interest to our members in the State of California, and I hope will help some of our members to take a greater interest in labor legislation, and the W. F. of M.

Fraternally Yours,

W. H. SWIFT

Member of Randsburg Miners' Union No. 44, W. F. M.

THE GOVERNOR OF UTAH MAKES AN APPOINTMENT.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, March 3, 1913.

A few weeks ago the daily press announced that Governor Spry had selected his miltary staff The Salt Lake "Tribune" gave it a write up on the front page and featured it with pictures of the satellites, among the rest was that eminent friend (?) of labor D. C. Jackling.

That Jackling's appointment was due to his ability as one versed in the art of war—not industrial war as he is a past master in grinding out profits from the sweat of industrial slaves—none I believe will have the temerity to affirm.

The appointment, therefore, must have been made for some ulterior purpose. Some who profess to know, claim the overnor has been the recipient of certain emoluments which if true—and the writer beleives it is—may account for the Governor's action in this and other matters pertaining to the "Interests" and may account for the assertion that the Utah Copper Company controls the State and County officials.

Not since the days of Peabodyism in Colorado, has the Chief Executive of any state had the effrontery to appoint a notorious labor crusher to a position of prominence, and Governor Spry in appointing D. C. Jackling an avowed enemy of labor and the representative of the predatory Guggenheim has not only insulted the working class of Utah, but has sullied the morals of the state.

If the Governor is not acquainted with a certain "Mr. Jack" episode of two or three years ago he might profit by an investigation.

Throughout the United States there is a growing contempt for the militia. The people are beginning to realize that it serves no good purpose and no longer view it with awe and admiration, and that if there ever was any excuse for the "tin soldier" that day has long since passed.

Particularly is the working class being impressed that the only service rendered by the "tin soldier" is to shoot down working people in time of strike and all the pomp, pageantry, guilt braid, etc., will not cover up the deception, and the action of Governor Spry in his appointment will accelerate the movement that will sweep the "tin soldier" and the satellites into oblivion.

In the meantime, or until the "tin soldier" and man like target officer D. C. Jackling are consigned to innocuous desuetude all honorable and liberty loving men will shun the militia as they would a pestilence.

E. G. LOCKE.

APPEAL FOR AID.

Akron, Ohio., February 24, 1913.

To All Organizations Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor:

For two weeks a part of the 23,000 Rubber Workers of this city have been on strike against intolerable conditions existing in the rubber factories. Some of the men are compelled to labor thirteen and one-half hours; others ten and one-half to earn a low wage. Reductions of 40 per cent have been forced on the workers with the past three months, resulting in a revolt which now involves 12,000 or more, definite figures being difficult to secure. The last reduction is approximately 35 per cent. In addition to the decrease in wages, the Taylor system (speeding up) was put in force with all its most objectionable features, making the task imposed almost beyond human endurance. This last exaction will greatly increase the 400 per cent dividends now being paid the stockholders of the various rubber companies located in Akron. Some of the factories are closed, while all of the thirty are badly crippled. Unless the strikers can be induced to return to work, those now partially operating will be closed for want of stock. Wages range from 50 cents for girls to $3.50 for skilled men, ten hours and upward being exacted.

The strikers are badly in need of financial assistance, and the sooner it is forwarded the better the chances we will have of securing a speedy victory. The strikers have public sympathy and have so far conducted themselves in a peaceful, orderly manner. The rubber companies have heretofore bitterly opposed the formation of unions, and efforts have been made to organize the workers by the American Federation of Labor and the Central Labor Union, but because of this opposition our efforts were without results. If recognition is secured, it will lead to the formation of an International Union and the organization of 75,000 people now employed in this industry and their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Make all postoffice orders or checks payable to Ed. S. Shatzer, 15 East Long St., Akron, O., Treasurer of the Akron (Ohio) Central Labor Council, who will receipt for same.

At the termination of the strike an accounting will be rendered to each contributor, specifying for what the money was expended. The money will be paid out under the supervision of a relief committee of the strikers and the Central Labor Union.

G. W. THOMAS, President of the Central Labor Union.

B. PENCE, Secretary of the Central Labor Union.

American Federation of Labor Organizers: CAL WYATT, HENRY STREIFLER, J. L. LEWIS.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

That is the question that some of the members of the Federation ask one another. Some of the members ask such a question from an earnest desire to know what is being done in the way of organization and what progress we are making, all of which the members of this organization are entitled to know and such members are really to be commended for wanting to know.

Who is meant by we? Of course the members of the Executive Board and organizers of the Western Federation of Miners. What are we doing? that is the question. A question that when made in good faith deserves a frank and straightforward answer; unfortunately such question is too often asked in bad faith and for ulterior motives. Be that as it may, I write this for the benefit of the membership of the Western Federation.

As one of the organizers of this organization I arrived in the Ely District on September 26th last; A strike was called here on October first and lasted about four weeks, of which, full account has been published in due time in the official organ, the Miners' Magazine.

Being that the strike was called off on the best terms obtainable, and owing to the fact, that the district was never at any time well organized, one of our locals in the district was practically wiped out of existence.

Upon resuming operations after the strike was declared off, the company, contrary to the agreement, began to discriminate against the membership of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union 233, with the result that the union went under in fact, if not in name; nothwithstanding the effort made by Executive Board member Miller and myself to maintain it.

About November 30th I was called to Salt Lake and Bingham for a few days returning to this district December 12th, taking in charge the funds and property of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union, as all officers, with the exception of the vice-president, were gone.

I then started the uphill work of rallying together the members still left working at McGill, with the object in view of electing new officers and place the local in good working order once more. This was no easy task to do. Time and again I was in the act of sending in the charter of that local, but inspired with determination I kept on trying until I succeeded to get enough members together and elected a new set of officers to take the place of those that were gone, some of whom, were compelled to seek employment elsewhere on account of being blacklisted here. Now 233 is still on the map doing business at the same old stand, and while it has not a large membership, the prospect for the future is a little brighter then it has been for some time.

Lane Miners' Union is in a prosperous condition, having a membership of between 600 and 700. The membership of this latter union are to be congratulated and commended for their activity.

By reason of the strength of our locals in this district, the companies operating here, have not revised the wage schedule, as they said they would at the time they were compelled to give a 20 and 25-cent raise, which was last fall. This revision was to take place when copper dropped below 16 cents a pound. Well, copper is now down to 15 cents, but no notice of a revision has been given as yet, and we are of the opinion that owing to the experience the company had by the late strike, no reduction in wages will be made by them at this time. If a reduction to the former scale is made it would mean a loss of about $50,000 a month to the wage workers of this district. At this writing there is about 3,500 men employed in the district and a large number of men rustling around the mines. It is not advisable for miners to come this way at this time. Experienced mill and smeltermen would stand a better show of getting work than others.

Fraternally yours,

TOM CORRA, Organizer.

A REVIEW OF THE STRIKE IN BINGHAM CANYON UTAH CONTINUED.

Bingham Canyon Utah 1913.

On Oct. 25, 1912, there occurred in the vicinity of the United States, Mining Company property what purported to be a riot between the strikers and the scabs, who were attempting to operate the old Jordan mine, but which later developed in to what is generally believed to be an attempt on the part of the mining camps to pull off a shooting affray among their deputies, for the purpose of getting the union men on strike involved in a criminal conspiracy. There were quite a number of shots exchanged between the deputies in the canyon and the deputies on the hillside their aim being in the main directed toward the candle house which is situated close to the mine entrance. As a result of this shooting one Greek scab fell mortally wounded and soon afterward died, also a deputy was slightly wounded.

On or about November 2, 1912 there also occurred a raid similar to the one previously, mentioned, this time on the inmates of the Acropolis Coffee house another Greek establishment situated almost in the heart of the red light district, better known as the "bad lands" of Bingham. There were about forty Greek strikers sitting around the various tables some drinking coffee

a few playing cards and otherwise amusing themselves while others were casually talking over the strike situation. Suddenly there appeared on the scene about fifteen or twenty of these boot-licking knee-crooking scorpions of oligarchy, somewhat resembling human beings, called deputies. This bunch of grimcraks headed by one of the most ghastly specimens of humanity that was ever mentioned in all of the world's criminal history (one SCHWEITZER by name) invaded this quiet and peaceful resort, ordered the inhabitants out of the place, and also immediately proceeded to drive those innocent men to the Bingham and Garfield R. R. Depot, for what purpose no one seemed to know. During the march to the depot in question, those boys were subjected to the most nefarious oral attacks that ever germinated in the dome of, or emanated from the oral cesspool of any putrid ogre of humanity.

They not ony drove the inmates of the coffee house to the railroad station, but also every other Greek that happened to fall in the line of march.

On their arrival at the DEPOT, there assembled about seventy-five MEN. It soon developed that the purpose for which all this trouble was brought about was merely to find out if three men who were suspicioned of being implicated in a shooting (formerly mentioned) at the U. S. Mine were amongst this bunch of undesirable citizens.

They finally selected from amongst the bunch three boys who could not even speak one word of the English language and immediately railroaded them to the county jail where they were afterwards released on a plea of insufficent evidence to convict.

It later developed, however, that the real purpose for which this stunt was pulled off, was to precipitate a riot.

With the object in view of compelling the governor to send the soldiers to Bingham thereby compelling the people of Utah to assume the obligation of protecting the mining companies in their fight against labor, as said obligation was very costly to the companies involved.

On or about one o'clock on the morning of November 15, 1912, two notorious GILA MONSTERS (one called TEX the other one whose name could not be learned, but who was reported to be a man who had served a term in the pen for WHITE SLAVERY), were participating in a debauch in one of the brothels of the red light district almost opposite the Acropolis Coffee House. It seems that these two desperadoes were mixed up in some kind of a quarrel, for it was only a short time until they both came tumbling out of the brothel in question and on landing on the sidewalk opposite the coffee house, they immediately began to yell and holler. It seemed as if they wanted to arouse somebody nearby or else calling for assistance, for it was not very long until about twenty-five more of their cossacks pals arrived. At this juncture they began calling on the inmates of the coffee house demanding that you union s— of b—, come out and go to work, and at the same time began shooting into their ranks. This immediately aroused the union men who immediately began to rush into the street in the face of the deadly fire of these capitalists criminals. Not until three or four of their number fell victims to this yicious and unexpected attack, did the union men attempt to use their arms, for protection. The shooting being continued by the cossacks. In the meantime a few of the union boys fired several shots, but done no damage whatever. Out of the four union men who were more or less wounded one succumbed, the others we are informed are still in the hospital from which it is expected they will emanate feet first.

The purpose of this disturbance still remains a mystery, as it would be impossible for the writer to portray in details all the atrocious crimes committed by the more than six hundred cossacks employed by the mining companies to shoot down innocent and defenceless union men. Will next proceed to give you an idea of how the Utah Copper and other companies involved attempted to resume operations on their properties

BEN GOGGIN,
Organizer W. F. M.

(To be continued.)

BY ORGANIZER ANTON A. LASSICH.

Leadville, Colo.

Thinking that the members in other parts of the country would like to kno wsomething of existing conditions where I have been working, I wish to state that when I first began organizing for the W. F. M. in March 1911, President Moyer ordered me to take up the work in the Flat River district of Missouri. I worked there steady every day, and Sundays for almost 17 months. In June, 1911, Sister Emma F. Langdon was sent by President Moyer to the Flat River district, and from that time until I left Missouri in July, 1912, Sister Langdon and myself worked together every day, regardless of whether it snowed or rained, and we made a success, by doing some of the hardest work for the W. F. M. that anyone could think of, by driving many miles to local meetings on bitter cold nights over the darkest roads (as there are no lights of any kind in that part of Missouri); the only light the people enjoy there is when the moon happens to shine. The Flat River district being a very large one, with locals situated from one mile to eight miles apart, Sister Langdon and myself traveled every night; we were always present at some local meeting on their regular weekly meeting night, no matter how great the distance or how bad the weather. On Sundays I held meetings for the foreign-speaking men, so I could talk to them in their native language, there being only four Sundays to each month, I held meetings in four different locals on Sundays. First Sunday of each month I held meeting at Benne Terre, Mo. Second Sunday at Flat River. Third Sunday at Desloge. Fourth Sunday at Leadwood. I am glad to say that those Sunday meetings were very well attended, and very successful. At every meeting from ten to twenty men joined our organization, and some Sundays more than that number. (There are great many foreigners working in that district in the mines.) In March, 1912, in company with Sister Langdon, I went to Herculaneum, Mo., where we were successful in organizing the smelter there with a long list of charter members at the start. I continued to work on between Flat River and Herculaneum, never missing a meeting of Herculaneum local every Thursday. At each meeting from 15 to 25 men joined until the membership reached over 300 in about three months' time. In July, 1912, I attended the convention in Victor, Colo., having been elected delegate from Local 225. At the close of the convention President Moyer gave me orders to go to Leadville, Colo., and take up the then President Moyer sent me back to Bonne Terre, Mo., to speak on Labor then President Moyer sent me back to Monne Terre, Mo., to speak on Labor Day, the several locals of W. F. M. having joined together in holding their Labor Day picnic at Bonne Terre, Mo. Executive Board Member Guy E. Miller and myself were the speakers that day. After Labor Day I visited all the locals, remaining one week, then came on to Denver, and after a short stay there, I received orders from our president to go to Ely, Nevada. I worked there during the strike with Brother Guy E. Miller, our executive board member, and Brother Tom Corra. After the strike became somewhat settled, there being no further need for three men to remain there, Brother Miller and Corra remained, and I went on to Leadville, Colo., to continue the work I had left. That was about the end of November, and I have remained here since, working hard every day, and meeting with very good success in organizing the men, considering the great opposition I have to fight here. During the month just ending (February) I have added many new members to this local, and I hope to add many more in a very short time.

I held a general mass meeting at Stumptown, Feb. 16 1913, which was very well attended by both men and women. I organized that day with the assistance of members of Cloud City Miners' Union, Ladies' Auxiliary of W. F. M. No. 14. The ladies take great interest in our organization, and I feel certain that from now on the women will have great influence in inducing the men working in and around mines here to join with the W. F. M. On Feb. 25 the Ladies' Auxiliary held another meeting. I installed the officers and I am glad to say that this auxiliary gives promise of a great help to themselves, and to this local union from now on, and I know they will.

The smelter here is one of the many owned by the Guggenheims, and they show their hatred for organized labor here the same as they do elsewhere in this country wherever they own and operate different smelters. There is one McDonald here who makes himself very busy among the men, telling them that if they join the union the smelter will shut down; also if they find out that any man joins the union he is told to leave the smelter, and leave Leadville also or else if the worker is willing to deposit his union card in the company office, he is promised a (good) job in the smelter. I know this is being done here, and I also know the purpose in doing such things is only to scare other men from joining our ranks. But in spite of all this, said McDonald has done and is doing, I am still on deck here, holding mass meetings and taking in new members at each regular meeting. Although McDonald wants me run out of Leadville, I want to say right now that it will take a bigger and better man than McDonald to run me out of Leadville before I am ready to go myself.

The men are working here in the smelter ten hours a day for $2. Surely if ever men needed to organize to better their condition they need to here, and I am glad to say that men are beginning to realize this fact; and, taking everything into consideration, the future looks good here for a strong organization of W. F. M. I am doing all I possibly can to help our organization here and will continue to use my best efforts to get all the men I can enrolled under the banner of the W. F. M., where they rightfully belong.

Wishing success to the W. F. of M. in all parts of the country, I remain as ever, Yours in unionism,

A. A. LASSICH,
Organizer W. F. of M.

Leadville, Colorado.

A REPORT ON THE STRIKE AT THE BRITANNIA MINES.

Last summer the Britannia Miners' Union, Local 216, of the Western Federation of Miners, applied to the Minister of Labor at Ottawa for a Board of Arbitration.

This action was taken by the union when the Britannia Mining & Smelting Company refused the Miners' Union secretary the privilege of visiting the men at the mine.

The mines of this company are on Howe Sound, thirty to thirty-five miles from Vancouver. Transportation to and from the mines is afforded by steamboat from Vancouver to Britannia Beach. The mines are about four miles distant from the latter place, at an elevation of about four thousand (4,000) feet. At Britannia Beach the company has their offices and mill. The ore is carried from the mine to the mill by means of an aerial tram.

The secretary of the union, A. C. Webb, was in the habit of going to the Britannia mine to visit the men once a month. Last summer Mr. Moody, the general manager, stopped him and would not allow him up the hill, claiming that the property was private and that the company did not wish to be bothered by visitors.

The Miners' Union maintained an office in the Labor Temple in Van couver and had in their organization most of the hard-rock men working near Vancouver. The secretary acting as delegate visited the various camps every month.

The Board of Arbitration was granted and George Heatherton represented the men, W. E. Burns the company, and J. A. Harvey the government.

The men demanded:

1. The right of the secretary and duly authorized officials to visit the men for the purpose of transacting union business and holding meetings.
2. Recognition of the union.
3. That the company live up to the provincial health act.

In regard to the men's demands the company said that:

1. They deny the right of the secretary or any other official of the Miners' Union as an official to go upon their property.
2. If the demand for recognition of the union is that there shall be what is known as a "closed shop," the company deny the right of the men to demand it.

The company makes no difference between employment of union and non-union labor.

3. As to the demand that the company comply with the provincial health act, this the company is and always has been willing to comply with.

The board held meetings in August and visited the scene of the dispute. Finally Harvey and Heatherton handed in a majority report in favor of the men, and Burns naturally presented his minority report in support of the company.

The company refused to accede to the decision of the board. Early last fall steps were taken by the union to thoroughly organize the mine. One of the men working there was given power to initiate men and collect dues. This being necessary as it was, hardly to be expected that new members would travel thirty-five miles to be initiated. The movement was kept as secret as possible, and on Christmas morning about 3 a. m. the first meeting was held. Officers were elected for the ensuing term, Kerr McNeil being elected secretary and Al Gill president. It was also decided to abandon the office in Vancouver and have the union headquarters at the mine. By the following pay day about 80 per cent of the men at the mine were members of the local.

On February 1, at a meeting held in one of the bunkhouses, a committee was appointed to see Wylie, the mine superintendent, and request of him the use of the club room for meeting purposes. The club room was really the most suitable place on the hill and was, of course, company property.

The committee saw Wylie and the latter, after seeing Moody, told the committee that Mr. Moody was still of the same mind as he was last summer: that he would not allow the men to hold meetings on the hill. A meeting was held that night.

To handle a larger amount of ore a tunnel was being driven about 1,500 feet lower than the mine. The grade from the tunnel to the Beach being fairly good, a railroad would connect the two. A shaft would, of course, be sunk between the tunnel and mine, and one of the compartments being used as an ore chute would greatly facilitate the handling of the ore and eventually abolish the aerial tram.

To initiate some of the men working at this camp, Gill, the president, accompanied by one D. H. Cameron went down one day and organized the camp. Cameron failing to report for work that night, was promptly fired.

The following day McNeil, the secretary, was dismissed. The latter case being undoubtedly one of discrimination, a meeting was promptly called to take place after supper.

The night shift at the Britannia mine start work at 7 p. m., the time office generally opening at about 6:30 p. m. When the meeting was called, the first proceeding was to appoint a committee to see Wylie and try and postpone the shift going to work for an hour, Mr Wylie always being willing to delay the shift when the club members held meetings. This time Wylie refused the men's request and further stated he recognized no Britannia Miners' Union.

The committee also asked Wylie if he would give any reasons for firing McNeil, the secretary of the union. Wylie refused to give reasons for McNeil's dismissal. He stated he had the right to fire anyone at any time. After making their report back to the meeting it was moved that a strike ballot be taken. This was eventually done, and when counted, was found to be unanimous.

A committee visited the boys at the tunnel camp and those working on

the aerial tram. By 11 p. m. the mine, tunnel and tram were deserted. The following morning the loggers and saw-mill hands refused to go to work.

Everyone hit the trail for the Beach en route for Vancouver.

At the time two shifters, a powder man, one blacksmith and a hoistman were the only ones who started. The mine foreman, boss blacksmith and boss mechanic all quit.

It was learned from one of the shift bosses who came out that the day McNeil was fired Wylie had given this shift boss orders to "can" Gill, the president, and another, saying he intended to get rid of the union men.

When in town the strike committee got busy and as a result of their efforts the Amalgamated Society of Engineers (machinists), the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers called a strike on the company, the result being a tie-up at the Beach, where the power plant, compressors, etc., are located.

The employment sharks in Vancouver are doing their best to hire scabs. Their efforts so far have been practically futile, most of the scabs in this locality being busy on Vancouver Island, trying to break the coal miners' strike at Cumberland, where for the last six months a strike has been conducted by the United Mine Workers. The strike at Britannia involves from 500 to 600 men.

THE LAST GRAND COUNCIL OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PAGEANT.

America's Greatest Educational Pageant.

To unroll before the world a living page of Rome at the height of her power and glory, to present as a great picture, instinct with life, Antioch in her pride, would be an achievement before which the civilized world would stand amazed.

Yet this is Colorado's ambition—to reproduce, in all its unique details, the life of the North American Indian when he still roamed the plains and dwelt in tepees—to present for the enlightenment and admiration of the world a spectacle that encompasses in one picture the history of a race for untold thousands of years.

The Last Grand Council of the North American Indian will be held in Denver in 1915.

That such a wondrous idea should have come to the people of the Queen City of the Plains at this particular time, is nothing short of inspirational.

According to the reports of the United States Census the Indian is rapidly becoming absorbed into the white man's civilization. In fact Chief Durand of the United States Census Bureau has given it as his opinion that never again will the Indians be enumerated as a tribal race. The judgment of such men as Louis W. Hill and Rodman Wannamaker and The Indian Rights Association, which has so long labored against heavy odds to ameliorate the condition of the Indian, is at last vindicated. The Indian, who for so many centuries has been bewildered, weak and helpless, driven before the overwhelming hordes that poured into this country from Europe, is finally swinging into the current of modern progress. The young men of the Indian race of today know but little of the rites and ceremonies of their forefathers. They are more interested in the white man's arts of peace than in the savage life of their nomadic ancestors. The ancient warriors of the race alone preserve memories of the days when the vast, sparsely settled West was the Indian's hunting ground.

Each day death takes his toll from the ranks of the red man and in a few years all the chiefs and braves will have been gathered to Ke-Shav-Manito, who dwells in the Indians' "Happy Hunting Grounds." The mysterious race of whose antecedents there is no historical record, is fast passing.

The pioneer settlers, the scouts, the trappers—all the characters who played a part in the unfoldment of the great west, will also soon become but an historical memory.

The people of Colorado will gather all these representatives of a dramatic period in history into one great council. For the last time, as long as the world shall endure, will the brave, who fought back the pioneer every inch of the way, meet in council his hereditary foe. In Colorado will be staged during 1915 a spectacle which has never had a parallel in history—an all—but—extinct race will present a pageant which will epitomize their life—their occupations, their customs, their pleasures and their religious ceremonies.

Many thousands of Indians from Arizona to the Canadian border, from New York to the Pacific Coast, will be brought to Colorado to take part in The Last Grand Council of the North American Indian. The Sioux, the Nez Perces, the Apaches, the Black-feet, the Navajos, the Crows, the Pawnees, the Snakes, the Delawares, the Moquis, the Modocs, and numberless other tribes will form the vast encampment. The various tribes will form one great village, each tribe beng allotted its particular place to establish its homes and exhibit its peculiar handiwork. Suitable schools will be provided for the children and provision made for the holding of religious services by all the denominations.

Some of the most ancient relics of past civilizations will be reproduced, such as the crude architecture of the mound builders, the houses of the Cliff Dwellers and Indians' graves. The Indians will be permitted to lead their lives in their own way as far as possible so that they will be happy and contented during their stay in Colorado. The more highly educated Indians from New York, North Carolina, Michigan, and Wisconsin will undoubtedly aid in initiating the Blanket Indian into the ways of a higher civilization. A sharp contrast will be made between the past and the present modes of life, which cannot fail to convince the thoughful observer of the future awaiting the civilized Indian and the importance of extending to the weaker the helpful hand of the stronger race.

It is believed that the government will send representatives of every branch of the army service and suitable provisions will be made for them, in order that all minutae of military maneuvers may be given for the entertainment of the visitors.

An old-time western post with its settlers' store, pack-trains, six-mule teams and other things of interest pertaining to the life of the pioneer soldier will be represented.

Closely connected with the life of the Indian was that of the trapper whose daily life in all its details will be shown—the manner in which he set his traps, dried his pelts, etc.

The Pioneer—that commanding figure of indomitable courage, perseverance and endurance, who blazed the trail for the civilization and prosperity of the present day—will occupy a prominent place in the picture. The pioneer will again wind over the plain with their camp-wagons, horses and outfits. They will prepare their meals by the campfire, and in fact occupy themselves in the manner in which the pioneers did in the '60's.

An ox-team composed of eight yoke of cattle and three old Conestoga wagons, which the freighters of the plains used in 1860, will be a picturesque part of the pageant.

The cow-boy who came later, after the enterprsing men of the plains had driven herds of cattle in from Texas, will have his ranch house made of logs, and also his corrals and ponies.

No picture of western life would be complete without the miner, and his cabin wll reproduce faithfully the log homes of the thousands who sought the pot of gold at the end of the rainbow. Stone for drilling contests, and evidence of placer mining will give a truthful touch to the scene while the primitive gold pan will hob-nob with the last mammoth dredge. The faithful burro, "the canary-bird of the Rockies," loaded with his pack, must of course round out the picture.

One of the most important features of the exhibition will be the model farm. A suitable tract of land will be selected for this purpose—a highly cultivated, irrigated farm, showing all the different agricultural products of the State of Colorado. Thus will be illustrated what can be accomplished by irrigation and dry-farming. The finest and best developed herd of cattle, about 100 head, will be permitted to roam about the farm.

One of the most interesting plans of those who are at the head of this movement is that for an Indian Museum, which will probably be a permanent structure, (in fact it may be converted into a National Museum.) Before long the Blanket Indian will have disappeared and a collection of relics pertaining to him, and articles of his handiwork will be of inestimable value to future generations.

During the Last Grand Council the Auditorium will be open and noted Divines from all parts of the world will be invited to Denver to speak.

A pageant such as we have outlined, carried out along educational and historical lines, will be of untold benefit to thousands of school children. it will be a remarkable experience which they will remember all their lives and which wil transform the history of the west from that of a printed page into a living picture.

FREE SPEECH OR ABSOLUTE DESPOTISM; WHICH?

(By R. A. Dague.)

The Abolition Party and the early Republicans prior to the war between the states in the sixties, insisted on the right of free discussion of all questions relating to government or religion. John C. Fremont was the first candidate of the Republican party for the presidency. In the platforms of that party the declaration was made with all emphasis, that there must be no abridgement of the right of free speech and a free press. On the Republican banners in the campaign of 1856 were inscribed these words: "We are for Free Speech, a Free Press, Free Soil, Fremont and Victory." And the campaign songs contained the same words and were sung to the tune of the Marseillaise. The early Republicans were as noisy and as "revolutionary" as the noisiest Socialists of today.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Charles Sumner, Thaddeus Stevens and other able honest statesmen in all their speeches, declared there must be no interfering with free speech or a free press, and that no serious harm could come to a nation in which there was freedom of debate. That great man, Wendell Phillips, said:

No matter whose lips that speak, they must be free and ungagged. Let us believe that the whole truth can never do harm to the whole of virtue; and remember that in order to get the whole truth you must allow every man, right or wrong, freely to utter his conscience, and to protect him in so doing. Entire, unshackled freedom for every man's life, no matter what his doctrine—the safety of free discussion, no matter how wide its range. The community which dares not protect its humblest and most hated member in the free utterance of his opinions, no matter how false or hateful, is only a gang of slaves.

In these latter days it is well to recall the utterances of the statesmen of the past and of the noted champions of free speech. Within the past few years in many cities of the union, meetings of Socialists and working people were broken up by the petty officers of the town for discussing at the street corners questions affecting the working people. If Wendell Phillips, Horace Greeley, Abraham Lincoln, Gerrit Smith, or any of the old time liberty-loving statemen were alive their denunciation of the little petty town officers in clubbing Socialists and working people for exercising the right of free speech, would be vehement and effective.

When that time comes that free discussion of public questions is prohibited, then the people of these United States will be no freer than are the citizens of Russia, or other despotic countries; then will the working people be slaves indeed. Let every lover of liberty firmly protest against the effort of the capitalistic would-be-tyrants to prevent the people from exercising one of their most sacred rights.

Let them understand they cannot change this republic, faulty as it is, into an absolute despotism without a terrible struggle. There are some sacred rights that have been given to people by their creator worth fighting for and one of them is the right to think and to express those thoughts.

CRESTON IOWA.

"IF THIS IS SOCIALISM, IT OUGHT TO BE CAST INTO HELL."

The "Rush Springs (Oklahoma) Herald," (J. L. Wilemon, Editor) Recently said:

> "Socialist speakers and socialist writers in general have a knack "of saying things which grate upon the ears of the people of the "south. A fellow living in the great state of Iowa, whose name must "sound something like Dago, has an article in the Grady County "Socialist, denouncing the execution of negroes in the south for "nameless crimes. He takes the position that the negro fiend who "forcibly destroys the virtue of southern womanhood ought to be "given a prison sentence, where he should be treated kindly and edu-"cated out of his criminal desires. He futher says that he considers "every human being and every negro as his brother.
>
> Now, Mr. Dago, or whatever you call your pseudonym, we are "perfectly willing for you to claim relationship with the coon. In "fact, we believe that only a man in whose veins courses the blood "of African descent would utter such contemptible rot as that ex "pressed in the article referred to. You are undertaking to denounce "the punishment of a crime that horrifies and maddens any man in "whose veins courses the blood of the Caucasian race. You would "have the innocent victim of his beastly lust made the target for law-"yers who care nothing for the modesty of our womanhood, and "would sell it for the paltry dollars and cents of commerce. You let "the assailant spend a term in confinement, cared for by the people "of the state, while the grief stricken victim shuts herself up from "society, to brood over the monstrous injury done her. Great God! "Is this what socialism stands for? If so, it ought to be cast into "hell, with all the traducers of the southland, who harbor in their "breasts such contemptible sentiments!"

Answer to the Above.

Mr. Editor:

I am the author of the article to which the "Rush Springs Herald" objects. It was entitled "Shall Negroes be Burned at the State?" Owing to the length of that contribution, I cannot, in this article, restate in full what I then wrote. Those who read it will know that the "Rush Springs Herald" does not state my position correctly.

I said that the negro who would assault a woman is a degenerate; he was born a mental and moral cripple, probably the fruit of lustful white ancestors who assaulted their female slaves. I said burning him alive is a horrible, atrocious act; that he should be shut up in prison and treated kindly, but where he could do no futher harm. I said that the public burning of a human being by a mob of men who are themselves in a temporary, insane frenzy of mind, often intoxicated, sows the seeds of hate, revenge, and murder that, later, will produce a luxuriant crop of crimes which will curse the community a thousand fold, because it is a law of nature as certain as the

law of gravitation, that hate begets hate and violence leads to greater violence. Brutality and savagery indulged in by individuals or communities put in motion powerful, silent forces for evil.

I said that I was opposed to burning negroes by mobs in a civilized country where we had courts of justice, for many reasons. One reason is that negroes have been burned alive on a mere suspicion of assaulting white women, when the fact was later ascertained that the assault was made by a white man blacked up. I said I have no prejudice against the people of any part of our great country, and that I regard every human being as my brother.

Now, I might have stated that the "Chicago Tribune" is quoted by the "Cleveland Gazette" as saying that the statistics show that not one-third of the lynchings or negroes is for assaulting women, but the larger number of them are for trivial offenses. I read not long ago of the burning to death of a colored man who was charged with the killing of a white man, but the negro said it was done in self defense. The black man was chained to a tree, and a slow fire started at his feet. The victim broke his chain and started to run. Several men rammed pitchforks into him and dragged him back to the tree. Other men got sticks having fire on their ends. With these they punched out his eyes, and one man rammed a burning stick down his throat.

Brother Wilemon, would you have enjoyed seeing a man being treated in that fiendish manner? Would you have pierced him to the heart with a pitchfork, or jabbed out his eyes with a burning club? Oh, I hope that there is no editor on earth who could be so inhuman. I would not, myself, take delight in seeing a dog or even a rattlesnake burned alive. No socialist will ever be found howling with fiendish joy about a human being while he is being burned at the stake by a lawless mob.

I ask my brother editor if it is the color of a person's skin that determines when he is a good citizen or otherwise. I will venture the statement that Frederic Douglass and Booker Washington both negroes, were more desirable citizens than John Wilkes Booth or Giteau or Czolgosz, the white assassins.

No, Brother Wilemon, I have no negro blood in my veins. I am an ex-editor. For twenty years I published old party newspapers. I wore a Union soldier's uniform in 1863. I am an ex-commander of the "Grand Army of the Republic." I once thought war and killing was right. Being a lawyer and a literary man, an editor and an author, and progressively inclined, I carefully investigated socialism. I found that its corner stones are "justice, reciprocity, a universal brotherhood, and universal peace." It proposes to establish a co-operative commonwealth in which every adult shall be a worker in some useful pursuit, intellectual or manual, and receive the full value of his labor. Its mottoes are: "Every one shall be rewarded according to his deeds." "An injury to one is the concern of all," "Of one blood are all the peoples of the earth." It opposes war and injustice of whatever kind. It is the only national party that proposes equal suffrage. It would take the children out of the mills and mines and put them in school. It would not smash the trusts, but says, let the nation own the trusts and operate them in the interest of all the people. Socialism would put a stop to stock-watering, and guarantee to all equal opportunities and a fair race in life. It would establish courts of arbitration and settle all disputes, national or individual, in a peaceful manner. It would lynch neither whites nor blacks, for to do that would be anarchy and barbarous, and socialism holds to high ideals and peaceful methods. It champions public schools, free libraries, pensions for the aged, and hospitals for the sick. It does not propose to abolish all private property, but the private ownership of public utilities It does not propose to establish either social or intellectual equality, but equality of opportunity.

Now, Comrade Wilemon, do you still think such a movement as that, with such high ideals, ought to be cast into hell?

I am an old man past three score and twelve. I love everybody, including the poor negro degenerate who was cursed before he was born by the white man. I am a brother to him and to the Chinaman, the Indian, the Hindu, to every human being. I am a hopeless invalid. Propped up with pillows by a loving wife to write this reply to the "Rush Springs Herald" criticism, I will venture to say to Brother Wilemon, that, as editor and parent, do not, I beseech you, sow in the minds of tender children hatred, revenge, and murder toward colored people or anybody else. Teach them to be kind even to animals. Be assured that sometime, somewhere, here or hereafter, you will confess that this little preachment was as true to the right as is the needle to the pole. Yes, the negro is not only my brother, but your brother also. "As ye sow so shall ye reap." "If ye sow to the wind, ye shall reap the whirlwind," for

"Ever the truth comes uppermost
And ever is justice done."

With charity to all and malice toward none, I am yours for the betterment of all human beings, white, black, yellow, and red.

Creston, Iowa. R. A. DAGUE.

WANTED AN INJUNCTION.

Seeking redress for domestic troubles, a negro woman who resembled nothing so much as she did the "before taking" half of an anti-fat remedy, appeared at the office of one of the local judges a few days ago.

"I'se a wronged woman," she hissed in a give-me-back-those-papers-Jack-Dalton voice.

"What's the trouble?" inquired the sympathetic judge.

"It's about ma ole man. He's done been carryin' on high wif a lot uv dees young niggah gals, an it's got so baad twill I don't see him more'n once a week. Sompin's got t' be done."

"You are seeking a divorce—a legal separation?" he questioned.

"Go 'long, man! Divorce nothin'. Think I'm gwine t' gin 'im what he wants and 'low dat man, who despite all his cussedness, is de handsomest niggah in Willow Tree Valley, t' go skyhoofin' 'round 'mong dem gals? No, sah! I doan want no dovo'ce ner dat legal septitution yer's talkin' 'bout. What I wants is an injunction!"—Exchange.

VICTIMS OF SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

"Where there is suffering there is sacred ground. Some day humanity will understand what this means." This is a poet's thought, of course, and therefore hardly deserving of any serious notice from the sober, level-headed, rational thinker; nevertheless, it is more suggestive than many an indubitable bare fact. We certainly cannot wish to depreciate the value of clear logical thinking, for it is the foundation of all rational and correct acting, but we find that the poet's vision is not without its use in explaining man's experience.

You must have been a sufferer yourself and become conscious of the fact that you were compelled not only to pay the penalty for your own folly, but also for other people's ignorance and other people's misdeeds, in order to grasp in some way the poet's meaning. It depends largely upon the particular way in which you are looking at things, and this is determined by our conception of life in general.

To realize that he who suffers bears the burdens of others, that he suffers for the sins of society, that he suffers on account of his disability to escape the consequences of the inter-relationship of social factors, is to regard him as a victim of conditions which it is the duty of civilized society to abolish. The sufferings of men bear witness to the fact that some law of nature or some man-made law has been violated, but it is not always easy to determine whether such violation has been the consequence of pardonable ignorance, of compulsion under the stress of circumstances, or of deliberate folly, or whether the social law which has been broken is an unjust one, putting a helpless man in a position where he cannot help breaking it. Even the convicted criminal worrying his soul away in a prison cell, or paying with his life the misdeeds of a wasted youth, even he in most cases would be justified in saying that he was more sinned against than sinning.

We believe ourselves free from all illogical sentimentality in regard to criminals, but who can hide from himself the obvious fact that as every human being physically and mentally and morally is the product of his environment, of forces beyond his control, criminals are no exceptions in this respect. They, too, suffer for the sins of others, for their inability to escape from the conditions that made them what they are. In every suffering human being, human nature cries out against the social forces which forced upon it relations detrimental to its own interest and well-being.

Thus life of man is made a tragedy. The one is suffering for his ignorance which he has had no means to overcome, another pays with physical or mental pains for the brutal selfishness of others; still another becomes a victim of our social order which compels him to violate the laws of nature in order to obey the arbitrary laws of a ruling class, and all of us are suffering because we are the slaves of the things we have been making—capital, money, material interest of all kinds.

To escape those conditions we have to join hands in a resolute effort to do away with the social causes of our suffering, ignorance, moral cowardice and the exploitation of man by man, and to create wholesome social conditions based on the solidarity of the human race.—Buffalo Socialist.

SUCH CHARGES ARE FALSE.

An Answer to Mons. Walsh.

The lectures recently delivered by the Rev. Monsignor John Walsh of this city at St. Peter's church described and pictured Socialism as the horrible monster of the Twentieth Century, and showed the "evils" that would arise if such a form of government was adopted.

Now, the Socialist positively has no selfish motive; his only aim is to bring man up to a higher state of civilization and humanity, nor does he look for favors, neither from a religious or political standpoint. What do we find in the present form of government? Men occupying positions of honor who were elected to their office by corrupting the voters by the power of the mighty dollar. In assuming their offices they take an oath to honestly and faithfully fulfill their obligations and duties, so help them God. How many of them are there who do not commit perjury? Is not perjury a crime, and why not enforce the law?

Why not?

In Socialism you find neither race nor religious hatred, for such things are the seeds of ignorance and schemers are ever ready to continue to sow them with the kind assistance of the pulpit and the press.

The great world, we are told, was made by God for the good of man, and he to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, according to the teachings of the theologians of the different denominations, and if this be true, what then?

Some years ago there came to my office a gentlemen who was a director of the Young Men's Christian Association, and asked me to give him one hundred ($100.00) dollars and to make one of my sons a life member of the association. My reply to him was, "No." Civilization and Christianity has so far failed to raise man above an animal. He said, "You do not mean it?" My reply to this was, "Yes, and I will prove it." Suppose there were a million acres of grazing land and its gates were opened to the cattle of the world, and after they had entered what would be the result. They would have leaders, but would never deprive one from feeding and would feed side by side until the last blade of grass had disappeared and at last die side by side.

Suppose we take another million acres of land and open its gates to civilization and Christianity, Catholics, Protestants, Jews and to all known races and religious sects known to man. What would they do after entering thereon? How long would it be before some of the scheming element of the different races and religious sects would combine, and see how to extract from their fellow-men the result of their brains and muscles, and it would make no difference what became of him, his wife or child as long as they could grasp it and hold it. The gentleman said, "The animals knew no better." My reply was, "So much more shame to civilization and Christianity, for they certainly do," and at this we parted.

Last summer a friend of mine asked me how business was. I answered that it was fully as good as last year, although on account of recent Democratic gains through the country, business on the whole seemed rather depressed and it appeared that the manufacturers were not very eager to push things, but would be inclined to impress the working class that Democracy could not be trusted with the reins of the government. To me both the Democratic and Republican parties appear like twin brothers. They both worship at the same altar; first the Almighty Dollar, next comes the Almighty and last comes the public, or rather, the people, and as the late William K. Vanderbilt said, "The people be d——d." Yet, if a man cannot see with his eyes wide open let him go blind, for he will pay the penalty for it.

As to no unanimity of the teachers of Socialism that may be, but they all strive to elevate man to a higher position than man has ever occupied before. In the year 1898 one William Muldoon of Brooklyn, New York, published a book called "Mark Hanna's Moral Cranks," wherein he gives the opinions on Karl Marx of such men as Dr. Lyman Abbott, also of Brooklyn, New York; Professor Hadley of Yale, Professor Yates of John Hopkins University of Baltimore, Professor Gates of Iowa State College, Professor Connors of Stanford College of California, and all of these men are educators of the highest standards, and they all pronounced the work of Karl Marx the greatest work on political economy that has ever been written by the hand of man. This book of William Muldoon quietly disappeared from circulation, and there was probably a reason. John Stuart Mill, the recognized authority on political economy, writes in his second volume, page 265, chapter 7, on the probable future of the working classes. He said the working classes have taken their interest into their hands, and are perpetually showing that they think the interests of their employers are not identical with their own, but opposite to them. Some among the higher classes flatter themselves that these tendencies may be conteracted by moral and religious education, but they have let the time go by for giving an education which can serve their purpose, for the poor will not much longer accept morals and religions of other people's prescribing. As to Henry George and the late Rev. Dr. Edward McGlyn, advocates of the single tax—in order to gratify one of the worst corrupt politi-

cal rings in the city of New York, a late Archbishop, also of New York city, was willing to sacrifice the Reverend Doctor and have him excommunicated from the church.

The Rev. Monsignor Walsh said in one of his lectures that Socialism would be the destruction to morality and Christianity. It is impossible for me to see it in that light. When every child will have an equal opportunity of obtaining an education and to obtain knowledge such as only the child of the wealthy parents can enjoy at present, will not higher education of the masses produce greater and grander men and women?—D. Zeiser, in Social-Democratic Herald, Troy, New York.

AM I, AS A CATHOLIC, A GOOD CITIZEN?

By William Clancy.

The Catholic hierarchy, Catholic publicists and the Catholic press stontly maintain that Catholics make good citizens of this republic.

Certain virulent anti-Catholic papers and individuals maintain just as stroutly that Catholics do not make good citizens of this or any other republic.

They declare that the logical political complement of Roman Catholicism is an absolute monarchy like Russia, since a highly centralized and graduated authority, military in nature, is the cornerstone of Catholic church organization.

In justification of their position they cite the bitter opposition of European clericalism to European republicanism. They point out the active opposition of our American Catholic church to the public school system.

We Catholics, on the other hand, defend our European co-religionists on the ground that European republicalism is atheistic. We justify our opposition to the public school system on the ground that it is Godless. We maintain that since we assume a goodly part of the burden of public education through our parochial schools, the state is bound by the dictates of an exact justice to reimbnrse us for our expenditures.

To this defense the anti-Catholic press replies that since we Catholics voluntarily assume the burden of educating our children in our own way, we have no right to ask the state for financial assistance. It is argued by this anti-Catholic press that since Catholics call their own educational tune we ought to pay the piper.

There are those, neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic, who believe that there ought to be more religion in the schools. There are also those, neither Catholic nor anti-Catholic who believe that there ought to be more religion in the churches.

We are confronted on all sides by a maze of conflicting opinions and assertions. If one asks the question: "Do Catholics make good citizens?" and one tries to answer the query, one is face to face with an intricate task.

The question naturally arises: "What is a good citizen?"

Would a protestant minute-man of the American revolution be called a good citizen?

Would a free-thinking sansculotte of the French revolution be called a good citizen?

Would a Roman Catholic Irishman of the Irish rebellion of 1798 be called a good citizen?

On the other hand, could we call an inoffensive, non-resisting, obedient Breton peasant a good citizen? Does absolute obedience to constituted authority at all times make a man a good citizen?

Do good citizens ever fight any established order; do they ever become revolutionists?

Speaking purely from a patriotic standpoint, we must confess that the protestant minutemen of '76 were good citizens and good revolutionists. And we must also agree that the Catholic Irishmen of '98 were good citizens and good revolutionists, although some Catholic clerics at the time would have denied such an assertion.

After all, it seems that religion has very little to do with the quality of a man's citizenship, since a protestant, a free-thinker and a Roman Catholic, as history proves, can be good citizens at a time when citizenship demands a lofty devotion and, perhaps, a vicarious sacrifice.

It is evident, however, that when our Roman Catholic publicists assert that Catholics make good citizens they do not intend to convey, for obvious reasons, the impression that Catholics make good revolutionists such as our minutemen were. They deny that there is any reason for revolution. It is true, they diligently admit the existence of certain abuses in modern society, but they maintain a beautiful isolation from any of the movements organized to correct these abuses, thereby feeding the fires of revolution.

They are irrevocably pledged to annihilate Socialism, but apparently they have nothing tangible to offer as a substitute for Socialism or as a corrective for modern social ills. A cardinal, an archbishop, a bishop or a priest here and there talks with delightful abandon of fair wages and just wages, but they never explain what constitutes a fair wage or a just wage.

The working class movements organized to bring a greater measure of justice along the wage route receive scant support from the clergy. The International Typographical Union, which maintains for its stricken members the best sanitarium in the world at Colorado Springs, could name innumerable pieces of printed matter gotten out by Catholic authorities on which the union label is screamingly conspicuous by its absence. At least one cathedral in America, dedicated to the worship of the Carpenter of Nazareth, was not built by organized labor.

I presume our Catholic leaders think it sufficient to remind the workers that the church is the historic friend of labor; to remind us of all the church did for the workers during the Middle Ages.

If I were ill and in the market for a health-giving medicine and a druggist were to be as indefinite in describing his cure as our Catholic leaders are in prescribing for our social ills, I should tell the druggist to dump his remedy in the sewer.

Our Catholic clergy do not want revolution. They have never wanted revolution. The clerical advisers of Louis the Sixteenth, however, did not lift a finger to prevent that holocaust in which the heads of aristocrat and priest dropped into the same gruesome bucket.

Let us have more action and fewer sermons, fewer retreats and fewer prayers. God will await our veneration until we shall have solved our pressing social and industrial problems.—Milwaukee Leader.

YEAR OF GREAT PRODUCTION.

The 1912 Mineral Output Largest in History of Industry.

Large figures, some of them clean record-breakers, have been attained in the mineral output of the United States for 1912, according to the specialists of the United States Geological Survey. The figures of coal production are the most sensational, all previous records having been surpassed by about 50,000,000 tons, an increase equal to the total production of the country forty years ago. The production for 1911 was 496,221,168 short tons; the estimate for 1912 is 550,000,000 tons, and the final figures may even reach a still higher mark.

The production of copper was also the largest in the history of the industry, the high-water mark reached in 1911 being handsomely surpassed. According to the statistics and estimates received by the Survey the output of blister and Lake copper was 1,249,000,000 pounds in 1912, compared with 1,097,232,749 pounds in 1911, the respective values being nearly $200,000,000 and $137,154,092. The production of refined copper is estimated at 1,560,000,000 pounds in 1912, compared with 1,433,875,026 pounds in 1911. The production in Arizona may have exceeded 350,000,000 pounds, not only a record output for Arizona but a record for any state for any one year.

The gold-mining industry of the United States was generally normal in 1912, but the Survey estimates indicate the smallest production since 1907, when the output was valued at $90,435,700. That for 1912 is estimated at $91,685,168. In 1909 the gold production reached very nearly the $100,000,000 mark.

Alaska's mineral output in 1912 is estimated at $21,850,000 in value, an increase of $1,200,000 over the figure for 1911. Of the total for 1912 the gold production was valued at $16,650,000. The total value of Alaska's mineral production since 1880, when mining began in the territory, is stated in round numbers at $229,000,000, of which $202,000,000 is represented by the value of the gold output.

In silver production in the United States in 1912 the indications are for a possible output of 64,000,000 fine ounces, the highest figure since 1892, when the production was estimated at 63,500,000 ounces. The high prices generally paid for silver, copper and lead in 1912 stimulated production. The average price for silver for the year is stated at 60.9 cents an ounce

In lead the preliminary figures of the Survey show a small decline in 1912 from the high record figures of 1911, the output of refined lead, desilverized and soft, from foreign and domestic ores, being 480,965 short tons in 1912 and 486,976 short tons in 1911. The value of the 1912 output is stated at $43,286,850. The domestic production of lead ore is stated to be about 20,000 tons greater than the 1911 output of 441,187 short tons.

In the zinc industry the figures show a phenomenal activity. The production of primary spelter in 1912 is estimated at 323,961 short tons from domestic ores and 14,669 tons from foreign ores, a total of 338,630 tons, valued at $46,731,000, compared to 286,526 tons, valued at $32,663,964. In 1911.

Quicksilver production in 1912 shows a heavy gain over the 1911 production, which itself showed a great gain over that of 1910. The 1912 figures are stated at 25,147 flasks of 75 pounds each, worth $42.04 a pound, or $1,057,180.

The production of iron ore in 1912 was, according to Survey estimates, from 25 to 32 per cent greater than that of 1911, the figures for 1912 being between 54,500,000 and 57,500,000 long tons, against 43,550,633 tons in 1911. It is believed possible that the record figure of 56,889,734 tons produced in 1910 may be exceeded by the 1912 output.

The United States continued to lead the world in petroleum production in 1912—in fact, produced more than all the rest of the world—and is estimated to have about maintained the tremendous record of 220,449,391 barrels made in 1911. The Geological Survey's estimate for 1912 is 220,200,000 barrels. The estimated value of the 1912 output, however, is much greater than that of 1911, the figures being $150,000,000, against $134,144,752.

URANIUM AND VANADIUM MINING IN 1912.

The figures for the production of uranium and vanadium ores during 1912 have not been very satisfactorily reported to the United States Geological Survey, and the output has therefore been partly estimated by Frank L. Hess from various data in his possession.

The shipment of uranium and vanadium ores during 1912 has been in the hands of about a dozen persons and firms, and as in previous years the ores have come mostly from southwestern Colorado, with a smaller production from southeastern Utah, between the San Rafael Swell and the Colorado line.

The production of uranium appears from preliminary estimates to have been equivalent to a little less than 26 short tons of uranium oxide, or approximately 22 tons of metallic uranium, a slight increase over 1911, when the production was equal to about 25 tons of uranium oxide or 21.2 tons of the metal. The vanadium output of 1912 seems to have been equivalent to a little less than 300 tons of metallic vanadium, a somewhat larger quantity than that of 1911.

The uranium-bearing ores were all varnotite, a variable compound of uranium and vanadium with other elements, found with several vanadium minerals in sandstones of Jurassic-Triassic age in the high platcau region of Utah and Colorado. So far the richest and largest deposits found are in Montrose County, Colo., in Paradox Valley, Long Park, the McIntyre district, and adjacent territory, extending into San Miguel, Dolores and Mesa counties. In the Utah deposits mined are in Emery and Grand counties. Deposits which were unproductive during the year occur in Rio Blanco, Routt and Moffat counties, Colo., and in Uinta and San Juan counties, Utah.

The percentage of uranium oxide (U_3O_8) in the ore varied from 0.5 to 6.32. The percentage of vanadium oxide (V_2O_5) in the same ores varied from 1.42 to 13.63. The relation between uranium oxide and the vanadium oxide was likewise variable. At one extreme was an ore that carried 8.15 per cent V_2O_5 and 1.54 per cent U_3O_8; at the other extreme was an ore that carried 5.79 per cent V_2O_5 and 6.32 per cent U_3O_8.

Of the more widely known uranium mineral, pitchblende or uraninite, a few hundred pounds were mined near Central City, Gilpin county, Colo. It was all sold as specimens and to laboratories, probably for experimental work. A few pounds partly altered to gummite and other secondary minerals were found in mining mica near Penland, N. C.

The larger part of the vanadium ore produced was a sage-green sandstone colored by the vanadium-bearing mica, roscoelite. It was mined near Newmire, San Miguel county, Colo., and the vanadium was obtained in the form of iron vanadate at the local reduction plant of the Primos Chemical Co. The iron vanadate is shipped East to be smelted into ferrovanadium.

Vanadium ores, probably volborthite and calciovolborthite, were prospected on Pass Creek near Malachite, Huerfano county, and southeast of Silver Cliff, Custer county, Colo., but no production was made.

No vanadinite is known to have been mined for vanadium in the country during the year.

Prices varied much, but 25 to 30 cents a pound for the contained vanadium oxide and $1.30 to $1.50 a pound for the contained uranium oxide where it exceeds 2½ per cent seem to have been the rule. The prices were considered too low by some producers, and their ore was stored awaiting a rise.

Most of the ore goes to England and Geramny and is said to be wanted especially for the radium content.

The price of metallic vanadium was much below former years and from $4 or $5 a pound it fell to $2.50 and $2 for the contained vanadium in ferrovanadium, undoubtedly owing to competition between American firms.

The imports of roasted sulphide ore from Peru were large and the production of ferrovanadium was probably the largest to date.

The use of vanadium steel in locomotives, automobile. and similar machinery seems to be growing rapidly. No extensive uses for uranium are known to have been developed, but the glass, pottery and chemical trades use small quantities.

POWER, AND "THE BALANCE OF POWER."

Twenty Republicans, twenty Republicans and one Socialist have been elected to the Kansas Legislature, and, in making the announcement, the capitalist press declares that the one Socialist "rules" the body, because he holds, what is called in political jargon, "the balance of power."

It may be bad manners perhaps to look a gift horse in the mouth, but when "victories" of this kind are conceded to us by the opposition they will always bear examination, even if such a practice is not in accordance with conventional etiquette.

If there was any real difference between Republicans and Democrats in essential matters, this "balance of power" might be worth having. But as there isn't, its value is at least considerably depreciated

It isn't much for a Socialist to have the deciding vote on some matter which Republicans and Democrats may happen to disagree upon. He might toss up as to which side he would throw his vote, and he could not make any great mistake.

In all probability, that Socialist only got there because the Republicans and Democrats foolishly neglected to combine against his election, and he therefore slipped through.

But they can remedy the oversight—if such was the case—by combining against him in the Legislature—and they will.

Let him bring in some bill intended to help the working class in its struggle against capitalism, and he will instantly see that combination in working order arrayed against his measure. There will be in such case no twenty Republicans on one side and twenty Democrats on the other to give him a chance to carry the measure through with his deciding vote. There will be no "balance of power" on a matter of that kind.

Yet unsubstantial and empty as that "balance of power" is, they don't even want to see him in nominal possession of it, and next time there is an election they will combine to deprive him of it, as they have done in numerous instances in the election just over.

The "balance of power" between two groups of representatives of the exploiting class means little or nothing to a Socialist. Socialism gains nothing by securing it, and loses nothing by losing it.

What Socialists are after is power, not the "balance of power." When they secure the power, they will willingly leave the "balance" to the other fellows, knowing that it will do them as much good as it does the Socialist now.—New York Call.

KENTUCKY OIL AND GAS FIELDS.

Investigations by United States Geological Survey.

A report on "The Menifee gas field and the Ragland oil field, Kentucky," by M. J. Munn, has just been issued by the United States Geological Survey as Bulletin 531-A. The geologic investigations on which this report is based were made in co-operation with the Geological Survey of Kentucky in October, 1909, and in 1911. These investigations were part of a general reconnaissance examination of the oil and gas fields of the southern Appalachian region, embracing Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama, a report on which is in course of preparation. The two fields discussed in Bulletin 531-A are in the northeastern part of Kentucky. The Menifee gas field is situated in the southwestern part of Powell County. The Ragland field is in the extreme southeastern part of Bath County and the adjacent portion of Rowan County.

The principal object of this reconnaissance work was to determine approximately the structure or dip of the "Corniferous" limestone, which is the oil and gas bearing "sand" in these fields, and to see if these fields have any structural relationship not only to each other but also to the Campton oil fields of Wolfe County, which had been described in a previous report (Bulletin 471-A-1). The results show that the three pools closely resemble one another in structural arrangement, and the deductions to be made therefrom should prove of much value to oil and gas men interested in the development of other pools in this general region.

In his report Mr. Munn says, in part, that "The syncline which crosses the triangle between the Menifee gas field and the Irvine and Ragland oil fields is probably unproductive, the 'Corniferous' limestone being saturated with water. The Irvine and Campton fields are probably on the same anticline, which may prove to be the westward extension of a fairly definite anticline observed at a number of places in Morgan County."

It is interesting to note that months after the manuscript for this report was prepared a well was completed at Cannel City, Morgan County, which is reported to have started flowing at about 600 barrels a day and which is probably on the anticline observed in Morgan County by the geologist who made the report.

Copies of this report may be had free by addressing the Director of the U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

SPELTER PRODUCTION IN 1912.

Large Increase Over Figures for 1911.

The Geological Survey has just issued its advance statement of spelter production and consumption in 1912. This statement, prepared by C. E. Siebenthal, gives the final figures of output by the zinc smelters for the year, distributed both by states producing the ore and by states in which the ore was smelted, thus giving a measure of the zinc-mining industry as well as of the zinc-smelting industry. The zinc ore made into pigments is not included in this statement, hence the full extent of the zinc-mining industry is not covered. The imports and exports of spelter, zinc dross, and zinc ore are also given, as well as a list of smelters and their capacity, revised to the close of 1912, together with additions being built during the first months of 1913. A long chart shows graphically the fluctuations for the last seven years in the price of spelter both at St. Louis and at London and in the price of 60 per cent zinc concentrates at Joplin.

The production in the United States of spelter made from ore, both domestic and foreign, was 338,806 short tons, an increase of 52,280 tons, or 18.2 per cent, over that of the previous year and by far the largest output in the history of the industry. The final figures show that the Survey's estimate of production given out January 2, 1913, was too low by only 176 tons, or five one-hundredths of 1 per cent. The spelter made in the United States from foreign ore in 1912 amounted to 14,899 tons, almost exactly the same as in 1911 and considerably less than in 1910 and several preceding years. The production of spelter from secondary sources such as skimmings and drosses also made large gains, being estimated at 50,000 tons, of which 21,000 tons was redistilled, partly at the regular zinc smelters using ore and partly at plants devoted exclusively to the redistillation of secondary materials. The consumption in the United States of spelter made from ore was 340,372 tons, an increase of 60,313 tons, or 21.5 per cent, over that of the previous year. The increase in consumption was made possible by the large imports of spelter. For the last four months of the year the average St. Louis price of spelter was more than 1½ cents above the London price. It was during this period that the larger part of the 11,115 tons of foreign spelter was imported.

The list of smelters shows a total capacity of 107,948 retorts at the close of 1912, with additions of 12,216 retorts under construction. With the exception of 576 retorts, the additions are all in Illinois. It should be borne in mind that all of this capacity will not be effective for smelting ore, for several of the plants listed are devoted partly or exclusively to the recovery of spelter from secondary materials.

POETICAL

SOLILOQUY OF A FALLEN WOMAN.

I have dodged the sergeant's grafty paw,
Have fought the cold, defied the law,
Have tramped the dreary, long night through,
Stopped countless men and pleased a few,
And now I stand to greet the morn
An object vile, a thing forlorn—
A creature void of love, of truth,
A mock'ry to my virgin youth.
Scores of passionate lips I've felt,
And to as many my kisses dealt;
All men's hirelings I have been
The "pure" with me have left their sin.
I've been embraced by arms of fame,
Have been the mate to brutes of shame,
I've proved the toy to men of wealth,
Walked hand in hand with those of stealth.
For such must be the harlot's lot—
A sponge to dry up virtue's blot.

O life, as I look back, I see
What I was, and am, and still must be—
Far back, far back, when life was new,
When joys were many, cares but few,
When mother lived—O mother dear,
'Tis well, 'tis well you are not here.
Speed on, O Time, erase, erase
Of that sweet day each mark, each trace;
Nor pause too long on later scenes—
The curtain draw upon my 'teens.
I cannot—dare not—view the past;
Enough! 'tis vanished in the blast.
And now, the now in which I drown,
Where all seem glad to help me down,
Where not a hand is stretched to me,
Where not a friendly soul I see,
Where not a beacon-light will guide
Me o'er the shoals or maddening tide.

I'm mad to talk like this;
What right have I do to hope for bliss?
I who must trade my soul for coin,
Who for my bread the vilest join.
I, the damned, the vulture's prey.
A courtesan of the Great White Way.
Ere long I'll be a cast-off shell,
Waiting alone for the call from hell—
A useless jade and shoved aside
For all to sneer at, rail, deride;
No longer fit my form to yield,
A prospect for the potters' field;
But now I'll seek a bed, for when
The sun has reached the west again,
The moon awake, stars brightly set,
Fresh and fair I must be "to let,"
For e'en when there's no soul to save,
There's a mouth to feed and thirst to lave.
O God, that they who trample me
Should wear the crown of chastity!

In Memoriam.

Whereas, the grim reaper has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst, our dearly beloved brother Edward Pritchard, whose trials on earth were drawn to a close on the 20th day of February, 1913, reminding us that though today we may be in the midst of life, tomorrow we may be called upon to step into that Great Unknown from which no man returneth; and

Whereas, By the death of brother Edward Pritchard the Wallace Miners' Union has lost one of its most faithful members and the community a highly esteemed citizen; Be it

Resolved, that our charter be draped in mourning for thirty days a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the meeting and a copy be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine.

HERBERT JOHNSON
WM. GOGGIN
J. S. McLEOD
Committee.

(Seal.)

IN MEMORIAM.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, March 3, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John McGoff, who was killed while at work at the Nipissing mines, Cobalt, on February 17, 1913; and

Whereas, In the death of Brother John McGoff Porcupine Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful worker in the interests of organized labor and the uplift of humanity; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives in this their hour of bereavement our heartfelt sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this union, a copy sent to the relatives of the deceased and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Signed)

WILLIAM THOMPSON,
BRUCE B. CRABBE,
J. C. NICOL,
Committee.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Kuik M U			Frank Boyer		Kuik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J. J. Wachouhelm	er..Albert Bratou	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W.	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chlorlde	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	C. L. Johnson	P. J. Breslin		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U.	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U.		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
	BRIT, COLUMBIA					Brita. Mines, Howe Sound
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P.Villeneuve		Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U.	Sat		A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Joseph H. Parker		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U.		James Diegman	T. D. Bailey		St. Elmo
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider		Collinsville
				American Secy.,	102 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U.	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Sp Robt. Wallace	anish Secy C. Andereck		Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd		Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U.		George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U.	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U.	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista		Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U.			H. W. Rilhonen		Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright,	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U.		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Daniel Menedez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton, RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I.M, Sidenstircker		Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountaln	Tues	Fred Maxwell	Chas choberg	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Se W. T. Sodden	cy. Fin. S A. C. Dawe	ecy. 229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden	E. J. Barry	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U.	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2-4Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
245	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U.					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg	W. S. Bretz	56	National
263	Ploche	Mon		W. B. Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M. & S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe O. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U.	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.		Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U.		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M.	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maltland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	John Strasser	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District.	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.		Albin Swanson	Wm. J. Penney	96	Ophir
144	Park City	Thurs	Martin Kelly	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks	P. V. Morell	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U.	Sun	C. Martin	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla	Felix Barbacori	24	Pence

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Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah ..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia ..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. ..... Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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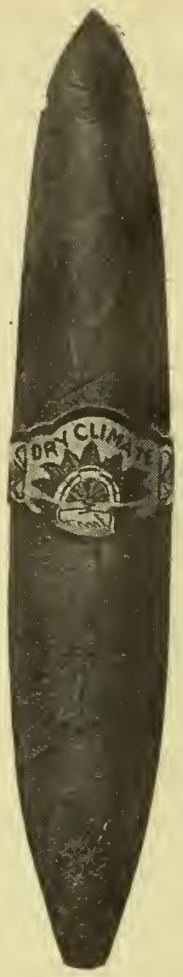

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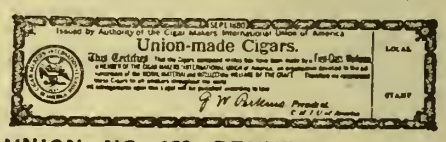

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
24 MAR '13

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 20, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 508.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, March 20, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 508
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE STRIKE at Mineville, New York, still continues, and the striking miners feel confident of winning their demands.

PRESIDENT WILSON—the man of books—tells the workers to give more work for their wages. But up to this date he has not advised the employers to give more wages for the work that the workers do.—Toilers' Defense.

THE INVESTIGATION of the legislative committee of the state of Illinois has disclosed that 60,000 women in the city of Chicago are receiving $5 or less per week as employés. It is no wonder that *white slavery* is rampant, for such a wage means dishonor or death.

WILLIAM J. BURNS, the detective, sneaked a dictograph into the headquarters of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen while the representatives of this organization were holding conferences in Chicago recently discussing their grievances with the railroad corporations. Burns has frequently declared that he was a "friend of labor," and when this glutton for blood-money plants a dictograph in the meeting place of the Trainmen, in order that he may be able to report the proceedings of such meetings to railway magnates who are his paymasters, there should be none to dispute the *friendship* of the *sleuth* for the working class. Burns as a *liar* takes first premium.

WILLIAM WILSON, of Pennsylvania, who was formerly a congressman and likewise at one time secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, is receiving many congratulations on his appointment as Secretary of Labor in President Wilson's Cabinet.

IT WAS MR. TAFT'S MISFORTUNE to be elected to the presidency at a time which called for strong qualities of party leadership in the executive office.

Where he was judicial, he should have been strongheaded; where he was kind, he should have been ruthless. But weak as he was when he was judicial, he became even weaker when he sought to be strongheaded and ride rough shod.

It was impossible for Mr. Taft to succeed. Events were against him. In other times, he would have had easy sailing, but in the storm and stress of changing conditions, the meaning of which he could not grasp, he was at the mercy of every gust of wind. His sails were rent and his rudder broken.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE CLAIM has been set forth that the Socialist party in recalling ("Bill" Haywood from the national executive committee will lose thousands of its members.

The Socialist party would be fortunate if it lost every member who stands for "direct action" and "sabotage" but the Socialist party is doomed to suffer from the presence of these anarchists who will continue to practice "sabotage" and direct action on the Socialist party.

Unless the Socialist party takes steps to rid itself of yelping windmills, there is a possibility of the Socialist party being shattered and left in a condition that will require years of effort to repair.

Jawsmiths with more froth than logic do not belong in any organization whose members lay claim to intelligence.

THE TIMBER WORKER in a lengthy editorial makes some telling points against the disrupting tactics of the I. W. W. in the state of Washington. The Timber Worker declares that at a recent meeting held at Everett, Washington, the local union of the Timber Workers secured more members in two hours than the I. W. W. has in six years. The I. W. W., like a coyote, makes noise, but fails to do anything that means progress for the working class. Men who shout continually are physically exhausted and in no condition mentally to devise ways and means by which labor can be brought closer to economic liberty.

To advance the cause of labor means *real work*, and *work* is not welcomed by professional vagrants, who would rather warble "I'm a Bum!" and rush the *growler* than to slight their vanity by hard work.

AT A WELL-ATTENDED and enthusiastic meeting of six crafts formerly engaged in work in Garfield and Bingham in the Labor Temple Tuesday evening a resolution was adopted without a dissenting vote reaffirming the striking at Bingham and Garfield and pledge themselves to continue the strike to its finish. The meeting was called at the behest of the Iron Moulders' Union in answer to a communication from International President Valentine who asked to know how the various crafts stood on the strike.

Representatives of the boilermakerst, blacksmiths, electricians, machinists, iron moulders and miners were present. David Cammomile and Joseph Mitchell spoke for the boilermakers; George Sanborn and Eugene Berling for the blacksmiths, W. Williams and Jessie Fields for the electricians International Vice President Ames and C. T. Nicholson for the machinists; Yanco Terzich and P. J. McKenna for the Western

Federation of Miners and N. A. Hagberg for the iron moulders. The speakers were unanimous in support of the strike.

The resolution adopted unanimously was as follows:

"We move you that the representatives of the various organizations on strike at Bingham and Garfield pledge ourselves to continue the present strike until such time as it can be settled satisfactorily to all concerned; also that our international president's be informed of said action."—Inter-Mountain Worker, Salt Lake.

THE MINERS of the Joplin district of Missouri are becoming aroused to the necessity of coming together in a labor organization, and as a result of such awakening, Marion Cope, organizer for the W. F. M. is doing very effective work.

The Missouri Trades Unionist published at Joplin, in a late issue had the following relative to the interest that is being taken by the miners in unionism.

"District Organizer Marion Cope and his assistants are making great advances in the way of organizing miners' unions throughout the mining district. The men seem determined to form local organizations in every mining camp in the district and Organizer Cope is unable to meet the demands made upon him for organizing work.

"The largest meeting of the past ten days was held in Webb City Monday night, when a volunteer band of some twenty-odd pieces assisted in getting a meeting of the miners to talk organization.

"Last Monday night a big meeting was held in the Newland Hotel at Webb City, at which time fifty-six applications were taken. All these miners will be voted into the different locals. Organizer Cope reports that nearly 250 applications have been received during the past ten days, up to Sunday night last and not including the new applications taken Monday night.

"At the Monday night meeting Will J. Edens and Perle Thompson aided Organizer Cope in urging the miners to join the union. Another meeting will be held Friday night in Webb City and several prominent speakers will be present."

From the above, it can be seen that there is a strong probability of the Joplin mining district being thoroughly organized, and with this district organized as it should be, it will have a far-reaching influence in placing the men of the mines, mills and smelters of Missouri under one flag to fight for a higher wage and improved conditions generally.

DURING THE TIME that the suffragists were marching from New York to Washington, Cardinal Gibbons delivered an address to the Woman's Auxiliary of St. Raphael's Institute of Baltimore and during the course of his address delivered himself of the following:

"Here we have true women; women who know their place. There are among the women in the auxiliary many who have homes that are models. They devote their time to bringing up their children in the fear and love of God.

"Then look at the other picture in contrast. On one hand we see good accomplished in a quiet, modest way. On the other we see noisy, clamorous and spectacular ways of other women, and as an example of this I point to the hikers who were among you a few days ago.

"I am not in favor of suffrage now, nor was I when I received the hikers. I did not say on any occasion that they reminded me of Joan of Arc, nor did I compare their sacrifice to that of the noble woman of France. It seems that I have let it be understood that I urged the national Congress to hear their pleas. I said nothing of the kind."

The fact that a woman is a prisoner in her home, chained to drudgery and the care of children that taxes her strength almost beyond the point of endurance, no longer appeals to men and women of intelligence.

The woman of mental power is striking a blow for liberty and regardless of hoary tradition, "the hand that rocks the cradle" will wrest the ballot from the grip of the sterner sex.

Woman, in spite of man, has risen from her knees and is today standing on her feet, demanding that she shall have a voice in the affairs of government and that she shall have something to say relative to laws to which she must yield obedience.

The man who looks upon a woman merely as an incubator, belongs to a past age, and whether such men are exalted prelates of the church or powerful in the political life of a nation, they will be forced to bow in submission to that growing sentiment that demands that woman shall have a voice at the ballot box.

THE OREGON BALLOT in commenting on the orgies of the plutes in Chicago attending a ball to raise *charity* for the poor, had the following to say, editorially:

"The other day Chicago gave its annual "charity" ball. It was an obscene and rancid orgie, which, had it been given by the underworld, would have been raided by the police.

At this particular revel jewels valued at $10,000,000 were flaunted by the demimonde in high life; booze flowed like sewage, and the net proceeds which will be still further reduced before the money reaches its final destination, was $14,000.

Far more was blown in for champagne, etc., than the paltry pittance that will go to the poor.

"The "charity" ball is an unmitigated insult to the poor and ought to be resented by them with indignation. That the demi-monde in upper (?) circles deign to strip themselves half naked and cavort about a ball room in the "grizzly bear" the "turkey trot," the "bunny hug" and other lascivious performances, to provide with a handout the victims of the plutocratic piracies which surfeit them with their riches and their insane extravagances is the limit of moral perversion, and the decent people in every community should unite in protest against this "upper class" exhibition of brazen vulgarity.

"Any decent self-respecting human being would die of starvation a thousand times before he would allow himself to be fed out of that kind of "charity."

"There is not a true charitable impulse in the whole indecent exhibition."

The above is a caustic excoriation of the cream of society, who graciously condescend to dance annually for the benefit of those miserable and disinherited members of the human family, whose vitals are clutched by the skeleton fingers of want and hunger. But the caustic denunciation of the Ballot will not stop the charity balls nor the orgies of drunken patricians, who are licensed to become gluttons in the name of *charity*. "*Charity* covers a multitude of sin," for *charity* is one of the many evils that has grown out of the hellish industrial system that has built mansions and hovels and bred tyrants and slaves. As long as men, crushed by economic wrongs, vote for industrial slavery, just so long will there be *poverty* and just so long will the victims of want accept the crumbs that come from charity balls, even though such balls are a disgrace to our so-called boasted civilization.

EUGENE V. DEBS, in commenting on the arrest of "Mother" Jones, said:

"The arrest of Mother Jones at the instance of the mine owners of West Virginia for inciting to riot and complicity in murder, as announced in the press dispatches, adds another plume to the crown of that lion-hearted old warrior of the labor movement.

"The charge against Mother Jones, Paulsen and the rest of the organizers is as false as it is malicious and trumped up for no other purpose than to defeat the efforts they were making with such signal success recently to organize the coal diggers who had for so many years been under the iron heel of the brutal boss.

"The truth is that civil war has been raging in West Virginia during the past six months. The corporations not only control the state—they are the state. Their command is the supreme law. The governor is their handy man. When the coal barons whistle, the constitution is suspended and martial law prevails. The supreme lackeys on the bench promptly give their judicial sanction. The state militia is the private standing army of the labor-crushing corporations, and the soldiers move like jumping-jacks at their command. They also have a standing army of strikebreakers, called guards, consisting of seasoned thugs and high-grade assassins, and these mercenary hirelings have prodded pregnant women with their bayonets and knocked down little children with the butts of their guns in their brutal attempts to force the striking miners back into the black holes of West Virginia at wages insufficient to feed so many dogs.

"The newspapers and the churches are on the side of the corporations else they would be driven out fo the state. During the last few months Mother Jones has made her organizing headquarters at Charleston and directed the work from there. Vice President Frank Hayes of the United Mine Workers, Organizers Paulsen, Bartley, Haggerty and others have been actively at work in the same field, and in spite of every obstacle thrown in their way by the bosses, they have succeeded in getting the miners lined up for action, and this is the reason Mother Jones and the organizers have been arrested and charged with murder.

"The coal pirates of West Virginia are fighting desperately to prevent feudalism and peonage from being broken up in that state.

"The day they had Mother Jones arrested they were caught red-handed, buying up the Legislature like a drove of hogs. They have robbed the miners, debauched the courts, cashed in the Legislature, established a military despotism to maintain their black holes of industrial slavery and brought eternal shame and disgrace upon the state.

"The time has come to call a halt to these corporation slave drivers, and all the resources at the command of the Socialist party and the labor movement should be put behind Mother Jones and the striking miners, and the fight pushed all along the line until these black holes are unionized and the infamous rule of the robbers has been forever broken in West Virginia."

He Is Penitent Now

THE FOLLOWING LETTER has been sent to us for publication from Bingham Canyon, Utah, and is the lament for a man who not only committed treason to his fellow-men, but to himself.

Bingham Canyon Utah, February 28, 1913.

"It is close to five months since I became a traitor to my fellow-men. I and a few others were the first to desert our fellow-workers in the strike and go to scabbing. We now realize the enormity of our act and humbly ask to be excused and pardoned for our treacherous conduct to the conscientious union men and desire to be welcomed back into the organization. I wish to assure the members of the union that if ever I am again permitted to carry a union card never again will I become a traitor to my fellow-man.

"None better than I realize what it means to be a scab, for not only here but from my home in Italy is wafted to me the news that I am a traitor to my class and I can even hear my little boy lisping, "papa is a traitor."

"For some time I wondered how my family and friends came to know that I am a traitor and then it came to me that my name had been published in an Italian paper and copies had been sent to my family and friends. On receipt of thepapers my wife and family called me a traitor and now I am looked down upon not only here but in my home land. I keep asking myself, why did I go scabbing?

"It pains me to think that when my son comes to America he will be looked down upon because his father was a scab. If perchance he goes into a camp where the union controls he will receive better wages and better conditions, all due to the efforts of union men.

"I and the majority of the men who deserted the union feel our position keenly and if we are given the chance to once more be union men we pledge ourselves to never again be traitors.

"We realize that we are a hundred times more servile than the jackass as he will kick at his boss. But we went down on our knees to the boss and begged to be allowed to go back to work and the capitalists now laugh at and mock us.

"But we wish to serve warning that the present scabs are not so docile as the bosses think and that when the right time comes they will turn around and kick the boss. I understand now that we working men have nothing to lose but our chains of slavery.

"From to day on we are ready to break this chain of slavery. I know no one was killed during the strike except us scabs, and daily some one is being injured.

"So I say good-bye to all working men."

It may be that this man is penitent and may redeem himself, but he can never expel from his memory the fact of his treachery. He violated his solemn pledge and trampled under foot the principles of the organization of which he was once a respected member. Those who know him and have been faithful will ever look upon him with suspicion, even though he may do everything within his power to make amends for his Judas act.

The traitor forfeits the right to expect trust or confidence.

But not only will his scabbery follow him through life, but even his posterity will be reminded of the degeneracy of the parent who flung his honor and manhood into the mire, to aid industrial autocrats in their fight to enslave labor.

The Card System in Porcupine

CAPITALISM is the same all over the world. The tactics and methods utilized by a master class to hold labor in subjection are the same under the flag of a Republic as they are beneath the banner of a Monarchy. The following application blank issued by the Hollinger Gold Mines, Limited of South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada shows the drastic methods used to retard the growth and development of the labor movement.

The application reads as follows:

THE HOLLINGER GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

Name ..... *Age* ..... *Nationality* .....
Position Applied for .....
Where have you worked during the past two years? Gives dates and positions .....
Married or Single? ..... *Number of Children* .....
Ages of Children? .....
Where are Wife and Children? .....
Are you supporting any other relatives? .....
Are you a member of the Western Federation of Miners?.....
Have you ever been a member of the Western Fed. of Miners.....
Have you ever been an official of the Western Fed. of Miners?.....
Have you ever been "on strike"? .....
What is your home town? .....
Give names and addresses of two reputable persons who can vouch for your fitness for the position applied for.....
.....
Have you any chronic sickness or disability?.....
Whom to notify in case of accident.....

I certify the above information to be correct.

WITNESSES *Date*.....

.....*Applicant for work.*

The above application blank is the typical card of the Mine Owner's Association, and is used not only by mine operators in America and Canada, but by employers of labor in various other industries.

The jobless man before seeking employment must secure one of these application blanks and fill out the same, answering all questions satisfactorily, before he is even permitted to seek employment with any certainty of sueeess. In other words, the application blank filled out with all questions answered, is the *license* to the *slave* to seek employment.

In mining districts or industrial centers, where such a card is used, it is useless and but a waste of time for any applicant for work to seek employment unless he is equipped with a *card* that is an *insult* to every laboring man whose blood has not lost its crimson hue.

The labor movement of the whole continent must be aroused to the necessity of giving battle to the infamous *card* system that demands of an applicant for work that he shall lay bare to an employer the most important events in the history of his life, ere he is permitted to become a slave for an industrial tyrant.

Nuts for Haywood to Crack

AFTER FIVE WEEKS of silence, William D. Haywood discovers that the charges I made against him to the effect that he had collected funds at Collinsville, Ill., Belleville, Ill., and St. Louis for the defense of Steve Adams and according to the records had failed to turn them over to the Western Federation of Miners are "contemptible and malicious lies." He does not direct his denials to me nor to the members of the Socialist party and Organized Labor, but to Chas. H. Moyer, President of the W. F. M., and in his denial he claims that my charges could only have been written with Moyer's connivance and approval.

First of all I want to emphatically deny that Moyer had anything whatever to do with the writing of my statement, or that he knew anything of it having been written until copies had been sent to the United Mine Workers' Journal and a few other labor papers. I am full grown and not dependent on President Moyer or anyone else to inspire me to tell the truth, neither could President Moyer or "Bill" Haywood persuade me to issue a statement setting forth acts and circumstances that I am not reasonably sure to be the truth.

Haywood's denial of my charges is indefinite and evasive. Let me ask but a few questions to get at the facts. Is it a "contemptible and malicious" lie that Haywood collected the amounts that I mentioned at Collinsville, Belleville and St. Louis for the defense of Steve Adams? Will Haywood deny that the money was collected and turned over to him? Is it a "contemptible and malicious" lie that he failed to forward the money to the office of the W. F. M.? What are the "contemptible and malicious" lies?

There are two points involved, first that he received the money and second that he failed to forward it to the office of the W. F. M. to be used for the purpose stated by himself at the meetings in question, and on this I wish Mr. Haywood would be specific.

Why does Haywood write to President Moyer in connection with this matter and at the same time have his letter published in the Industrial Worker? The letter to Moyer is of a personal nature and it would have been the act of a man who wishes to be fair to wait a reasonable length of time for a reply before he sent it to the press for publication. As a rule men do not have personal letters published in the press, and the only purpose in resorting to the press simultaneously with sending the leter to President Moyer who had no connection with the affair is to injure Moyer's standing in the Labor World or to injure the W. F. M. or both. He says that he saw my statement in the Miner's Magazine, the official organ of the W. F. M. This publication copied it from the United Mine Workers' Journal. Why did he not send his denial to either the Miner's Magazine or the United Mine Workers' Journal? Why does he write President Moyer?

Haywood makes a proposition to President Moyer, that a committee of five be appointed, two by himself, which will be satisfactory

to the Socialist party and organized labor generally, two by Moyer and these four to select the fifth. Since when has Haywood been appointed as an agent to select a committee to represent the Socialist party and organized labor generally? And aside from that, such a proposition is the height of absurdity, for neither Moyer, the President, nor Ernest Mills, the Secretary-Treasurer, would have the authority to turn the records in the office of the W. F. M. over to any committee unless sueh action was approved by the organization. This Haywood knew when he made the proposition and it was only because that he knew that it must be rejected that prompted him to make it. Haywood's whole official connection with the W. F. M. was not involved in my statement, but only the funds collected at Collinsville Belleville and St. Louis meetings. Since issuing that statement I have been informed that he collected money at Mascoutah which also cannot be found in the records of the W. F. M.

The meetings in question were held as follows: Collinsville, Ill., April 11, 1908; Belleville and St. Louis (two meetings) April 12, and Mascoutah, April 13. I have before me the official proceedings of the 17th Annual Convention of the Western Federation of Miners. held in Odd Fellows' hall at Denver on July 13 to 29, 1908, which give a eomplete and detailed statement of the funds collected by the Federation and I have carefully gone over the receipts for the months of April, May and June, but not a trace can be found crediting Haywood or anyone else with money collected at the places mentioned. It is needless to go over the entire files and records in the office of the W. F. M. to ascertain the facts in the case when the information desired can be had otherwise. Will Haywood insist that the records showing the money collected by him as entered into the offieial proceedings of the W. F. M. are incorrect? Or will Haywood claim that he forwarded the money to the office of the W. F. M. and failed to receive credit for same? What does Haywood mean by saying, "It was not I who failed of an accounting, etc." If he sent the money in to the office of the W. F. M. and he failed to receive credit for his remittance, did he make a complaint? In the years gone by I have, on numerous occasions, sent money to the W. F. M. for strike and defense purposes and have always been given credit for the remittance in the records of the organization, and so far as I know, everyone else who sent in money during those turbulent days to defend the members of organized labor who were in jail, was given credit for the same.

A good deal more could be said about this matter, but I shall withhold further comment until I know just what is a "contemptible and malicious" lie. If "Bill" Haywood can prove that his skirts are elear in the handling of this money, there is no one who will apologize quicker than I. I have no desire to injure the reputation of any one. I would not willfully do "Bill" Haywood an injustice. I should rather issue words of praise for any man than an indictment. I should a thousand times rather see men in the ranks of labor true to the trust reposed in them and speak in lauding terms of them. But when we discover one who violates the trust and confidence the working class repose in him, especially when that breach of trust effects injuriously the life and liberty of another member of the working class, as was true in the case of Steve Adams, we would be committing an unpardonable treason to our cause if we failed to speak up and let the truth be known. This especially when the one guilty of this breach of trust puts himself forth as the Moses who is to lead the working class out of the wilderness into the promised land. Shouting "eontemptible and malicious" lies means nothing. Abuse is the argument of a fool.

I shall eagerly await a specific reply from "Bill" Haywood in order that I might know just what is a "contemptible and malicious" lie.

ADOLPH GERMER.

Denver, Colorado, March 8, 1913.

The General Strike

XIV.—Conclusions.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

IT IS OFTEN SAID that Marx would be a Syndicalist if he lived to-day. His advocacy of political action is due, the Syndiealists declare, to the fact that Marx lived before the time of great industrial organization. He was for Political action because he did not know the power of Direct action. Now nothing could be more absurd than that. Marx was a Politieal Aetionist because he was convinced of the ineffectiveness of Direct Aetion. Before Marx the sole action known to the working class was Direct Action. He was familiar with Robert Owen's one big union idea, the Direct Action of the Chartist, the General Strike, and all the Direct Action methods of the early English labor movement. Strikes, riots, sabotage, lockouts, blacklists, boycotts, one big union, low dues; every method and policy known to modern Syndicalism, Marx had seen worked out almost under his very eyes. Never since have the methods of Syndicalism undergone such a test. Yet in the face of it all—or probably because of it all—Marx came to the definite conclusion that the one hope of working-class emancipation lay in the capture of public powers. "Every class war," says Plechanoff, "is a political war. In order to do away with feudal society, the rising eapitalist had to seize upon political power. In order to do away with capitalist society, the working class must do the same. Its political task is, therefore. traced out for it beforehand by the force of the events themselves, and not by any abstract conditions." I quote the striking statement not only because it comes from a particularly gifted Marxian, but also because it presents admirably the very foundation principle of the modern Socialist movement. There is not an organized body of Socialists in the world that would not subscribe to that view, nor a single leader of prominence that would not declare that since the days of the Communist Manifesto, that thought has been the chief guiding principle of Socialism. Marxian Socialism, in so far as it involves political action, is a result of the failure of Syndicalism.

Of eourse many will declare that while the capture of public powers may be the chief object of the Socialist parties, it should not eoncern the industrial organizations. They will urge what to them appears more important, the use of the General Strike to eapture the tools of production. This matter has been fully dealt with elsewhere and I shall not attempt to rehearse conclusions that were clearly developed in earlier papers. The point to be made here is this, that wherever any great strike properly organized and carried out, has been lost, the failure has been due to the interference of public powers. The English government played a big part in breaking the magnificent General Strike of the thirties and all down through the nineteenth century every great strike that failed, after proper preparations had been made, failed through the aid given by government to the capitalists.

The history of the American Railway Union in this country furnishes us with a striking example of a superb attempt to carry out some of the doctrines of Syndicalism. It was an attempt to form a great industrial union of all railroad employés. Mr. Debs and his associates then knew little of Socialism and not one of them placed any particular reliance on political action. The force of actual conditions and the example set before them by the jealousy and craft spirit of the older brotherhoods made them industrial unionists. Their theories were born out of the necessities of the situation. And we all know what an immense organization the A. R. U. built up in a few months. Almost at its birth it was the terror of the railroad kings. Unfortunately, however, the members could not be controlled and Mr. Debs and the associate officers were forced, against their will, to enter upon the great strike of 1894. Although not prepared for a strike of such magnitude, that strike would probably nevertheless have been won had it not been for the United States government.

"It was not the soldiers that ended the strike," testified Mr. Debs before the United States Strike Commission, appointed by the President, July 26, 1894, "it was not the old brotherhoods that ended the strike; *it was simply the United States courts that ended the strike.* Our men were in a position that never would have been shaken under any circumstances if we had been permitted to remain upon the field, remain among them; but once that we were taken from the scene of action and restrained from sending telegrams or issuing the orders necessary, or answering questions, the headquarters were demoralized and abandoned. The men went back to work, and the ranks were broken, and the strike was broken up by the Federal Courts of the United States, and not by the army, and not by any other power, but simply and solely by the action of the United States courts in restraining us from discharging our duties as officers and representatives of the employés. At the time that I was arrested, on the 7th of July, as I remember it, representatives of certain offieers of the law, acting under the authority of the Federal offieials, raided our headquarters and seized our books and papers and my private unopened correspondence. The clerks remonstrated with the authorities, but they listened to nothing, but insisted upon bundling up everything there was about the office and taking it away out of the place to the office of the Federal prosecutor."

For the purposes of this discussion, the point in what Mr. Debs says is this: When the people have lost all control of public powers, when those powers remain at the disposal of a monarch, or of a clique, or of a class when the laws, the courts, the armies and the press are owned and controlled by the capitalists, the General Strike has not the slightest possibility of success. To believe that a majority of the workers will in the immediate future be sufficiently disciplined, organized, and educated to act in unison, and to carry on a strike for months without leaders, or the direction of a single labor or Socialist committee, is to my mind the essence of dreamland. Experience certainlyleads tot his conclusion. "The general strike has attained whole or partial success only," says Vandervelde, *"when it has taken the government by surprise*, and when the bourgeoisie have not taken a solid stand against the strikers. This was the case, for example, with the first Belgian strike in April, 1893, and the first Russian general strike in October, 1904. On the other hand the Dutch general strike (1903), the second Belgian general strike (1902), the second and third Russian general strikes, which did not take the government by surprise and which found little support among the bourgeoisie, have ended in checks, whic have exercised, long after the defeat, a depressing influence on the proletariat." What Vandervelde says here concerning the recent great strikes is no less true concerning the great American strikes and the great English strikes. There is immense significance in the fact that the greatest strike in our history taught Mr. Debs the necessity of capturing public powers, and that the general strikes of Eng-

land, the middle of last century, taught Marx and Engels the same lesson. And is it not true that nearly every strike leads the working class toward the same conclusion? The growth of our movement is best evidence of that fact.

During the last few years the European governments have adopted a more conciliatory attitude toward strikes than has ever been known before. In nearly all the great industrial countries, except America, strikes have been allowed more scope and the unions have been allowed more privileges than ever before. In many countries the right to strike, to boycott and to picket have been granted to the unions by law. The governments, however hostile in reality, have more and more been forced to adopt at least the pretensions of impartiality They have not dared to deny all rights to the strikers or to use the more savage forms of repression, which were formerly their regular practice. We even see instances nowadays of the governments voting funds to support strikers and of the police being authorized to feed the families of strikers. The English government in nearly all the recent great strikes has fed the children, and in France the government has voted funds, after strikes have been concluded, to assist the families of those who have suffered. Now there is only one possible explanation of this marked change in the attitude of the governments of Europe toward strikes and that explanation lies in the increasing political power of the working class. Wherever the workers are strong politically, the government is increasingly careful not to take any act which will force the working classes more and more into the ranks of their adversaries. Indeed several great European strikes of recent years would have been considered failures had it not been for the concessions made by the governments—concessions which the strikes would not have been able to force from the employers. If, however, the governments knew that the breaking of strikes and the crushing of union men would have no effect upon the growth of the working class vote, if they were convinced that no matter how much they fought the industrial organizations, it would not add strength to the working class political organization, does any one doubt that every power of government would be used today, as they have been used in the past, to crush the unions and to break strikes? The working class of Europe knows well that it has two powerful weapons in its hands, and the governments have learned that it can use the vote when the strike fails. Furthermore, the governments of Europe have been made keenly sensible of this fact that wherever a strike is broken, the Socialist vote grows. For the working class, therfore, the antipolitical action policy of the Syndicalists is well-night suicidal. No working class political action simply means to relieve the capitalist class from all fear of political ruin. It means to leave that class untrammeled in its action of crushing the one and only form of revolt that the working class had chosen to employ. The attempt made to crush the unions through the Taft-Vale decision was largely responsible for the birth of the British labor party. And if the working class of America were not imbued with this same fatal Syndicalist doctrine of no class politics, the hatters' decision, the injunctions, the use of the police and the army in times of strike would long ago have meant that every unionist in America would have been an active and enthusiastic Socialist.

The preceding articles are not to be considered in any sense a critism of industrial unionism. The form of unionism which should be adopted by the working class in order most effectually to gain its ends is a matter that economic conditions will largely determine for us. And it must be understood that exclusively direct action, including sabotage and the general strike as the sole means of emancipating the working class, has no inherent connection with any particular form of organization. The unions in France adopted these policies mainly because they were captured by the anarchists who grafted on to the French movement some of their old and most cherished ideas. And this was made possible because, as I have said before, trade unionism is still young in the Latin countries and is therefore peculiarly susceptible to the same infantile diseases that afflicted in the early days the American and English trade unions.

Nor have I any desire to overemphasize the conclusions of Guesde that the industrial movement is by its very nature a reformatory movement in the best sense of the word. No other claim has, I think, been made for trade unionism by any of the responsible leaders in England, America and Germany where it is most powerfully developed. The matter which concerns me here is the effort being made in the name of "Revolutionary Unionism" to turn the working class from political unity and action back to the old methods of riot, insurrection, sabotage and crime. Since the early days of Marx and wholly because of his teaching, a multitude of capable and tireless leaders have arisen in every country to build up political unions of the workers for the purpose of capturing public powers. For half a century they have labored unceasingly to teach the workers that if they will but exercise their political power, they can win vast reforms now and ultimately emancipate the working class from wage slavery. Indeed they have repeatedly warned the workers, that to save the unions themselves and to make organized and effective strikes possible in the future, they must exercise as a class their political power. After a half-century of such teaching and of gigantic labor in building up vast organizations of the working class, the "Revolutionary Unions" appear upon the scene to destroy the present trade unions, to annihilate the Socialists party and to discredit political action. And well then may we ask, "Is all this teaching of the Socialist movement false?" Is political action useless?" "Are the methods advocated by Marx and later by the entire international Socialist movement the fraudulent teachings of selfish and ambitious politicians?" An answer to these questions I have attempted to give in the preceding papers, but I think it fair to conclude that if we admit that political action is useless, then we are forced to agree that the general strike is the sole substitute. If we forego legal and peaceable means, then we must turn to illegal and violent means. If we are to discard the methods of Marx as valueless, then we are forced to return to the methods used before Marx —methods that political action was intended to displace. Are these our conclusions? Surely there is no man living who believes that violence—the sole weapon of the workers for so many long centuries—ever lifted them on to the same plane of effective combat that fifty years of political action has placed them. Yet we have not tested indeed we have hardly yet tried the methods of political action. The masses are only beginning to see glimmerings of their amazing possibilities. Nevertheless we find those who already condemn these methods and ask us to return to the riots, insurrections and violence of the earlier days.

I frankly admit that I view such teaching with infinite alarm. To my mind it is a teaching which leads away from any possibility of working class emancipation. Violence is the product of weakness, ignorance and despair. It saps the very foundation of organization. It renders men incapable of education. And the harm that violence does reaches its climax in the reactions that follow, paralyzing and destroying whatever organization exists. More and more one becomes impressed with the motto of the early Socialist movement, "Agitate, Educate, Organize." Not one of these is sufficient alone; not even two of them are adequate. To arouse the workers by agitation is the first duty of the Socialist. But that avails nothing if it is not followed by careful and thoroughgoing education. And after both comes the work of organization. We are in the earliest stages of that final labor. We are only at the birth of labor's real power as a force in the moulding of the Cooperative commonwealth. But as our hopes rise, we hear new appeals to the old spirit of the mob—sabotage, riot, insurrection. They are all for the world like the cry of lynch 'em! lynch 'em! And if that spirit prevails the hope of working class emancipation is gone; for with that madness agitation becomes a crime, education inconceivable, and organization an utter impossibility.

Debs and Union Labor

To Whom It May Concern:

FOR SEVERAL YEARS past a report has been persistently circulated, with malice aforethought, to the effect that the house that Eugene V. Debs lives in was built by non-union labor, that it was painted by non-union labor, and kept in repair by non-union labor.

This report was first sprung in the presidential campaign of 1908 and at that time telegraphed over all the country to injure Deb's candidacy; it was revived in the campaign of 1912 and it has been given a fresh start since his recent indictment in the federal court.

Sometimes this report appears in one form and sometimes another, but however it may vary, its object is always the same and that is to discredit Debs in the eyes of union men.

The undersigned, who has lived in the same town with Debs and has known him intimately during the last twenty-seven years, having been active in union labor during all that time, now issues this statement to deny the reports above mentioned as being absolutely false and as having no shadow of foundation in fact.

These reports have but one purpose and that is not to help union labor but to hurt Debs who has worked all his life to make union labor what it is today. As nothing that is true of him can be sprung to hurt Debs, resort must be had to falsehood and slander and that is the object of these malicious and lying reports which are frequently brought to my attention and which I now deny publicly in the interest of common truth and justice.

The fact is that Debs organized most of the unions in this city and when he was grand secretary and treasurer of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen his office was headquarters for organized labor unions of every kind and form. When unions needed money they went to Debs; when they were in trouble they went to Debs; when they had grievances they went to Debs. It was Debs who arbitrated all their early troubles or led their strikes over and over again, and never once did he turn his back on a labor union or a union man.

This is but a small part of his record as a union man here in Terre Haute where we have been in close touch with him for over a quarter of a century and know him for what he is.

I ask every union paper in the interest of common justice to publish this statement and help to stamp out this infamous lie. No one who utters it will dare to face the undersigned in doing so, or any other union man here in Terre Haute where the facts are known.

It is very easy to understand why Wall Street capitalists should circulate this and other slanders about Debs, but certainly no true union workingman will give them currency.

PHIL K. REINBOLD,
President Central Labor Union.

Terre Haute, Ind., February 22, 1913.

"Patriots" Should Hesitate

PATRIOTS in America, who are panting to cross the border and fight under the stars and stripes to subdue rebellion in Mexico, should remember some of the historic incidents in connection with our war with Spain. The government of Spain was repugnant to the Sugar and Tobacco trusts of this country, and giant financiers of America made it convenient for the Maine to be blown up in Havana harbor.

"Remember the Maine," was the slogan which aroused thousands of thoughtless men to discard the garb of peace and put on the armor of war, to avenge the death of 269 sailors, whose lives were sacrificed through that *mysterious* explosion. Strange that not a single officer, save one lieutenant, lost his life through the blowing up of the Maine.

The men who lost their lives were *sailors*. who belonged to the *common herd*, and they were the only ones who went down to watery graves, for *"Big Business"* saw to it, that all the officers of the Maine were attending a banquet that was paid for by those who were most interested in driving the Spanish flag from Cuba.

Again, patriots should remember that the Beef trust has millions of pounds of "embalmed beef" to unload on the government, which in the Spanish-American war, was more fatal to our "boys in blue," than the bullets from the rifles of Spanish soldiers.

Combinations in Wall Street are looking with longing eyes on the vast resources of Mexico, and these combinations are conspiring to make it possible to exploit Mexico under the folds of the American flag.

Labor is expected to do the fighting, while capitol will sit in its counting room contemplating the amount of treasure that may be gathered from the carnival of blood across the Rio Grande.

The working class of America has no interest in the conspiracy of exploiters, and have no interest in Mexico, save to break the chains of peonage that have cursed this so-called republic.

The Strike in Porcupine

One Law for the Rich, Another for the Poor.

By Sam Atkinson.

IN THE LATTER PART OF JULY, 1912, five of the mining companies of Porcupine posted a notice to the effect that a reduction of wages amounting to about 50 cents per day per man would go into effect on the 1st of August. In the McInneny mine the hours of labor were to be increased from eight to nine hours per day. The Miners' Union applied for a Board of Conciliation, which was granted. The companies apparently intended to ignore the law if they could enforce the cut, but on being notified of the application for a board, they reconsidered and posted notice that the cut would not go into effect until September 1st. The routine proceedings were carried out in compliance with the act, the mine owners and miners being unable to agree on a chairman.

J. C. McDonald of Woodstock was finally appointed chairman, and the board held its sessions and heard evidence about the middle of September, the majority decision of the board being that the scale presented by the mine owners was a just one and should be put into effect, the representative of the miners making a minority report.

The board and minister of labor withheld their decision, the report being handed down about November 10th, though it is dated October. This threw the fight into mid-winter, the mine owners, with the assistance of the board and the labor department selecting the time for the conflict.

A mass meeting was called and the miners decided by an almost unanimous vote that a general strike should be called. On the night of the 15th of November, practically all of the mines were closed. There was no dispute with the Dome or Hollinger mines, though they were paying a lower scale and treating the men like dogs.

The companies at once employed the Thiel Detective Agency to break the strike. This agency at once imported some 200 armed agents into the district. Some of these men were from Toronto and Montreal, but the greater number were from the United States. Magistrate Thomas Torrence accepted these men as special constables in direct violation of the statutes, which provide that special constables must be householders or residents of the judicial division or neighborhood divisions, the territorial division in this instance being Tisdale Township. Imagine aliens from the United States being sworn in to maintain the peace of "our sovereign lord the King," by a magistrate of the province of Ontario.

Possession of Streets.

It soon became apparent what kind of peace they intended to maintain. They were at once armed by the mining companies with pick handles and guns, and proceeded to harass the peaceful strikers. They took possession of the streets and highways and ordered the people off, and if they continued on their peaceful way, they were clubbed and man-handled.

On December 2d some Bulgarians arrived in camp, and, on learning that they had been hired as strike-breakers, they refused to go to work and joined the strikers. They went to the home of one of their countrymen to discuss the situation and have a sociable time with their friends. The Thiel gunmen, "special peace officers," invaded this home, forcibly seized these men, and, with the assistance of the provincial police, held them in custody for four hours and took them to the Hollinger mine. THESE MEN WERE THREATENED THAT THEY WOULD BE SHOT TO DEATH IF THEY REFUSED TO GO TO WORK IN THE MINES, AS WAS THE PROPRIETOR OF THE HOUSE WHEN HE OBJECTED TO THE INVASION OF HIS HOME.

On December 10th, the strikers made arrangements to hold a parade and demonstration in Schumacher and Timmins. It also happened on the same day that a trainload of strike-breakers arrived in Timmins from Sudbury and Sault Ste. Marie, to whom the agents of the mining companies had represented that they were to go to work in Cobalt. On learning the true conditions of their employment, they refused to go to the mines and were taken to the Goldfield hotel, which was the headquarters of the Thiel Detective Agency, and were there held under guard. In the meantime the parade of strikers arrived in Timmins and passed the Goldfield hotel. The Thiel agents, mostly aliens, opened fire upon the peaceful procession of miners, who were taxpayers, and who were alone responsible for the building of the township. Two men were wounded and two more were shot later in the day.

Justice?

It is interesting to note the way in which Torrence handed out justice to the strikers and the gunmen when the cases came into Court. Peaceful workmen had trumped up charges preferred against them. They received severe penalties and were warned by the Court that they would get the limit if they were brought before the court on any charge that might possibly be traced to the strike. Note the treatment of the Thiel aliens. Of three of these men who were brought before Magistrate Torrence, two were let go and the third was held in $1,000 bail. He is evidently back in the United States and will never be brought for trial. In this connection mention may be made of the two Massiola brothers, recruiting agents for strike-breakers, who were let off with a fine of $100 each for threatening to shoot men whom they could not induce to act as scabs, and against whom the evidence was clear, while Bert Habie and other strikers were given severe penalties with no evidence against them except the testimony of these Thiel thugs.

Magistrate Torrence stated in Court one day at Timmins when the evidence showed tht the Thiel men were mostly aliens, that he would order Superintendent White to muster them in Court the next day so that their records could be looked into. This muster never took place

From this time on the Thiel men were in bad repute with the general public, and the provincial police, headed by Chief Colbeck, became jealous of the reputation they were making. Colbeck was anxious for his men to distinguish themselves, so the authority of the Thiel men was limited and they were ordered to confine themselves more closely to the companies' properties.

The provincial police from this time acted as scab herders for the companies, becoming escorts to the barred and locked special trains which were arriving in the district with strike-breakers. They did everything possible to harrass and intimidate the strikers.

On December 20th train No. 47 from Toronto, arrived with sixteen strike-breakers aboard the Pullman "Inverness." The police boarded the train at once and proceeded to throw off all who wished to board the train. They were apparently afraid the strikers would get an opportunity to talk to the men who were coming in, and would be successful in convincing them they were working against their own class interests, and would probably get them to join the strikers, as they had done many times before.

Strikers Sent Down.

It was upon this occasion the row occurred which resulted in four of the strikers being sent to jail. These men are now serving six months at hard labor for unlawful assembly. There is ample proof that the police were the only ones who engaged in anything unlawful. Chief Colbeck himself was seen to deliberately strike a man, inflicting a wound upon his head. Afterwards he declared that he could not understand how the man had come by his wound. The chief evidently wanted to make up for the lost honors the alien Thiel agents had stolen from him. He is a brave man when he has a chance to strike a man in the dark, but he is a wonderful coward when it comes to looking honest men in the face.

The court records alone will show that the trial was unlawful, the evidence incomplete, and the punishment misplaced. The Miners' Union engaged a stenographer, Miss Baker of Golden City, to take the evidence at the trial, but she has never furnished the copies of it, though she took her pay before the trial came off. The only reference that can be made is that she has succumbed to other influence.

One remarkable feature of this strike has been the hatred displayed

by the provincial police for the miners who have come from southern Europe. They have made repeated efforts to split the workers on race lines.

Limited space forbids my dealing this time with the cases under the "Industrial Disputes Investigating Acts." Three of the men in prison have been paroled by the minister of justice, but four men are serving a sentence of six months each, with hard labor, in the Central prison, Toronto, on the charge of "unlawful assembly." From the testimony of scores of witnesses I am convinced that these men are perfectly innocent and that the only men who have been guilty of breaking the law in the Porcupine strike are the Thiel agents, Chief Colbeck and the provincial police and Magistrate Torrence.

The Constitution a Corpse

THE SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS of West Virginia, in the case of "Mother" Jones, Paul J. Paulson, Charles H. Boswell and Charles Battley, has handed down a decision which shoots a hole in that sacred document known as the Constitution. It is presumed that civil authority is supreme, but it seems that a military commission in the state of West Virginia is more potent in its mandates that those so-called inalienable rights that are said to be guaranteed by that charter of human freedom, known as the Constitution.

Judge George Poffenberger, in handing down the decision, said:

> "We think that, inasmuch as the statute says the governor may arrest and detain persons who are aiding and abetting insurrection until the insurrection is suppressed and order restored, it authorizes him to do so in such cases as this, and there is not a violation of the constitutional provision against the preservation of life, liberty and property without due process of law."

The parties held by the Military Commission were not in the strike zone when arrested, but were seized by the civil authorities and handed over to the military. Were the parties arrested by the civil authorities and placed in the custody of the militia of that element in our society whose bank accounts made it possible for them to bribe a Legislature in the purchase of a seat in the United States Senate, there is no reason to believe that the Supreme Court of Appeals of the state of West Virginia would hold that a Military Commission had the right to sit as a court and pass judgment on acts alleged to have been committed in violation of law. Had the coal barons been held by the state militia and their attorneys had made application for a writ of habeas corpus to the Supreme Court of Appeals, there is no question in the minds of observing men but that the writ would have been granted and the military ordered to release the prisoners. But "Mother" Jones, Paulson, Boswell and Battley are not of that type of citizenship that are conceded constitutional rights, but are looked upon, even by judicial tribunals, as "undesirable," simply because they are engaged in a battle to secure some justice for the oppressed and starving victims of wage slavery.

This case will be fought to a finish, and when the fight is won the laboring men and women of a nation will have a clearer conception of a hellish system that blinds the courts to human rights and makes a farce of our boasted organic law.

The Pittsburg Leader, in an editorial on West Virginia, paints the situation in the following words:

> "West Virginia is the Mexico of the North. Kanawha county is the black spot on the map of the United States. Paint Creek and Cabin Creek is darkest America, the Siberia of the greatest republic in the world. Savagery stalks through West Virginia and reaches its climax in Kanawha county, unafraid and unmolested, because the very government itself is savage and lawless. West Virginia belongs to the Coal Operators' Association. They have the money and they have the political government by the throat, just as brutally as they have exploited coal miners held in slavery. The political government is only the executive committee of the Coal Operators' Association. The hard, raw truth is that no man in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek regions is allowed to even show sympathy for the miner, much less put that sympathy into words. He is a condemned and marked man if some little act even hints that he has a human sympathy with human surroundings if the poor sufferer be only a miner."

Chicago Under the Searchlight

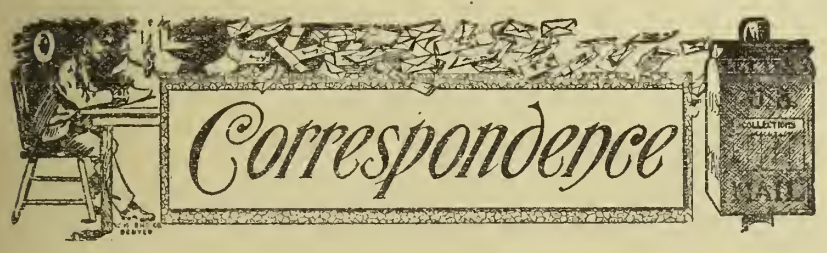
THE INVESTIGATIONS that have been carried on in Chicago by a legislative committee of the state of Illinois have attracted the attention of the country, and the daily journals have been forced to publish at least some of the facts that have been uncovered by the committee.

The great department stores of Chicago, where women are paid the princely salary of $5 per week, have been scrutinized closely, and a number of the owners and managers of these mercantile institutions have been summoned by the committee and commanded to answer questions, whose answers reflected but little credit on the methods of "Big Business." Men powerful in the commerce and finance of a nation were forced to admit that the wages paid to girls and women in the departments stores of Chicago were inadequate to protect a woman in the maintenance of her honor.

These potentates in finance and commerce to mitigate their callous heartlessness towards their employés, declared that they made annual gifts towards their employés and likewise contributed towards charity organizations. The revelations that have resulted from the investigations held at Chicago have bordered almost on the sensational, and these disclosures will be followed by similar investigations in every city of importance in America.

The pestilence of vice and immorality is causing consternation, and earnest men and women are determined that mills, factories and stores, where women are employed on paltry wages that bid for dishonor, shall be probed, so that the citizenship of this country may know where to place the blame for the hundreds of thousands of social outcasts that are now inmates of dens of shame.

Such investigations will disclose the *cause* that populates "red-light" districts, and when the *cause* becomes once apparent to the millions of honest men and women of a continent there will be such action as will minimize the moral malaria that can be seen in every town and city of the United States.



INFORMATION WANTED.

The partner and friend of James Daly, who worked with him in Park City, Utah, in 1892, desires to know his address. Address Box 742, Tonopah, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 28, 1913.

Information wanted of Mike Harrington, who transferred to Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 February 11, 1911, from Round Mountain, Nevada. Last heard of was in Mullan, Idaho, February 12, 1912. Address John Strasser, Box N, Bingham, Utah. 4t

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James Dohoney, who formerly worked as a miner at Black, Hawk, Central and Leadville, Colorado. About four years ago left Denver and went to Butte, Montana, and worked there in the mines for nearly two years. He is presumed to have left Butte, Montana, about two years ago, and since then his relatives have lost all trace of him. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to William McGuire, 2332 Larimer Street, Denver, Colorado.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Albany, New York, March 12, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir—I am asking your aid in trying to locate one Hugh Quinn, who is, or was, a member of the Western Federation of Miners, and up to five years ago he had been employed near Tonopah, Nevada, in some of the mines there, and at that time (five years ago) worked at the mining business in that section being very dull. Mr. Quinn came east, and located here in Albany, New York, for a period of about six months, and then returned to the West, and located in the state of Colorado at a small mining town, the name of which I do not know, but was southwest of Denver, and whose death has been reported to his relatives in Ireland. I would like to locate, if possible, if he is alive, and to ascertain, for a certainty if he is dead, as he has two sisters living here, one of whom is my wife; and they are anxious to find out whether Hugh Quinn is alive or dead.

Hoping that you can give me some definite information about Mr. Quinn, and whatever success you may have will be greatly appreciated by his sisters for your efforts in trying to locate him. I beg to remain. Fraternally yours.

J. P. J. RORK.

49 DeWitt Street, Albany, New York.

CONTINUED LIST OF DONATIONS TO PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M., FOR MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1913.

February 21—F. C. Reid, secretary Boiler Makers' Shipbuilders, 784 Dorion Street, Montreal, Quebec, $25; H. W. Aldermann, U. C. H. & Cap Makers No. 33, 271 A St. Urbain Street, Montreal, $3; M. J. Dunn, secretary No. 269, postoffice box No. 117, Dundas, Ontario, $5; L. Cassleman, treasurer No. 34, Chaudiere Falls Int. B. of P. Makers, 100 Preston Street, Ottawa, $5.

February 23—Thomas W. Bradley, Cobalt No. 146, W. F. M., $1; Philip Lackey, secretary No. 3, Brick and Masons' Union, Lethbridge, Alberta, $5;

H. Martin, secretary, Dom. Ex. Com. S. D. P. of Canada, donations from various Socialist locals, $37.20.

February 25—G. J. Byers, secretary, Carpenters and Joiners' Union No. 779, Brockville, Ontario, $2; A. Farmilo, general secretary, Edmonton Trades and Labor Council, Edmonton, Alta., $10; J. McEetorich, secretary, No. 339, Bro. R. Carman of America, No. 1189, Brandon, Man., $5; J. Pamphilon, secretary No. 27, Cigar Makers' Union, Room 106, 88 Ch. Street, Toronto, $100; H. Martin, secretary, Dom. Ex. Com. S. D. P. of Canada, donations from various Socialist locals, $50.

February 27—John Pryke, secretary-treasurer, Hamilton Labor Temple Assn., 192 Forest Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario, $20; George Hofmann, secretary, No. 160, H. C. and Build. Lab. Union, 58 Homewood Avenue, Berlin, Ontario, $5; Henry Hedrick, secretary, 969 O. B. C. of A, No. 821, Welland, Ontario, $5.

February 28—A. Gariepy, secretary-treasurer, Cigarmakers' Union No. 58, 239 City Hall Avenue, Montreal, Canada, $25; Harold Robertson, secretary, Nail Makers' Union No. 14199, 552 Main Street, St. John, N. B., $15; P. Dwyer, secretary-treasurer, No. 154, W. F. M., donations from individuals, $130.

REPORT OF EMMA F. LANGDON.

St. Louis, Mo., March 6. 1913.

Editor The Miners' Magazine:

In my last report, which was very lengthy, I gave a history of the organization work in Illinois from July of last year up to February of this. Since I sent in that report we have been successful in organizing the smelter in St. Louis. The smelter is located in South St. Louis (or Carondelet, as some call it) and is a zinc plant employing about 225 men. It is called the Edgar Zinc Smelting Co. The first meeting for the purpose of organizing was held February 14th. Since that date we have held at least two meetings each week, and sometimes three, for the purpose of giving all an opportunity to attend. The application for a charter had sixty names enrolled—all Spanish. At this writing every member is Spanish; there are some Polish and a few Americans working there that we hope to enlist soon.

At the meeting held last Monday, March 3d, I sold eleven W. F. M. buttons and could have sold many more if I had had more. I am very proud of this local; they take so much interest in the work. Many of the men have immigrated to this country on account of the strike in the zinc smelter in Spain and they are sending money back to help their brothers that have been on strike there five months. I don't believe men that cross the ocean rather than compromise or scab will be easily led astray if they are once enrolled under the banner of the W. F. M. Nearly all of the Spanish employed in Sandoval, Collinsville, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., came from the same vicinity in Spain, all know each other, and the men at Hillsboro are also their former neighbors and friends, and when we meet success in one camp it assists in organizing another.

Hillsboro, Ill., will be the next in line, and I hope we can soon launch a smeltermen's union there. There is one smelter right in town and another within two miles at Taylor Springs. The latter is an American Smelting Company's plant and we will probably meet considerable opposition from them, but we already have a few names enrolled for a local in Hillsboro and also in Danville. The work is being pushed as rapidly as possible and prospects are good at this time for success. The Alton local added two new members recently and two of our new members secured by correspondence were discharged. Some way the smelter management discovered they were members, although they have never attended a meeting. Collinsville No. 207 secured forty-eight new members in February and are getting along splendidly in every way. The local voted to affiliate with the Central Trades and Labor Council and elected delegates and alternates to represent them in this body. All but six of the new members secured there in February were Spanish. I do not know what unpleasant experience may possibly cause me to change my mind, but at present I would much rather undertake to organize Spanish smeltermen than the so-called American. The employés in Alton are practically all American, the only smelter in Illinois where only that nationality are employed, and I have done enough work there to have every man, woman and child organized, and yet they are the most servile to the tyrannical smelter manager and we have the smallest local there, and yet they have had the very best opportunity—a nice place to meet donated to them, the endorsement of the other organizations, and in spite of that they are either indifferent or afraid, or both. We are not going to give up the fight, though, until they join. Fraternally, EMMA F. LANGDON,

Organizer.

A REPORT FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, March 6, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The writer will attempt to contrast the acts of the workers and the capitalists in the great fire of 1911, show the relation between the happenings of that time and the present, together with some information regarding present conditions.

Porcupine Burning!

On the 11th of July, 1911, one of the fiercest forest fires that ever desolated any section swept over the Porcupine district, leaving death and ashes in its wake. It claimed ninety victims.

The first efforts made to find and bury the dead, to organize relief for the injured, was by the members of the Western Federation of Miners. It was they who suggested a mass meeting to search the bush. It was they who performed the last sad rites. Everybody turned to them for aid and guidance; the so-called "wild and lawless" element were angels of mercy then.

When the government relief arrived it consisted largely of the discarded blankets and tents of the soldiers, with a company of the latter to see that nothing was unworthily bestowed. Governments prescribe soldiers for all sorts of occasions. Upon the arrival of goods and money for the relief of the destitute, the soft-handed gentry overcame their aversion to activity; in other words, in "dividing up the work." The toilers searched the bush, dragged the lake, prepared the dead for burial and interred them. The capitalists doled out the eatables—a quarter of a pound of bacon to an applicant—and they must have kept the money. Of the $11,000 known to have been sent in, no worker received a dollar, and no accounting was ever made. There was an abundance of prunes and figs, but there was a dearth of everything else.

An incident at the close of the fire may be of interest A band of workers had toiled all day to bring seven victims of the fire to the cemetery, when the scow bearing them arrived at the wharf there were seven priests and preachers awaiting them. They offered no assistance and but one remained to read the burial service, showing but little real regard for either the dead or the living.

The workers in the strike have proved their ability to administer relief justly and efficiently. Single men boarding themselves are allowed $3 per week; married men from $5 to $10 per week. Two mess houses are maintained, one here, the other at Timmons; the latter is costing at the present time 51 cents per man per day, the former 39 cents. A large number of men here make it more ecenomical. As many as can are lodged at the mess houses; others are lodged at a cost of 10 cents per night.

There were no scab Thiel men on hand at the time of the fire, their chief, in the person of the human snake, M. E. White (with apologies to the snake) being engaged elsewhere, but they were rushed in at the inception of the strike to protect (?) the mine-owner's property, but they were deemed too costly and a benevolent government supplied their places with provincial police.

After the fire the injured were cared for by their fellow-wage-slaves and those same wage-slaves performed the same sad duty again after the shooting at the Goldfields hotel.

Shooting of Strikers at Goldfields Hotel.

An idea of the sentiment of the public can be gained from the course of a Chinese restaurant keeper. His regular charge for meals is $6 per week, but a scab must pay $12.

Three mines have conceded the union demands. The statements of the managers of these companies show the most economical mining operations ever carried on in the camp, proving conclusively that short hours and high wages with efficient labor is most economical.

A word to the workers everywhere: Never contribute to a relief fund after flood, fire or earthquake unless there is a body of organized workers to administer it.

Porcupine Miners' Union has met with the greatest hindrances at every stage of its career. A heavy loss in membership by the fire, the Hollinger mine seized that opportunity to reduce wages. Great hardships were endured by the membership during and after the fire, but they have pressed on with a determination to plant the banner of unionism in northern Ontario. Our members are standing firm and are confident of an early victory.

Fraternally yours,

M. P. GUINEY, President No. 145.

WANTS THEM EDUCATED.

National Office, Socialist Party, Chicago, Ill. March 8, 1913.

To the Locals and Branches of the Socialist Party and Local Unions:

Dear Comrades—The people known as South Slavs have proved to the world in last year's Balkan War that they are fighters and they can whip the terrible Turk to a standstill. They have the glory of the Christian world for killing hundreds of thousands of their fellow-slaves from Turkey.

To us Socialists of the world they have proved that they are fighters and that we must have them educated to understand the philosophy of Socialism and get them to join our ranks and to fight the most terrible Turk—the System of Capitalism—upon the political as well as the industrial field.

Hundreds of thousands of South Slavs (Servians, Croatians, Slovenians and Bulgarians) were driven by exploitation and poverty to America, and here they are slaving for American kings and czars of industry, selling their labor power for wages. Many of them will go back to the so-called mother land (or, rather, king's land). Many of them will remain in America and will become citizens of this glorious, capitalist country.

Those South Slavs that are class conscious in America have proved already that they will fight in time of struggle the masters of American industry upon the industrial as well as political field. Those that are not class conscious have proved to be very dangerous for the labor movement in time of strikes and on election day.

The South Slavic Socialist Federation, which is a branch of the Socialist party, is doing everything possible to educate and organize our fellow-workers. We have progressed wonderfully. At present we print Socialist books by thousands and we publish three papers which are fighting the system of capitalism and expounding the philosophy of Socialism.

We have done much, but we can do more, and that is why I am addressing these few lines to you, with an explanation of what you can do to help us and to help yourselves at the same time.

Answer me these questions: Are there any Servians, Croatians (known as Horvats) or Slovenians (known as Krainish) in your locality? Do you work with them anywhere? Do you get in touch with them in city or town?

If so, here is what we want you to do: We know that you are anxious to get your foreign-speaking fellow-workers to understand Socialism and the struggle of our class for emancipation.

We have heard you many times make statements like this: "Those boys are all right, but I cannot speak to them, as I do not understand their language."

Here is how you can do successful work among them and win them for our cause:

We have papers printed weekly in their mother tongue. Just give them to those that can read, try and get subscriptions from them for three, six or twelve months. Get your local or branch to have a special committee elected for the distribution of these papers in places where our people gather. Try to sell them copies, or give them away. A little extra work and a few dollars to spend by your branch will be indeed a great help to us and to the Socialist movement as a whole.

These papers are owned by the South Slavic Socialist Federation and we are part of the Socialist party, so these are your as well as our papers. We publish these papers in the following languages:

1. Servian.
2. Slovenian (known to many of you as Krainish).
3. Croatian (known as Horvat).

These three papers are printed weekly. Will you buy bundles for each of these nationalities, if they live or work in your community? You can send us orders for one or two weeks or for a month. These are the prices for bundles:

"Narodni Glas," Servian; weekly bundle of ten copies, 15 cents; weekly bundle of twenty-five copies, 30 cents; weekly bundle of fifty copies, 50 cents; weekly bundle of 100 copies, 90 cents.

"Radnicka Straza," Croatian; weekly bundle of ten copies, 15 cents; weekly bundle of twenty-five copies, 30 cents; weekly bundle of fifty copies, 50 cents; weekly bundle of 100 copies, 90 cents.

"Proletarec," Slovenian; weekly bundle of ten copies, 15 cents; weekly bundle of twenty-five copies, 35 cents; weekly bundle of fifty copies, 60 cents; weekly bundle of 100 copies, $1.

As soon as we get your order bundles will be forwarded.

If your local or branch needs any books or pamphlets on Socialism or ————————in any of the above mentioned languages, just let us know.

Our price for books is 3, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25 cents and up. Send us an order. We will send the best ones for beginners.

If you want any Bulgarian literature we will get it for you.

Come, comrades, give us your hand. Help us to spread papers and books among the South Slavic workers.

When class conscious they will be with you shoulder to shoulder on election day and in time of strikes fighting the most terrible Turk—the system of Capitalism.

Send orders and communications to the address given below.

I am yours for Socialism, ALEX SUSNAR.

South Slavic Translator-Secretary.

111 North Market Street, Chicago, Ill.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

Washington, March.—The long-heralded Sutherland workman's compensation bill came up before the House late on the afternoon of March 1, and at that time its passage was expected by the House before the close of the session.

Although the bill had the support of President Gompers of the A. F. of L. and the officials of the railroad brotherhoods, nevertheless it was bitterly opposed by the railroad workers, the chief class that the bill was supposed to benefit.

Branding it as a weak and inadequate measure, Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin nevertheless announced on Saturday that he would vote to pass the bill, and the attitude taken by the Socialist congressman was having a considerable effect upon the opinion of a number of other members toward the measure.

"What induced me to favor the measure," said Berger, "is the fact that this is the only civilized nation on earth—I do not call Russia civilized—in which the social responsibility of the nation toward the workers is not recognized, particularly toward railroad workers. We Socialists hold that the workingman, while he may work for an individual employer, is none the less doing work which is useful and socially necessary, and therefore he is taking a social risk which society as a whole must recognize.

"In this bill, weak and inadequate as it is, this great principle is recognized for the first time by the United States. It sets a precedent which makes possible legislation providing for old-age pensions, insurance for unemployment and all of the other measures of the sort proposed by Socialism."

The railroad men, who will be the principal beneficiaries (?) of the measure, are loudly complaining that the rates of compensation for injury or death set by the measure are so low that it would be better for them to retain present conditions when compensation for death or injury is secured either by civil suits for damages or by accepting the companies' settlements.

However, the Sutherland bill makes it compulsory upon railroad employés to accept compensations named in the bill and estops them from bringing suits. This is the second chief complaint against the measure by the workers who desired an elective plan of compensation similar to the law in Wisconsin.

The railroad men charge that the bill as now before the House is essentially the same as a model measure recommended two years ago by the convention of railroad claim agents. The railroads urged the passage of the Sutherland bill chiefly on the ground that it would cheat the shyster lawyers who chase ambulances, and because it would be cheaper for the roads than the present system.

"While I admit that from 35 to 50 per cent of all damage judgments go to lawyers," said Berger, "and while the bill looks to me very much as if the claim agents wanted to get even with the ambulance-chasing lawyers, while the poor worker pays the bills, yet I favored the bill for the reasons I have stated."

The Sutherland bill was a corporation job, written by corporation lawyers; yet it contained a principle which is of very vital importance as a basis for more complete remedial legislation.

While Congress was fussing over the Sutherland workman's compensation bill, finally agreeing on a measure that must have made the corporation lawyers of the country chuckle, President Taft, by a stroke of his pen, put into effect on the Canal Zone, beginning Saturday, March 1st, a workman's compensation law so complete in its provisions and so adequate in the care it takes of canal workers and their dependents that it might well serve as a model for legislation in this country.

"Executive order legislation" seems to be getting a lot further than that passed by the efforts of "friends of labor" in Congress.

Some of the provisions of the Canal Zone compensation order merit notice. The law was written by the experts of the "Legislative Drafting Research Fund," which is associated with Columbia University, New York.

The most striking feature of the order is that it embraces in its benefits every employé at the canal, without reference to questions of contributory negligence or any of the other restrictive rules of the common law. The only bar to participation in the compensations is against persons killed or injured as a result of wilful intention or by their own intoxication.

In case of total disability the employé receives a monthly compensation equal to 50 per cent of his pay, this to continue for six years. Should the disability continue after that the pension amounts to between 25 and 40 per cent for the rest of the disabled man's life. Dependents upon the support of deceased employés at the time of their deaths receive 35 per cent of the monthly pay for six years. After that time the pension is between 20 and 30 per cent of the pay until the death of the beneficiary. All employés receive the benefits of the law, but those whose pay amounts to more than $200 per month are treated on the basis of a wage of $200 a month wages. With this provision the government has extended the benefits of the insurance to include men and women in every grade of employment at the canal.

The majority report of the committee investigating the "fly-by-night" insurance companies of Washington was presented to Congress last week. The report denounces the financial methods used by the First National Fire Insurance Company and the Commercial Fire Insurance Company, and made the prediction that unless the companies change their business methods immediately they will become insolvent. The advertising methods of the concerns, which used the names of prominent capitalists of Washington, are also termed misleading and calculated to deceive, by the majority members of the committee. Representative Berger of Wisconsin signed the majority report.

Simultaneously, a minority report completely whitewashing the insurance companies and absolving Justice Ashley M. Gould of the District Supreme Court (who was severely arraigned on the witness stand by Representative Berger) and the other directors of the companies from all blame. This report was signed by Representative Ben Johnson of Kentucky and Henry George, Jr., leading figure in the single-tax movement in this country. It is significant that the minority whitewashing report was given to the newspapers twelve hours in advance of its presentation to Congress, and this was the first report to receive publicity in Washington.

While Henry George's name is affixed to the whitewashing report, it does not indicate that the single-tax leader had any opinion whatever regarding these grafting insurance concerns, on which he was appointed to be a judge.

Six weeks ago George departed to Europe, leaving the other members of the committee the work of financial investigation. In his absence the committee held many meetings and took over a thousand pages of testimony. But just before he left, George empowered Johnson to sign his name to whichever report the Kentuckian thought the proper one.

This is a typical instance of the patriotic (?) service which Henry George, Jr., is supposed to be rendering to the working class in this country. On all important questions which have come up in the House George has inevitably voted with the Tammany delegation. The single tax is offered to the unrest in this country as the solution of social inequality, and the workers are asked to accept it as a substitute for Socialism. If the single-tax movement expects to get very far with the people it will send to Congress leaders more capable of understanding the wants of the poor and distressed in this country than is Henry George, Jr.

HE DECLINES THE NOMINATION

Berkeley, California, February 19, 1913.

Dear Comrades and Friends:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter informing me that the Socialists of Berkeley have by unanimous vote nominated me for the office of mayor for a second term. I appreciate the trust you have hitherto imposed in me, and this added expression of your confidence, and I sincerely hope that you will see the wisdom of the action indicated in this communication.

There is but one meaning of life and action to me, and that is the establishment of the Kingdom of God on the earth—the Kingdom or condition of social justice, brotherly love and spiritual inspiration and fellowship among men, and it has been my abiding and all-compelling conviction for nearly twenty years that the next supreme step in that coming Kingdom is the abolition of the present capitalist system and the establishment of the Socialist co-operative commonwealth. To that cause I have given my life, laying especial emphasis on the ethical and spiritual aspects of the social revolution now impending.

When I was nominated for the mayoralty of Berkeley two years ago I accepted, believing that if supported by a majority in the Council, I could make some progress against the capitalistic control of the city utilities, and take some advance steps as a municipal administrator on behalf of the people such as I had not been able to accomplish as a public teacher or writer.

Handicapped by a Reactionary Council.

But this time I must decline the nomination, however it may disappoint my comrades, supporters and citizens generally. The people of Berkeley have appreciated my general services as mayor of the city, many who formerly opposed me being now my staunch supporters. During my term of office there has never been a single attack or complaint lodged against me, either in the local press or in the city hall, by any group of protesting citizens, and I have not the slightest doubt but that if I accept the nomination I would be elected with a great majority. But I cannot accept for plain and sufficient reasons.

During my term I have been in a minority in the Council. Everything that I stand for as a Socialist is a matter of indifference when not actually opposed by the majority of the Council, and in order to promote large measures of public importance it requires the concurrence of four out of the five in that body.

I would not under any circumstances consent to put in another two years in the simple routine of the mayors office in a minority relation to a Socialist program, subordinated to men out of sympathy with my purpose and principles. There is a bare chance that I might in coming elections eventually secure a majority, but I consider my time and my life duties too important to take such a risk. If, finally, I found myself without a majority, I would feel compelled to resign.

The people of Berkeley may not know it, but the charter has left the mayor but little power, unless backed by a working majority. He has no department of fundamental importance allotted to him. His supervisorial powers over the other departments is actually negated. The charter has placed administrative power elsewhere than in the hands of the mayor unless the departments are headed by men in sympathy with his program.

I, therefore, feel my life and years too valuable for longer service in that limited capacity under these circumstances. If tied by a majority Council, neither the office nor its duties afford scope enough for the service I would render. The Socialist administration that I stand for would require practically a full board, and added to that, appointed officials in subordinate positions animated with moral enthusiasm for the success of such an administration.

A Greater Reason.

But I have a more positive reason for declining the nomination. I feel myself nominated and elected to a work and an office—if you please—that for the time at least, I am temporarily bound to fulfil at any cost to any personal or local advantages. Permit me to speak plainly, for I may seem to you culpable for refusing the mayoralty of Berkeley when right at my hand.

The World-need.

The greatest need of the world, and of our own California, with the nations of the earth hastening to our great exposition, is a spiritual and ethical revival, an awakening and education of the social conscience and a mighty outpouring of the spirit of the Christ, culminating in the spiritual illumination of individuals and the reconstruction of the social order.

This republic is facing a most momentous crisis. No patriot can contemplate the situation without great concern. And deep moral power and spiritual energy must be released, if this crisis is to be peacefully and triumphantly passed. The materialism, mammonism and social injustice of the "System" and its inevitable fruits of plain downright sin and selfishness needs the moral impeachment and regeneration that can come to us only through some such a sincere, simple, holy, inspired humanity-loving movement as primitive Christianity adapted to our generation.

The spirit of such a movement seems to hover over us awaiting habitation in human hearts and lives. The call seems to come for men and women to count the cost, and forsaking every worldly advantage or gain or place or power, and led of the divine spirit to loose themselves in a passionate service for humanity which would eventually lift this civilization out of its economic slavery and spiritual limitations into social justice and genuine righteousness

This national crisis requires a spiritual revolution, a perfect moral upheaval, a baptism of goodness and power and wisdom in some degree comparable to that movement which re-dated history nineteen hundred years ago. The task before the nation is titanic, and titanic forces will alone be equal to it.

I believe there are multitudes weary of the false ideals and the empty rewards and the ashes of these materialistic days—multitudes ready to renounce the world-spirit in all its forms and become the organs of the Christ-mind and instruments in bringing in the new day.

I pray to be one in the rank and file of that oncoming army. With a deep sense of the great task before the nation and of my own insufficiency, in relation thereto as one citizen, I nevertheless am called out into that service. As much as one man can do or be, to that I seem impelled. I must go out of the honor and comparative ease and comfort of municipal office into the less grateful and more arduous labors of an itinerant herald and apostle of the social revolution.

I seem called to go to the villages and even the country crossroads of the whole state, as well as to the larger cities and towns, and preach this Christ-message, accepting the potluck existence which it may entail. A group of workers will accompany me in an aggressive state-wide propaganda. And as I go I shall find those of like mind among all classes of people—those who hear the voice and will follow.

At the present time I have a large and increasing audience in San Francisco. This will be made the nucleus of a great plan of world-wide significance for the World's Fair. A huge amphitheater or temple will be built, and a platform established, where morning, noon and night, during the fair, a message of the deepest spiritual quality and loftiest social vision will be offered to the multitudes of every tribe and people that come to us at that time.

Thus released from the cares of municipal office I shall also be at

liberty to throw myself into particular battles as they arise in the movement of democracy—struggles of labor, local elections, campaigns for temperance and woman suffrage—from which I have been withheld. I shall be able to respond to calls for special occasions throughout the country, wherever the battle rages most fiercely, or in the remote and wayside places now neglected.

This is no passing impulse. During the long months in the city hall I have thought and prayed it all over. I grieve to disappoint you, and turn aside from this seeming place of power for the cause. I sincerely hope that the permanent gains to the larger movement may balance any temporary loss of my local service in the city of Berkeley. Yours faithfully,

J. STITT WILSON.

CLERGYMEN INVITED TO GET DOWN FROM THEIR HIGH PERCHES.

By R. A. Dague.

Rev. Frank I. Hanscom, a talented clergymen of Providence, R. I., in a late letter to a friend residing in this city, who has published the same, says:

> "I am not a political socialist, nor do I believe that with human "nature unregenerated, it will ever try a so-called Socialist form of "government. All systems of economics which are not spiritual are "doomed to failure. But while I am not a political Socialist, I rejoice "at the spread of Socialistic ideas."

Another prominent clergyman (Presbyterian) in a published sermon, said:

> "The fatal defect of Socialism is in supposing that we can ever "have a co-operative commonwealth without completely transformed "(converted) men; and men are not transformed en masse. They "are not made over in bulk."

The two ministers I have quoted express the objection to Socialism entertained by many clergymen. They say Socialism has high ideals, proposes good things—grand things for humanity, and is in strict harmony with the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, but it is not practical—that it can never come to bless the world until everybody is converted and becomes unselfish and good. Their reasoning appears to me to be very illogical and they decidedly inconsistent. They virtually say: "Yes, Socialism is right, but the right is not practical and can never triumph; the wrong must always prevail." I ask is that good Christian teaching? Webster's dictionary says: "Politics is the art of government." Now, are these clergymen consistent in saying that Socialism (which they admit has high ideals, and is a good movement) must be kept out of politics, and that a co-operative commonwealth, not spiritual, is doomed to failure? They want a good government, and say an unspiritual one will fail, but they object to Socialists going into politics and trying to establish a good government—the kind they would like to have established.

They virtually say: "Unconverted voters must not try to inaugurate a co-operative commonwealth, but must patiently wait and bear all the ills with which they are afflicted, until we ministers convert the people and make them all unselfish and good."

Nearly all our clerical friends are "Political Prohibitionists," but they do not tell the Prohibition party "to keep out of politics and abandon all efforts to diminish the sale of intoxicants until the preachers convert all saloonkeepers and reform all the drunkards."

The good divines mean well, but their system of reasoning is defective. They say men will have to be converted, one by one until there are enough of religious people to establish Socialism. Then they will put an end to child slavery, war and all the evils the Socialists are opposing. The good preachers are like the man who would try to row a boat with one oar only. They seem to see only the spiritual needs of humanity. They declare that people cannot be elevated or their conditions made better by dealing with them en masse or in bulk. They seem to take little account of the influence for good or evil that may result from environments or material conditions in which people live. Many of them are afraid of the words "material conditions" and erroneously think that means atheism and materialism.

I admit that they are zealously working one oar of the boat in which humanity is crossing the sea of life, but they are not as skilled and as safe navigators as are Socialists, for the latter are laboring with two oars—the ethical and the material. They appeal to men's sense of justice and equity; that is the "spiritual oar. They also propose to improve by law the environments of the submerged, friendless, exploited working classes and give them a square deal; that is the "material oar."

Abraham Lincoln did not wait until three millions of negro slaves became intelligent enough to demand freedom. He destroyed a system of unjust laws in a day and gave the slaves liberty, not one by one, but en masse. China's statesmen recently established a republic including a large measure of Socialism, and extended suffrage to women. They did not wait until they had converted all the people, one by one, to believe in a Republican form of government. No; the Progressive political party of China transformed a nation from vassals to free men and women in bulk. Once teachers were employed by the rich to come to their homes and teach their children, one by one; then someone socialistically inclined proposed to educate the children of rich and poor en masse, and our public school system was established.

Once none but the wealthy could buy books; then another Socialist suggested public libraries, and now the rich and poor alike have access to them in bulk.

Socialism cares for the individual as well as for the masses. Individual rights are best secured and maintained when the government does the right thing. If there were disease-breeding cesspools in a city the Socialists would request the private owner to abate the nuisance. If he failed to do so, the city en masse (acting through its officials) would perform the required work. No single individual could own or operate our postal system, dig the Panama canal nor irrigate vast tracts of desert lands; but the people of the United States, acting en masse through its officials, can do that work.

Socialism proposes the doing of big things of a public nature, collectively for the equal benefit of all the people. Socialists are not opposed to trusts as such, but as private owners have watered the capital stock to the amount of forty billions of dollars, and are robbing the people, Socialists say: "The trusts are bad only when privately owned; let the nation own them and all the people share in their benefits." Socialism does not propose that all people shall be equal in morals, intellect, in good looks or in prosperity; a fair race in life and a "square deal" for all. Socialists says: "Down with monopoly, special privilege, and the system by which the crafty, conscienceless schemer acquires vast wealth without rendering an equivalent therefor; down with competition and war; up with equal opportunity to all; up with reciprocity, fair play and universal brotherhood and universal peace. Socialism has both an economic or material side and an ethical or spiritual side. Economically it says "Reward everyone according to his deeds and give him the full value of his services." Ethically it says, "An injury to one is the concern of all; of one blood are all the peoples of the earth." Its four cornerstones are Justice, Reciprocity, Universal Brotherhood and Universal Peace.

Socialists are rowing the boat with two oars. Our ministerial friends are trying to propel the craft with one oar. I will not say that they desire a monopoly of preparing the world for Socialism, by trying to confine all preparatory work to the pulpit and insisting that, before Socialism can be established, all the people will have to be converted individually, but I do venture to say that the millions of exploited working men and women and children will hardly consent to wait until all the people join church before any practical steps are taken to improve their environments, lighten their burdens and prevent the taking from them two-thirds of their earnings without compensation.

"As politics is the art of government," and Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and other good men have participated in it, I feel that I can safely assure our ministerial friends that a little dabbling into politics will not seriously corrupt their morals. The late General Ballington Booth preached for years to save the souls of the unconverted poor of London. He prayed with them, gave them religious tracts and Bibles, promised them a glorious heaven hereafter and threatened them with hell after death; then he changed his methods; he mixed a bit in politics; he persuaded the authorities to build several thousand of cottages in the country, establish municipal meat markets, bakeries, public bath houses, etc., and to move the people of the slums out there. In short, he found he could do these unfortunates a better service by improving them in bulk, by changing their material environments, than by trying to save their souls, one by one.

Come, brethren; get down from your high pulpit roosting places and lend a hand in the effort to improve the material conditions of the submerged peoples. A distinguished Republican capitalist and magazine writer has recently declared that the greedy stock-watering monopolists have driven the country to the verge of a bloody revolution.

Come down and help the Socialists in averting such a horrible calamity. Take hold of both oars and help to row the Socialist boat. Both the ethical and materialistic oars are good, sound and necessary paddles.

Creston, Iowa.

KNOCKOUT DROPS.

The "Sweet bye and bye" is hidden from view by the "bitter present."

If Taft pictures heaven as being occupied by Supreme judges, holy Moses, what does he think hell is like?

It must have been after just such an election as our last that Solomon exclaimed: "As a dog returneth to his vomit so a fool returneth to his folly."

When the atlas of labor straightens up the world of profits will roll from his back.

Wilson is going to gibbet malefactors of "big business" on a gallows erected by the steel trust.

Strange what throat trouble these big fellows have when on the witness stand.

What heaven does a man deserve in the next life if he persists in tolerating hellish conditions in this?

Text of the mill owner: "Little children suffer that come unto me, for of such is my kingdom of heaven."

The way the insane asylums are filling up shows that the correct theory of life is "the survival of the fits."—Exchange.

THE STORY OF A BRIBE.

In the March American Magazine, Brand Whitlock, mayor of Toledo, Ohio, writes an interesting article in which he relates some of his experiences in Illinois with Governor Altgeld and also some of his experiences as a journalist in the Illinois state Legislature. One member of the Legislature interested him particularly. Telling the story of this legislator, he says:

"He was a member sent there from some rural district far down in the southern end of the state, and all through the session he had been silent, taking no part, except to vote, and to vote, on most occasions, with his party, which, in those days, was the whole duty of man. This night would see the end of his political career, if his brief experience in an obscure position could be called a career, and he stood there, silently looking on, plucking now and then at his chin, his long, wrinkled face brown and solemn and inscrutable.

"The old man stood there while the long roll was being called, and the crisis approached, and the nervous tension was a keen pain. And suddenly one of the gas lobbyists went up to him, there on the verge of the House, and began to talk with him. I had the story a good while afterwards from one of the whips, who, it seemed, knew all that had gone on that night. The lobbyist, of course, knew about the man, knew especially about his necessities, as lobbyists do, and he began to talk to the old fellow about them—about his poverty and his children, and he used the old argument which has been employed so long and so successfully with the rural members of all our Legislatures, and has been the source of so much evil in our city governments, that is the argument that the bill concerned only Chicago, and that the folks down home would neither know nor care how he voted on it, and then—how much $2,000 would mean to him. As the lobbyist talked there were various eyes that looked at him, waiting for a sign; they needed only a few votes then, and the roll call was being delayed by one pretense and another, and the clock was turned back. The old fellow listened and stroked his chin, and then, presently, when the lobbyist had done, he turned his old blue eyes on him and said:

"'I reckon you're right; I'm poor, and I've got a big family. And you're right, too, when you say my people won't know nor care—they won't; they don't know nor care a damn; they won't send me back here, of course. And God knows what's to come of my wife and my children. I am going home to them tomorrow and on Monday I'm going to hunt me a job in the harvest field; I reckon I'll die in the poor house. Yes, I'm going home—but'—he stopped and looked the lobbyist in the eye—'I'm going home an honest man.'"

CAPITALISM SPELLS ROBBERY.

Wage Slaves Would Not Be Kept Working Did They Not Yield a Surplus.

Have you ever considered how the Southern slave masters got their incomes? Was it not by taking part of what their slaves produced and calling it their own?

And have you ever thought of how the present ruling class—the capitalists of today—get their incomes? Is it not by taking part of what their WAGE slaves produce and calling it their own?

Is there really any difference except in form and name applied?

Was there ever a slave owner in ancient or modern times that had so many slaves as the steel trust, the oil trust or any of the hundreds of other trusts?

In colonial days the English capitalists found one of their main sources

of income in supplying English colonists with slaves. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Great Britain secured the monopoly of the slave trade. This monopoly was controlled by royal favorites and was an important source of income to the crown.

As soon as the raising of slaves became profitable the slave breeding states began to object to further importation. But the slave trade received support from another quarter. One of the principal industries of Massachusetts and Connecticut was the manufacturing of New England rum from East Indian molasses. This rum was then taken to Africa and after ample admixture with water was exchanged for negroes, who were then sold to the Southern planters. The ship proceeding from the Southern posts to the West Indies to receive its load of molasses would go on to the New England distilleries, and so on. It was from the profits of this trade that the Puritan fathers of our country received a large portion of their incomes. Peter Faneuil was one of these traders, and Faneuil Hall was built from the profits obtained from smuggling rum and capturing slaves.

The present system takes on the same aspect of exploiting human flesh and blood. The industrial masters of today build "peace mansions" from the profits derived from the millions of underpaid wage slaves; where plans are laid for more armaments in the mad search for new markets, in order to dispose of the surplus products, augmented by the still cheaper wage slaves imported from the old world.

The profits wrung from the wage slaves of today are infinitely greater than from any chattel slave at any time. Do you not see that those who work under the present system of wage slavery are merely the servants, the conveniences, the puppets of a modern aristocracy, just as were our ancestors in Europe in the days of feudalism?

When men make a profit from your labor and demand half of what you produce for the privilege of working for them, you are one-half slave; when they get three-fourths, you are three-fourths slave.

The workers today receive an average of less than one-half of what they produce, and the masters say where they may work, when they may work, how long they may work, how much they may have, and indicate the conditions of their lives as certainly as ever did a slave master of black men.

The day is coming when the men who create all wealth will refuse to toil and slave and struggle for the profit of a master class.—Exchange.

"MOTHER" JONES.

(Emma F. Langdon.)

I received a letter from Mother Jones last Saturday; it was written in a military bastile, in her own handwriting, and the short letter told of the terrible outrages being heaped upon the wage workers in West Virginia. The letter stated that no one was allowed to visit this heroine of the miners—that the letter would go out underground—be smuggled to Charleston to be mailed. The letter was in reply to one asking that at least a card be sent to assure the writer of "Mother's" safety. Her answer, written in a capitalist prison cell, breathed the love of the cause and consideration for the race yet unborn. and hurled defiance in the face of the slave drivers and their thugs of West Virginia.

The labor press has undoubtedly given out all the news of the situation in the strike zone that could be obtained. The large dailies have briefly mentioned the fact now and then that an extra company of soldiers were being ordered to the strike region or that some "labor leader" had been arrested, or a few lines stated rioting between the soldiers and miners had taken place. With such brief news, how little the world knows of the innermost facts.

There is the greatest battle of the age being fought in West Virginia! The daily papers have been filled with dispatches telling of the horrors of warfare and revolution in Mexico—special correspondents have been sent to this foreign land—great "scareheads" tell of the troubles of the Maderos, Diaz, Huerta—Taft's attitude—whether or not the United States shall intervene—of the sorrow of some Mexican wife or mother that has lost some one near or dear or expects disaster may overtake them. Every day the papers are filled with such items. But how much do you read of the great fight in West Virginia? It is there that a great war is on—not led by Diaz or Huerta, but by a snow-haired woman—and the battle is not for money or political distinction—the contest is human rights vs. starvation and abject slavery!

The contest is between the slaves of the mines, representing human rights, and the coal barons, representing capital. The great general that strikes terror to the coal barons and inspires the workers to keep up courage to fight, uncompromising, is Mother Jones. Don't imagine "Mother" a masculine type, such as is pictured by the anti-suffrage press; her gentleness and devotion has won her the dearest title of all—"Mother"! She is all the name implies—all tenderness to those who do right, helping to smooth the thorny way, nursing the sick, dressing and feeding the children of the poor, ministering to all that need her or deserve her devotion, but hurling pitiless denunciation and defiance in the face of the exploiters of the poor and helpless. They fear and hate her as no other one individual, and well they may. I am sure they would murder her—would have done so years ago if they had dared. Well, they may be afraid; it is true they dare most anything to keep the workers in servitude, but even yet there are some things they dare not do, and one of them is murder "Mother" Jones. If Americans have any of the spirit of their forefathers, blood will flow freely if they dare harm a hair of her head! Woe be unto the "blue-bloods" of the proud state of West Virginia if any harm comes to this snow-crowned "Mother" of the poor!

Many years ago "Mother" was active in organization work in the same field where she is in the thick of the battle now; many times I have heard her tell how organizers were shot like dogs by the hirelings of the corporations. Thirty-five years ago "Mother" was on the same battlefield, and I can fancy I see her kneeling above the Virginia mine workers, bathing their faces with her tears. Now again, after all these years of progress, she is on the old field again, not so strong physically, her hair matches the snow of many winters, her step not so light, but her heart is as warm as in life's springtime and her sympathies as wide as the needs of the race, notwithstanding her 76 years. History tells of many brave women—Joan d'Arc and a Molly Pitcher—many others accomplish some daring feat or made some great sacrifice for a brief period, but you may search the archives of history and you will not find one that has given an entire life's devotion so unfalteringly, uncompromisingly, without any reward, as "Mother" has. Her only reward has been love. She cares nothing for physical adornment—an extra dress is only a burden to her, because it would make too much luggage. If the comrades—"her boys," as she lovingly calls them—decide she is in need of some of the comforts of life and give her a collection at one of her great meetings, and she is forced to take it to please them—the next place she stops—where there is a strike (and if there is a strike and help needed, you can be sure that is where she will be found)—her pocketbook will be emptied there among the destitute, and "Mother" continues to wear the same bonnet and dress. Her only home is among the workers—in the thick of the fight. She is absolutely unprejudiced. She cares nothing for an individual's nationality, creed or color, if they are fighting for the right and need her, she is there in the "battle's thunderous roar"—thoughtless of no one except herself.

Some so-called intellectual in the movement, in speaking of "Mother," about six years ago, said she was "not scientific." What do you suppose "Mother" cares about "science" when she hears the children of the poor cry for bread? What do you suppose "Mother" cares for "science" when she sees the daughters of the workers sold into white slavery? When she sees the wives and daughters of workingmen turned into the streets in West Virginia by the military? When the workingmen are shot by the thugs with the endorsement of the state officials? Do you suppose she stops to inquire whether it was done scientifically or not? "Mother" is too busy to consult "science" on such subjects; she knows the cause of such conditions; she knows how to point them out so the workers can understand; she believes in more bread and less science. It is hard to distinguish between a "scientific" hunger and one that is not. "Mother" knows the soldiers are in West Virginia, and she knows why they are there, and it matters little whether they were sent in a scientific manner or not. No doubt the miners would just as soon be shot by an unscientific bullet as the most scientific. Little "Mother" cares what the so-called scientific lecturer says of her; she is thinking of the whole race—their bleeding hearts, their starving babies and of the race yet to come.

"Mother" Jones has stood in the vanguard for forty years; her labors have covered a continent and reached every class of workers. Her speech is a summons to action. Patience with wrong is a crime with her. She can "touch the hearts of men as the storm god touches the oceans' keys." No sorrow of humanity is alien to her. She is the incarnation of the proletarian spirit. Those that have heard her on a platform before a throng, the avenging spirit of justice, kindling dead hearts in the glow of her own, grim, relentless, implacable, as she drew the indictment of a system that makes millionaires of one class and paupers of the other, in words that roused like a bugle call, would scarcely recognize this same "Mother" that nurses the sick in the miners' cabins and mingles her tears with the sorrowing widows and orphans in a mine disaster or an epidemic of fever. The labor press has spoken of her as "the Angel of the Miners." She is all of that and more, for she is divinely human. She is the worker's refuge and inspiration. "Mother" is the cry when, overawed by corporation hirelings, they seek to join hands in a common struggle, and again when the troops, re-enforced by hunger, are beating them into earth. Often she has changed defeat into victory. Her courage is unconquerable. Words and weak; no one can eulogize this noble soul; her work is her eulogy. Let no granite shaft rest on her, but let the flowers tell the sweetness of her life, and prattling children, wrested from mine, mill and factory and given back to childhood's joys, in all ages yet to come sing her praise.—St. Louis Labor.

WISHING.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high.
You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well suppose you make a start
By accumulating wisdom in the scrap-book of your heart.
Do not waste one page on folly; live to learn and learn to live,
If you want to give men knowledge you must get it ere you give.

Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way;
For the pleasure of the many may be oftimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorns shelters armies from the sun.

In Memoriam.

Silverton, B. C., March 8, 1913.

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and taken from our midst a true and faithful brother, Manley Jones; be it

Resolved, That we drape our charter for a period of thirty days, that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this local; also a copy be sent to our official paper, the Miners' Magazine, for publication.

(Seal)

KENNY McINNIS.
S. E. WATSON,
H. H. CARMICHAEL,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Whereas, Death has again visited our ranks, taking away, through neglect and greed, two of our loyal and faithful members and brothers, Kristian Martikainen and Gabriel Lecich, who died "accidentally" in the Quincy mine on February 16th and February 19th; therefore, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped for the period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes and another copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and we are determined to work more than ever to abolish the conditions that make it necessary for men to sacrifice their lives for bread.

ELIS NAASKO,
JOHN A. KIERI,
JOHN VALIMAKI,
Committee.

Adopted at the regular meeting of Hancock Copper Miners' Union on March 2, 1913.

DRINK CENTENNIAL BEER

Just Out and It Is Fine

Try Some and Be Convinced

ORDER A CASE

430 Centennial Brewing Company, 1430

Butte, Montana

POETICAL

YOUR COUNTRY.

Wm. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

You sing of "my noble country,
The home of the free and the brave,"
And imagine yourself patriotic
And deny that you are a slave.
Your cherished banner "of Freedom,"
The glorious "red, white and blue,"
To it you give your allegiance,
But "what has it done for you?"

Perhaps you followed it blindly,
In the "Holy Christian wars;"
Some of you died by shot and shell,
Some came back covered with scars.
But the masters who urged you onward
To fight your country to save,
Stayed at home in peace and safety,
While some of you went to the grave.

Your fighting saved your country?
How much of it do you own?
Just ponder over it slowly
When you are all alone.
Then when you see Old Glory waving
And list to the martial strain,
If "Business" wanted another war,
Would you "save your country again?'

Good friend, let me kindly show you
How much of this country you've got:
Just a little bit—three feet by six—
Somewhere in some graveyard plot.
You're a slave to old tradition,
To the man you call "the Boss,"
Who is kind enough to let you live,
If to him it means no loss.

The masters lifted the burden
From the shoulders of the black,
And in order to be consistent
Just strapped it on your back.
They gave the black man freedom;
In his stead made you the slave,
And for saving "your glorious country"
That was the payment they gave.

When Wealth grows patriotic
And declares "There must be a war,"
The reason is clear and simple:
You won't have to look very far
To find the coon in the woodpile.
Bear in mind you're no longer a slave;
Let the rich masters fight the battles
For the land of the "free and the brave."

For wars are made only for profits
To open new markets for gain;
To get rid of the so-called "surplus,"
Which the workers look for in vain,
While the masters are clipping coupons
And raising the cry of alarm;
As a patriot you shoulder the musket,
Kill those who have done you no harm.

The officers (rich men) get the glory,
The privates get work and hot air;
A bronze medal on a red ribbon,
That is, if there's money to spare.
So when you sing of "my country,"
Just do of plain thinking a lot,
And you'll laugh at yourself for talking
Of something you "haven't got."

SOLILOQUY OF A WORKINGMAN.

By W. S. Morgan.

To be a Socialist, or not to be;
That's the question.
Whether it is nobler in the mind
To suffer loss of independence,
Of manhood, opportunity and happiness;
To cling to prejudice, poverty and
The old party, or
Vote against capitalism,
And by opposing end it,
Help to right my country's wrongs.
To unite! ah, that's the magic word
That should stir every toiler's soul,
And inspire to noble deeds of action.
But whether it is better to join a party
Opposed by all the "powers that be";
Against which hell has hurled its hosts,
And press and pulpit no less oppose,
And whose slogan is,
To the toilers belong
The wealth they create,
I cannot say.
The fires that slumber are breaking forth;
My country's sacred soil
Is stained with my brother's blood;
The cry of helpless women and
Famishing children
Has touched my heart;
I must not wait;
The time is ripe for action.
The two great parties,
The giant arms of capitalism,
Are rent asunder;
Loaded down with broken promises
And a foul record,
They stand convicted of infamy.
They are reeling before the blows
Of this young giant,
The Socialist party.
The banners of this new party
Are floating on the breeze
In every country and in every clime.
Its mission is world-wide
And comprehends the human race;
Its red flag signifies
The brotherhood of man.
It asks for the wealth makers
Only that which they create,
And the right to say
How it shall be distributed.
Its philosophy is the
March of an army of facts.
It is armed with
The sword of justice and truth.
Its onward march is irresistible
And its embattled walls impregnable.
Against it are hurled all the hosts of hell.
Armed with venom, falsehood,
Flattery, sophistry and slander,
The plutocratic press is
Prurient, putrid and pliable.
It vain does it hurl its anathemas
At this newborn giant.
Its strides are unchecked
And its glorious mission
Is everywhere welcomed.
How can I hesitate?
The glorious truth
Has dawned upon my mind;
It is a class struggle
To free labor and exalt it;
To rescue childhood;
To protect virtue;
To establish justice;
To universalize opportunities;
To uplift the race;
To create happiness.
How can I hesitate?
My face is turned forward;
I comprehend the glorious
Possibilities of the future;
I see before me the universal
Recognition of the brotherhood of man.
I see justice enthroned;
My eyes behold the
Highest type of manhood—womanhood;
I see bright-faced, healthy children
Playing on the greensward;
I see women enjoying
Equal rights with man.
Happiness and contentment
Reign everywhere.
There are no wars and
Battleships are used to serve
The race, and not destroy it.
Embattled forts are
Levelled to the ground, and
Engines of destruction are
Recast into tools of
Production and distribution.
There is no waste;
The energies of the toilers
Are expended for their own welfare.
Again, I turn my face backward.
Behind and around me
I see desolation and death;
I see a world of
Poverty, want, suffering and despair.
I see the wan faces of children
Who have been robbed by
Plundering plutocratic pirates.
I see the sad faces of women
Begging food for their offspring,
Or selling their souls for bread;
I see labor dethroned and degraded;
I see wealth accumulated
Through fraud and deception,
Enthroned in power and
Parading in rich apparel;
I see decency shaking
Hands with the devil, and
Learning in league with lust.
Crime rears its head without shame;
Suicide is on the increase;
The divorce courts trample
Upon the sanctity of marriage;
Honesty has surrendered to greed,
And graft has become the
Highest ambition of statesmen.
Corruption is rampant and
Its lecherous hand is
Undermining the republic.
Commercialism has raped the church,
And her garments are unclean.
How can I hesitate?
I have "all to gain and
Nothing to lose."
I shall take up my march
With this young giant
And cast my lot
On the side of justice.

—National Rip Saw

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P. Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Su Aft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris.....	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	356	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	T. D. Bailey	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Frl	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy., 1	02 C	randle St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre.....	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Daniel Menedez .	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Frl	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	Su Aft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	John Strasser....	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	72	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Melo	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.....Ethel Thurman, Secretary
Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
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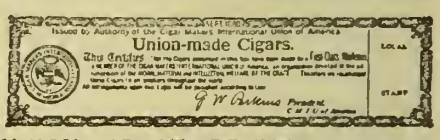

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MARCH 27, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 509.

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Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, March 27, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 509
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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL,
(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) FANNIE M. PETERSEN,

My commission expires May 6th, 1915. Notary Public.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

IN THE INVESTIGATION of the great department stores of Chicago, the disclosures prove that *profits* are *sacred* and that *virtue* is *cheap.*

A NUMBER of cities throughout the United States (according to the daily journals) are "making war on vice." Nothing will be accomplished until society *makes war* on the *cause* of vice.

LABOR has been voting for its *friends* and that is the reason that *Labor* has a begging committee supplicating every legislative body for *crumbs.*

When *Labor* votes for *itself* instead of its *friends,* Labor will get the *whole loaf* without playing the role of the vagrant.

A NUMBER of Chicago millionaires who are employers of women have reached the conclusion that a working girl can protect her honor on $8 per week.

The question now arises as to the amount per week an employer of women should receive in order that his *honor* might not be jeopardized.

THE MEMBERS of Castle Rock M. & S. Union No. 142, W. F. of M., at Salida, Colorado, were granted the eight-hour day in the smelter on March 15th. The company likewise granted a raise in wages of 20 cents a day to the roast machines, 15 cents per day to the furnace men, 15 cents per day to the wheel chargers and 10 cents per day to the firemen.

The employés of this smelter at Salida were determined to have an eight hour day and an increase in wages, and both were granted as a result of the local union backed by the Western Federation of Miners.

A READER of the Miners' Magazine residing at Belleville, Illinois, has written us a letter, in which he makes the statement that one Peter Collins delivered a lecture in Belleville against Socialism recently and in the course of his remarks declared that the Western Federation of Miners had scabbed on the United Mine Workers whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself.

For the benefit of the reader of the Magazine who has written us this letter setting forth this charge made by Peter Collins, we must use the ugly word so often uttered by our friend Theodore, and brand Peter, the lickspittle and puppet of capitalism, as a brazen and shameless liar.

The Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers have amalgamated, into a Mining Department, and if the W. F. of M. scabbed on the U. M. W. of A., it is not probable that these two organizations would be found welded together through a Mining Department.

Such lies as Collins indulges in are, however, typical of prostitutes who sell themselves to prolong the reign of a hellish system that enslaves humanity.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM continues to make progress along rational and logical lines in Great Britain. The members of five of the principal trade unions in the tailoring and clothing trades are now voting on the question of amalgamating into one organization under the name of United Garment Workers' Trade Union. The organizations concerned are the Amalgamated Society of Tailors, the Amalgamated Union of Clothiers' Operatives, the Jewish Tailors and Tailor-Clothiers' Cutters' Trade Union, and the Scottish Operative Tailors and Tailoresses' Trade Union. Another industry in which amalgamation of the existing unions is being songht is that of transportation. A meeting of representatives was held at Hull a few days ago at which the proposition of consolidation was favorably considered and details are being worked out. It is certain that a combined stand will be made for a reduction of hours of labor and the abolition of overtime. The building trades also continue their efforts to combine, although it is officially stated that the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners will take no further part at present in the scheme for amalgamation. This action on the part of the carpenters is not expected to interfere very greatly with the general plans laid down. —Cleveland Citizen.

JOSEPH J. ETTOR, the famous organizer of the I. W. W., who was recently saved from a determined attempt by the cotton lords of Massachusettes to railroad him to the gallows for a murder committed by a policeman was recently refused admittance to Canada. He was met at the international bonndary by Dominion government officials, acting under instructions from Ottawa, and informed to that effect, the fact that he was a dangerous agitator being given as the reason.

That is the most sincere compliment that can be paid a member of the working class by the executive of a capitalistic state, and Ettor doubtless values it as snch.

Now, how will those members of the I. W. W., who go into convulsions at the idea of using political action to fight the ruling class account for the fact that Ettor turned back on receiving that intimation?

How else, but on the supposition that Ettor knew that all the political machinery of the ruling class of Canada was behind the message delivered him?

Political power is no joke in the hands of a class that knows how to use it. Our masters are fully aware of its potentialities, and the sooner the workers are the sooner will they be able to accomplish something worth while.—Western Clarion.

DISTRICT ORGANIZER MARION COPE is making excellent progress in securing new members for the different local unions. As a result of the meeting at which the Musician's Union volunteer band of twenty-five pieces played, fifty-six names of men desiring to join the Webb City local was secured. The following week another meeting at Webb City secured forty-five more names, making a total of nearly three hundred new members for the Webb City local alone.

The Joplin local has also received a number of new members, as also has the Prosperity local. Meetings are being held weekly and Organizer Cope is working night and day. A request has been made that the general office at Denver send another man here to assist Mr. Cope, and, if possible, Miss Emma Langdon, the well-known organizer who became famous as a result of her work in the Cripple Creek district, may be sent here for a few weeks' organizing work.

Las Friday night a big mass meeting was held in Webb City at the Newland hotel hall, at which forty names were turned in for membership. Organizer Marion Cope, Editor C. W. Fear, of the Missouri Trades Unionist, and several local speekers addressed the miners, urging them to join the unions.

The fact seems established that the miners wish to join the unions and are awaiting an opportunity to show how they feel.—Missouri Trades Unionist.

The above report in the Missouri Trades Unionist indicates that the miners of the Joplin mining district have awakened to the necessity of becoming organized. With the miners of the Joplin district standing together, there is no question of doubt but that conditions can be vastly improved.

MR. ROCKEFELLER, JR. recently delivered himself of the following, relative to the social evil:

"As foreman of the special white slave grand jnry, I came to recognize the extent and horror of the social evil.

"I believe it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day.

"It is a business run for profit and the profit is large.

"In the vast majority of cases the woman is the victim.

"Less than 25 per cent of the unfortunate women in this country would have fallen if they had had an equally good chance to lead a pure life.

"Poverty, low wages, improper home conditions, lack of training, craving for amusement and pretty things and men are responsible for their fall.

"Medical men regard the social evil, from one point of view, as the greatest single menace to the perpetuation of human life."

In the above statements Mr. Rockefeller fails to state how far he may be responsible for the conditions that have robbed countless thousands of women of their good name, Mr. Rockefeller is a wealthy millionaire, whose piles of wealth have been reaped through a system of exploitation that leaves the worker scarcely anything save the heritage of poverty. Rockefeller admits that *poverty* breeds this social evil, and the question arises, how many women have sold the pearl of purity through the greed of a Rockefeller for profit?

Rockefeller, as an individual, is no more to blame than the thousands of other mercenary pirates, to whom the dollars is more priceless than the honor of the female slave, but Rockefeller, "living in a glass house," can throw no stones at the other hyenas who are merciless towards woman in their mad gallop for dividends.

THE NEW YORK CALL has the following to say on "Class Legislation in Pennsylvania."

"Having just passed a bill prohibiting the carrying of the red flag in parades, the Pennsylvania Legislature is now confronted with another bill, drawn up by one of its number, which probihits any person, on penalty of fine or imprisonment, from working any horse, ox or ass more than twelve hours a day, in cities of the first and second classes.

"It is to be hoped that this bill will be rejected, as it deserves to be, as its passing would open the way to class legislation of a most snbtle and pernicious kind. The human live stock in the steel mills who now work twelve hours a day, seven days a week, and overtime when necessary, would nndoubtedly demand to be placed upon an equal footing with horses, asses and oxen, if such a bill goes through the Legislature. And to subject a steel magnate to the threat of fine or imprisonment for working human laborers more than twelve hours a day, strikes at the basis of all our institutions and tends to undermine the very foundations of society.

"Such a bill is useless, mischievous and uncalled for. The animals themselves have put forward no demand for it, and have never objected to working twelve hours a day. They are apparently satisfied with their labor conditions, as is proven by the undoubted fact that they take no interest whatever in the activities of demagogues and agitators who assume to speak in their alleged interest. Besides, there is nothing to show that they are habitually and systematically worked over twelve hours a day.

"The rights, interests and welfare of the working cattle will be looked after, not by agitators, but by the Christian men to whom God in his infinite wisdom has entrusted the property of the country. If these wise words of one of Pennsylvania's most illustrious sons were heeded by those to whom the lawmaking powers of the state are entrusted, these superfluous and mischievous bills would never be brought forward to waste the time of a deliberative assembly in their consideration.

MAYOR GAYNOR of New York has recently taken a shot at some of the skim-milk reformers who are waging a sham battle against white slavery. Gaynor says:

"The chief cause of the social evil is to be found in our social and industrial conditions. If women and girls were paid a living salary there would be very few women on the streets. Here in New York some of those making the greatest noise on the subject are men who pay starvation wages to women and girls. One of the set of men who own three of the biggest department stores in this city, where girls are paid from $2.50 to $10 a week, is swaggering around, saying how he is going to spend millions to stop 'white slavery,' as some people call it. My opinion is that he ought either to raise his wages or shut up."

Gaynor, in the above statements has hit the nail on the head. The social evil will not be minimized by what reformers promise to do, for the social evil is of such a magnitude that it will require herculean work to halt the pestilence that is spreading not only in America but throughout every nation of the world.

The claim of fossilized hypocrites, who lay claim to being Christians, that moral degeneracy is inherent in the countless thousands that are found in "redlight" districts, can no longer be supported by the facts and evidences that are revealed through recent investigations.

The very fact that proof has been established that a woman cannot protect her honor on $5, $6 or $7 per week, explodes this fallacy of inherent criminal tendencies, and even the most biased and contracted believer in inherited frailties, is being slowly but surely forced to acknowledge that the social evil is an economic question and must be solved by removing the brutal ecconomic conditions which force the poverty-stricken slaves of a master class to sell their honor for the necessaries of life.

The people in all the large cities of the country are becoming aroused as never before, and ere the investigations that are now pending are finished it is reasonable to conclude that a blow will be struck in defense of the sanctity of the working woman.

"THE MOST DISTRESSING OF PROBLEMS is how the New York Sun describes the white slave investigation in Chicago, in connection with low wages paid in department stores and mail order houses.

The distress is occasioned by the fact that the old explanation of prostitution not being connected with or in any way caused by poverty, no longer convinces, and the employer who testifies that low wages and prostitution have no necessary relation, is coming to be regarded as a shuffler, an equivocator and a liar. The general result is to lead to the conclusion that the wage system itself is a vicious institution that produces vicious results. And that conclusion, in turn, necessarily leads to the perception that the wage system itself may become the object of attack. Hence the distressful outlook.

The Chicago employers who were examined cut a rather despicable figure on the whole. Only one of them had the brazen effrontery to declare that low wages and prostitution had no necessary relation to each other, while at the same time he tried to leave the impression that he was paying a living wage. The others hedged and trimmed and dodged as best they might. They would not say definitely. While low wages might have something to do with the question, it was their opinion that a girl who got $12 or $10 a week was about as likely to go wrong as one who was paid $8 or $6. It depended upon "individual character and home environment" wages presumably having nothing to do with either. They, too, however, tried to leave the impression that they were also careful to pay a living wage.

And all this dodging and squirming to avoid the establishment of a proposed minimum wage law, which, if they were really paying a living wage, they would apparently have no reason to oppose.

The conclusion they desire the public to arrive at is that women deliberately and freely choose prostitution and that economic necessity has little or nothing to do with the matter, only they are not bold enough to say so in so many words. But that is what it amounts to, as witness the universal and absolute repudiation of their position by the various women's leagues and other reform societies and their firm insistence upon "economic independence" for women as the first step in the abolition of prostitution.

It is, no doubt, a most "distressing" problem, but the distress of these Chicago vampires is occasioned much more by a threatened decrease in profits than by an increase in prostitution. The accumulation of their fortunes was only made possible by starvation wages, and the degradation and destruction of innumerable women and girls was its natural complement. They are forced into the unlucky position of having to assume responsibility for and defend the wage system, over which they have no real control, but dare not admit the fact. And they are not believed any longer. They have to attempt the impossible task of convincing the public that it is quite possible to defend the wage system and disavow all responsibility for its effects, and, as might be expected, they have failed.—New York Call.

Will the Goods Be Delivered?

THE PEOPLE throughout the United States are anxiously awaiting that special session of Congress which is to so change conditions by legislation as to permit several millions of people to enjoy the bare necessities of life.

During the national political campaign, glowing promises were made as to the avalanche of prosperity that would swamp us, providing that Wilson and men of his political faith were clothed with official power and authority.

The people "delivered the goods" at the ballot box and the statesmen who clamored for places at the federal pie counter have realized their ambition and it is now up to these statesmen to make good the promises pledged from the political rostrum and incorporated in the platform.

The question arises: Will they make good? Men who have a comprehensive grasp of our industrial and commercial life will not hesitate to answer in the negative.

In the political campaign the pledge was made that the tariff would be revised downward and that such action would have a wonderful effect on the high cost of living.

But while tariff or no tariff will have but little effect on the material welfare of adversity of the working class, yet Congress will be confronted by the most powerful combinations of the nation to prevent any reduction in tariff that may affect the profits of a master class

The industrial Czars of every state of the Union will combine in their United strength to maintain a tariff that will bring in the usual dividends to exploiters.

Should any members of Congress manifest an inclination to remember the pledges or promises made prior to election, they will be reminded of the fact that a few giants in the world of finance may precipitate a panic that may put the Democratic party in the hospital.

It is true that the gentleman from New Jersey has threatened panic promoters with a *gibbet*, but this threat has been qualified in such a manner by the *Professor* since uttered on a public platform that Morgan indulged in such boisterous laughter as to make it necessary for him to visit the Old World to be cured of his *risibilities*.

However, the people have not long to wait to behold their anticipations shattered by realities that will bring, from the deluded, execrations that will be more forcible than elegant.

But Little Accomplished

THE LEGISLATURES of the various states are now closing their sessions and labor has but comparatively little to exult over. When the new year dawned, a number of labor journals pointed out various state legislatures that would have among the lawmakers members of organized labor who would work faithfully for the passage of such measures as would advance the interests of the working class.

It is true that representatives of state legislatures holding membership in the labor movement worked hard and faithfully, but these members were in a hopeless minority and their loyalty and energy were not sufficiently powerful to conquer the combined forces of the corporate enemy.

It is true that some legislation was enacted beneficial to the working class, but it is reasonable to assume that every law enacted that trespasses on the domain of profit will be dragged into the courts for judicial inspection.

The work of a legislative body, so far as the laboring people are concerned, will amount to but little, as long as the robed disciple of Blackstone, sitting on the bench, can use the judicial dagger to assassinate any measure passed by a lawmaking body.

It is somewhat singular that a legislative body made up of many lawyers, some of whom are recognized as brilliant attorneys before the courts, frame bills and enact them into laws, and then, some pettifogger elevated to the bench declares such laws *unconstitutional*.

The time is here when in state and nation amendments to the organic law must be adopted that will make it impossible for a scrub lawyer wearing the judicial ermine to nullify acts passed by our legislative bodies.

At present, we are living under a government by the judiciary, and the people are realizing rapidly that Czars upon the bench are as brutal in their despotism as the crowned tyrants of days of yore when royal dictums commanded mute obedience.

The Press Is Muzzled

JOHN SWINTON was known as one of the great men in the profession of journalism. At a banquet held in Washington, D. C., Swinton was called upon to respond to the toast, "The Independent Press." Swinton addressed the gathering at the feast as follows:

"There is no such thing in America as an independent press. You know it and I know it. There is not one of you who dare to write your honest opinion, and if you would, you know beforehand it would not appear in print. I am paid $150 per week for keeping my honest opinion out of the newspaper I am connected with—others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things—and anyone who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinion would be out on the street looking for another job. If I allowed my honest opinions to appear in one issue of my paper, before twenty-four hours my occupation would be gone. The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of Mammon and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread! You know this and I know it, and what folly is this to be toasting an independent press. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; as they pull the strings, we dance. Our talents, our possibilities and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes"

No one who has been acquainted with the record of John Swinton will deny but that he was in a position to speak with authority. He knew that to respond to the toast, "The Independent Press," was but a burlesque, for his experience as a journalist had taught him that a dependent for a job, whether in the field of journalism or anywhere else, was but a chattel who must yield obedience to his paymaster or be numbered among the unemployed.

If journalists were mortgaged in the days of Swinton, how much more subservient must they be now, when it is apparent that capitalism is concentrating day by day and that the wealth of the earth is gradually passing into fewer hands? It is utterly impossible for the

journalist to be fearless in the expression of his opinion for when he attempts to puncture with his pen the masked infamies that disgrace our civilization, he is no longer wanted by that *respectable element* that control the finances of a nation.

William Marion Reedy, in the St. Louis Mirror, in a recent article, shows the power behind the throne in journalism and contends that the man who commands the dollars dictates the policy of the newspaper. Reedy says:

"I have read a brilliant address by Mr. George S. Johns, of the Post-Dispatch, upon the ethics of journalism. It was delivered to the pupils of the Pulitzer School of Journalism in New York City last month. It is of felicitous expression literally. It is unexceptionable as to its moral purpose. But the able lecturer doesn't tell the student of journalism how he is to own a great daily paper. He can't lay hands on a million dollars or two by following Mr. Johns' excellent precepts. What man now owning a great daily paper follows the lines laid down by Mr. Johns? What man preaching and practicing what Mr. Johns preaches and practices now owns a great daily paper? What man like Mr. Johns is and describes owns such a paper? The man who lives up to Mr. Johns' ideal will have to work for someone else. Brave, upright, clear-visioned, high-purposed though he be, there is a point at which he must stop. That is the point at which the owner of the paper decides the paper's policy. And any plutocrat can own a paper and the students of the Pulitzer School of Journalism will have to work for such plutocrats or not at all. The ideal journalist is, like all other ideals, a dream, but a dream hopeless of realization; for the ideal journalist wouldn't care for the business policy of a paper and a paper without a business policy would not last a year or a month. Mr. Johns tells us how to make ourselves into good journalists—yes. But he doesn't tell us how to get the power, the ownership of great papers, the money. Mr. Johns is the sort of journalist he describes. Where are Mr. Johns' millions? Maybe it would be well for a young man desirous of great power in journalism to absorb Mr. Johns' doctrines, then put them aside for a while, go out in the world and accumulate a few millions, and then start or buy a great daily paper. Then he would do well to look up the lessons he had learned from Mr. Johns. He would then probably sell the paper, for to run it strictly upon Mr. Johns' principles would involve the necessity of the paper's "going after" much of the proprietor's own past works and all the people with whom he had made his millions. Oh, no, Mr. Johns; the power in journalism isn't won on your high lines. Mr. Pulitzer didn't so win his power. He acquired most of his principles after he had acquired "the dough." The power in journalism is the money. Brains? Character? You can buy them. At least you can set a line of service beyond which the hired men of brains and character may not go. They can't go so far as to hurt the business office. The owner sets the limit of the journalist's activities. And no man can gain the power, the money in journalism by following Mr. Johns' excellent advice any more than he could do it by sticking to the Ten Commandments, the Eight Beatitudes and the Corporal Works of Mercy. For where a man's treasure is, there is his heart also."

Another Game of Swindle

THE FOLLOWING under the head of "Denver Speech Fight" appeared in Solidarity, published at New Castle, Pennsylvania, an official organ of the I. W. W.:

"Denver, Colo., March 8.—Excitement is running high in Denver. Street corners are being blocked daily in the free speech fight. We need more men. All you ideal rebels march on to this town and help us win this fight. Fellow workers here are giving up their liberty.

"We can put this town on the map in a hurry. Police are two months behind in their pay. Looks like Cripple Creek scenes have been revived. But rebels do not fear jail.

"So on to Denver, you rebels! Don't hang back any longer. Weather is fine. Remember what it means to lose this fight! Come on in a body!

"Send funds to Peter Murray, Secretary, Local 26, 1850 Arapahoe street, and also you who do not come here send protests to Governor of Colorado, Denver, and to Mayor Arnold, protesting against the suppression of free speech. Remind the governor of his promise of a square deal for everybody. PRESS COMMITTEE, I. W. W."

It is a long distance from Denver to New Castle, and it may be that "Solidarity" has been imposed upon by a *Press Committee* which consists of *Peter Murray*.

There are no streets blockaded in Denver on account of any *fight* for *free speech*. A few vagrants *blew* into Denver calling themselves members of the Industrial Workers of the World and launched a *revival* but when these "Wandering Willies" commenced to hurl their scurrilous vituperation against everyone and anyone who refused to accept their verbal slime and filth, the custodians of the peace in Denver gently seized the howling advocates of the "bummery" produced them in court, charging them with vagrancy, to which they pleaded guilty, and at the present time they are recuperating on "mulligan" at the County hotel of Denver. The press committee, which consists of Murray, endeavors to make it appear that *war* is on in Denver for free speech but Denver has never been so peaceful. Murray, like all other swindlers of the I. W. W., "needs the money" and believes that there are still enough *dupes* and *suckers* in the labor movement to part with their money to make life easy for a professional loafer.

Hundreds of honest members of organized labor were swindled in the Spokane and San Diego fiascos, and it is about time that men with average intelligence, should ignore the lying appeals of irresponsible parasites, who do nothing save to "work the workers."

An Appeal for Aid

Denver, Colo., March 15, 1913

To the Officers and Members of Organized Labor:

Brothers:—It was thought that when Clarence Darrow was acquitted by a jury in Los Angeles less than a year ago, that his persecutors would retire but the merciless hyenas of the Otis type still yearned to convict a man whose only crime has been a defense of the Labor movement, and these hyenas without heart or soul, brought a second charge against Attorney Darrow in the hope that in some manner guilt might be fastened on a man whose defense of labor has earned him the deathless enmity of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

In the second trial, the jury disagreed. The third trial is set for March 31st, and it is probable that Darrow will still be hounded by the frenzied fanatics who have decreed that he must wear the garb of a felon. The two trials at Los Angeles have left Clarence Darrow in financial distress, and it now behooves organized labor throughout this continent to come to the rescue of this persecuted attorney, who has never flinched or faltered in giving the best that was in him before the courts of this country to protect Labor from the conspiracies of its enemies.

All local unions of organized labor and those in sympathy are earnestly urged to respond to this appeal for financial assistance, in order that Darrow may be equipped with such sinews of war, as will defeat his enemies.

CHARLES H. MOYER,
President W. F. of M.

JOHN P. WHITE,
President U. M. W. of A.

FRANK J. HAYES,
Vice President U. M. W. of A

ERNEST MILLS,
Secy.-Treas. W. F. of M.

EDWIN PERRY,
Secy.-Treas. U. M. W. of A.

A. G. MORGAN,
President District No. 22.
Wyoming U. M. W. of A.

JAMES MORGAN,
Secy.-Treas., District No. 22,
Wyoming, U. M. W. of A.

JOHN Mc LENNAN,
President Colorado State Federation of Labor.

JOHN R. LAWSON,
International Executive Board Member
U. M. W. of A.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Editor Miners' Magazine.

E. L. DOYLE,
Secy.-Treas. District No. 15,
Colorado, U. M. W. of A.

ADOLPH GERMER,
International Organizer U. M. W. of A

Send all donations to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

The above appeal for financial assistance has been sent out to organized labor in general, in order that funds may be secured to protect Clarence Darrow from the persecution of combinations that yearn to place him behind the walls of a prison. Mr. Darrow has been the leading attorney in many trials in which the members of the labor movement have been involved, and no lawyer in the United States has worked more faithfully in defense of his clients.

On account of his fealty and devotion to men in the labor movement whom "predatory wealth" had singled out for the scaffold and

imprisonment he has incurred the malignant hatred of labor's enemies, and the persecution visited upon him at Los Angeles, California, where Otis is Czar shows the vindictiveness of a Merchants and Manufacturers' Association.

Darrow has been subjected to merciless persecution, and the two trials have depleted his financial resources to such an extent, that he is unprepared for the third assault that is to be made on his liberty on March 31st. Darrow, as a lawyer, has demonstrated that he was loyal to labor in every conflict, and the time is now, when labor can prove that the working class has not forgotten the services of a man, whom a mercenary and murderous mafia has decreed shall be deprived of his liberty.

Minimum Wages for Women

IDA TARBELL, who gained considerable publicity because of her pursuit of Rockefeller's financial operations, has been directing her attention to the problem of the woman wage worker.

Miss Tarbell places the responsibility for the economic condition of women workers upon married women and girls who live at home. She condemns them as unfair competitors. It is their greed which is the cause of low wages. If they would stay at home, then the women who are compelled to work could get higher wages.

It is not strange that Miss Tarbell is now serving as an authority for those who desire to shift the responsibility from capitalism to the working class for existing wage conditions.

The working girls who live at home are to blame! They don't need to work. All they work for is to get finery and have a "good time." They are positively "immoral" in their love for clothes and luxuries!

It is true that a great many married women are engaged in industrial pursuits. It is true that a majority of the girls and boys who work in factories and shops and offices and stores live at home. Yet it is absolutely not true that because they live at home there is no occasion for them to work—that the head of the family is able to support, clothe and feed and educate children without sending them out to supplement the family income.

The married woman who works just to get fine clothes or the girl that works, not because she is obliged to work, but to enable her to indulge her taste for luxuries, is not the cause of low wages. They are comparatively few in number and where they do work they are casual workers. In the holiday season, when there is a demand for extra help, they work a few weeks, but they do not determine the wages paid to those who work regularly.

There is no warrant to say that a girl or woman who works steadily the year around, does not have to work and that she works because she is a silly creature who wants finery. The very fact that she works steadily, that she undergoes the discomfort of continuous employment, much of it nerve-racking, in itself is the very strongest evidence that she is compelled to work.

It is true that many, if not all of the girls and women employed as saleswomen, dress neatly and well. The very nature of their employment necessitates that they should dress well. Yet because a girl is not content to dress plainly, to live on rye bread or accept a standard of living such as we are accustomed to associate with poverty, and works so that the father and mother and brothers may not be submerged to the two rooms and a garret stage of existence, she does not justify the assertion that there is no occasion for her to work and that she is an interloper in industry.

Capitalism cannot shirk its responsibility. The entire system is at fault. The individual employer cannot be held responsible, though some employers have a great deal to answer for. The employer of the father, who is paid an insufficient wage, is quite as much at fault as the employer of the daughter, who receives less than a living wage. Both are creatures of conditions which are inherent in the wages system.

Profits are dependent upon unpaid labor. Whatever serves to shorten the hours of labor and increases its wages must serve to diminish profit, which includes the vast toll of interest and rent levied upon industry. It is for this reason that labor ever is striving for higher wages and shorter hours and the capitalist is ever opposing the efforts of the workers to get a larger share of the wealth which they produce and to invent and devise new means and methods to "speed up" and increase the output that the profit may not be diminished by the higher wage.

Wages paid to women cannot be separated and differentiated from wages paid to men. It is quite as essential that the father shall get a living wage as it is that the daughter shall receive a wage that will make her self-supporting. We doubt if the problem can be dealt with effectively by a minimum wage law for women, although we have no objection to the state or nation trying it out. We can perceive that such a law would drive the less efficient from the industries to which the law applied, but, in such event, they would be no worse off than they are now. Like water, the labor supply and wages seek a level determined by economic conditions, when the workers are unorganized.

The proposal to enact a minimum wage law for women has the merit that it is centering public attention upon the economic condition of the workers and the existing system of production. The more the system is tinkered with, the more apparent it will become that its evils cannot be cured without ending the system itself.

The problem must be dealt with in the end as a whole. It cannot be solved without including all of the factors in the equation.—Milwaukee Leader.

The Western Federation of Miners

(Article written in response to a request from the Los Angeles Citizen)

A BARE STATEMENT of the reduction in hours and increases in wages secured through our organization for the workers in the metal mining industry would constitute an eloquent eulogy of the Federation, but it would leave the reader with a very inadequate idea of the services rendered to all the workers in the vicinity of the mines throughout the West and would leave out of account those changes in policy which show the trend of evolution. It is a great deal to attempt in the limits of a short article, but I shall endeavor to give the reader the facts necessary to judge of the benefits conferred and the place occupied in the labor world by the Federation.

The Western Federation of Miners is one of the youngest international labor organizations, having been organized in 1893, just after the disastrous strikes of the previous year in the Cœur d'Alenes had revealed the workings of the mine operators' association and demonstrated the necessity of unity in our forces—the miners having been organized in local unions prior to that time. The combination of dollars preceded the organization of men and made the latter necessary and inevitable.

When the Federation was organized the ten-hour day in the mines and twelve hours in the mill and smelter were practically universal. Today there is scarcely a state from the Rocky mountains westward in which the eight-hour day is not established by statute and to a large extent the law but confirmed what the miner had won. It was the pioneer organization in the enactment of eight-hour laws. The constitutionality of the law was bitterly contested in the states of Utah and Missouri, declared invalid in the lower courts. The Federation carried the cases to the Supreme Court of the United States and the law was sustained by that august tribunal. It has been proven over and over again in the mining industry that the eight-hour day does not increase the cost of production—it lengthens life and multiplies its enjoyments without lessening profits—but it is dangerous to the profit-system and is opposed accordingly.

Laws have been passed in every mining state for the safeguarding of the miners' lives, but their enforcement is in the hands of mine inspectors, frequently employed through the influence of mine operators careless of human life and without regard for their oath. If they owed their appointment to the organization and were removable by it—but that is another story.

The early miners' unions were far removed from the centers of population, transportation was difficult, competition for jobs was slight. They established for that time relatively high wages, which they have in most instances maintained and in many cases increased. During the panic of 1893 the Butte miner held his wage at $3.50 per day, while the iron miners of Michigan were working ten hours for $1.35. The mine engineers of the west get from $4 to $5 for eight hours; their brothers in districts that neglected organization are working twelve hours and drawing approximately $75 per month.

Mine operators have waged fierce wars upon us; some men have mined at the cost of assessments levied to sustain the organization. Just how well they have fared in comparison with men never called upon to pay an assessment might be instanced by the recently organized members at Owingsville, Ky. Thirty-three years ago the minimum wage was $1.25 per day; they are on strike for an increased wage, the minimum having sunk to $1.10 and the maximum but $1.75. Eastern smeltermen are working a ten and twelve-hour day with a minimum as low as $1.50. The smeltermen of Anaconda and Great Falls, Mont., have an eight-hour day and a minimum wage of $3.25. Wage schedules will prove that in the mining industry a union card is the best investment that a worker can make.

Reports from secretaries of local unions on wage increases secured during the year 1912 showed the following results:

Increase of wages per month	$ 286,852.50
Increase per year	$3,442,230.00
Number of men benefited by increased wage	34,869
Average increase per man benefited, per month	$ 8.23
Increase per man, per year	$ 98.76
Total number of hours reduced per month	183,455
Total number of hours reduced per year	201,460
Total wages saved by reduction of hours at 37½c per hour, without reduction in wages	$ 825,547.50
Sick and accident benefits paid during last fiscal year	115,277.32
Funeral benefits paid during same period	27,069.47

Originally confined practically to the precious metal mines of the

West, the Federation is extending to every section of the United States and Canada where metals are produced or refined. For many years the constitution forbade any time contracts with employers; in theory we were always ready for a strike—in practice we were never prepared. The experience of our sister organization—the U. M. W. of A. —seemed to demonstrate that larger concessions could be secured and the organization placed upon a firmer basis by entering into contractural relations. Accordingly the last convention submitted amendments permitting time agreements; the membership ratified the proposed change.

The necessity for unity of action was impressed upon the Federation in the fiercest industrial conflicts ever waged in this country. That experience undoubtedly led to our affiliation with the A. F. of L., not as payment of a debt of gratitude, but in an awakened and enlarged sense of opportunity and duty to the organized workers of the country. It may sometimes be necessary to criticise, but now it is inperative to unite; whether as teachers or workers the ranks of our fellows is the place for us. We are none the less devoted to the principles of Socialism and industrial unionism because of our affiliation. We have such confidence in their merits that we do not fear the tilts of their opponents, but are certain that experience will confirm our arguments and hasten the advent of a united working class.

We have been bitterly opposed and viciously maligned—"we did not come to hide the class struggle but to end it." We have great difficulties to overcome; our constitution is printed in eleven languages. We meet gigantic combinations of capital. The price of our products is fixed in a world-market and wage increase come from the employers' profits instead of the consumers' pockets. There are immense stocks of the metals on hand, so that when we stop work the effects are not felt in every home and industry, as with the coal miners. We have always made the most strenuous efforts to raise the wages of the lowest man—there are so many of them and the opposition is correspondingly great.

The days of "splendid isolation" when we were the "vanguard of the labor movement" have gone by, not because of any retrograde movement on our part, but because other organizations have advanced. He who bemoans that fact does so because of his love of notoriety and not because of devotion to the working class. He who stands alone from necessity, because none will stand with him, may be admired; but he who stands alone from choice, is to be pitied.

No history of the workers' struggles would be complete without a record of ours. In the future we shall continue to play a worthy part. Progress demands an ever increasing supply of the metals. The men who furnish that supply should have as large a part in molding the institutions of the future as they have in supplying present needs.

GUY E. MILLER.

INFORMATION WANTED.

The partner and friend of James Daly, who worked with him in Park City, Utah, in 1892, desires to know his address. Address Box 742, Tonopah, Nevada.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bingham Canyon, Utah, February 28, 1913.

Information wanted of Mike Harrington, who transferred to Bingham Miners' Union No. 67 February 11, 1911, from Round Mountain, Nevada. Last heard of was in Mullan, Idaho, February 12, 1912. Address John Strasser, Box N, Bingham, Utah. 4t

CARD STOLEN.

The Secretary of Manhattan Miners' Union No.241 W. F. M., of Manhattan, Nev., has informed headquarters that Walter Powers while in Boise, Idaho, had his membership card and withdrawal card stolen. Withdrawal card was issued by No. 241 July 31st 1912, adress William Hess Manhattan, Nevada.

DESERVES ALL CONSIDERATION.

Kansas City, Kansas, March 20, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Secretary, Western Federation of Miners, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Your favor of the 18th inst. received and noted and a better or more honorable object was never placed before the labor movement, as Mr. Darrow deserves all the consideration we can give him, as I am very much interested in his case, and I believe that he is being persecuted and not prosecuted.

I will lay this matter before our international president and will underline your appeal myself, as I believe it should be attended to without delay.

Hoping this will be satisfactory, with best wishes, I remain, Yours fraternally, WM. J. GILTHORPE, I. S. T.

FURTHER CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE PORCUPINE STRIKE FUND.

Chas. Hurst, $1; E. S. Shillingford, $1; Wm. Wheeler, $1; Albert Saad, $1; Frank Foisy, $1; Geo. Karem, $1; Mat. Kostoloc, $1; Atalla Karem, $1; John Crawford, $1; Nicholas King, $2; John Dick, $5; R. A. Allen, $1; Thos. Hughes, $1; Richard King, $1; Sam Cochrane, $1; Ben. Kingsley, $1; Arthur Perrault, $1; Louis Cohn, $1; Dan. Wilkes, 50c; E. L. Taylor, $1; R. Whitmor, $1; Walter Loudon, $1; Nicholas Sparks, $1; Jas. Hobin, $1.50; Geo. A. Russel, $1; Speers Bros., $1; B. J. Schnider, $1; Jas. Lowdon, $1; Wm. Burke, $1; Jos. O. Neill, $1; D. J. McDonnell, $1; Jos. M. Giroux, $1; R. L. Speers, $1; Geo. Law, $1; Geo. Thompson, 50c; Harry Hewitt, $1; Harry Clifton, $1; David Baprarie, $1; Norman McKinnon, $1; W. H. Craig, $1: Jos. Perry, $1; E. C. St. Paul, $1; Harry Beauchard, $1; Wm. Schmelzle, $1; Alex. Mitchell, $1; Yan Skrypnyk, $1; Gmytr Kuckvauk, $1; Peter Karalinski, $1; Prospere Merion, $1; Paul Bernier, $1; Thos. Allen, $1; Wm. Wigley, $1; Andrew Taylor, $1; Neil McKenzie, $2; Geo. McMillan, $1; Jas. McMillan, $1; O. W. Haines, $1; Archie Close, $1; John Peddle, $1; Arthur Begin, $1; Wm. F. Coole, $1; Ed. Stewart, $5; Arthur Hardie, $1; Thomas. Bulloch,$1; Irvine Marshall, $1; Thos. O'Connor, $1; J. Crouse, $1; S. Stark, $1; J. Burke, $1; T. Agnew, $1; Silas Davidson, $1; B. Carmode, $1; John R. Maiden, $5; Jos. Philion, $1; Thos. Tackman, $1; Kenneth Mathson, $5; Gordon Wilder, $1; John Kenty, $5; Theo. Kallies, $1; R. M. Gaudet, $1; A. Agnew, $1; E. Jackson, $1; Fred. Black, $1; John Wilson, $1; J. C. Hewitt, $1; Ed. Crmier, $1; Leonel Desjardins, $1; Mike Reid, $1; A member, $2; Jas. Keene, $1; Frank Pickney, $1; Andy. Radoski, $1; Anton Marur, $1; Jim. Lavandouski, $1; Peter Karalinsky, $1; Alex. Sarabura, $1; Roman Tquayrouki, $1; Jek Frachuk $1; Omer Cote, $1; B. J. Schnider, $1; M. Larmer, $1; Yakub Lankowski, $1; Thos. G. Wilson, $1; Geo. M. Brown, $1; Wm. F. Melville, $1; G. H. Appleby, $1; John D. McPhail, $1; Dan Matheson, $1; Berth LaRouski, $1; R. H. Smyth, $1; Philip McPhail, $1; Murdoch Ross, $1; Toni Piotvouski, $1; J. M. Hunter, $1; Wm. Simpson, 50c; Harry Hanmer, $2; Neil D. Jamieson, $2; G. H. Smith, $2; Malcolm McPhail, $2; Wm. Ragen, $1; Victor Duford, $1; Angus McLeod, $1; total, $282.50.

THE BLACKSMITHS APPEAL TO THE MINERS'.

Office of General Secretary-Treasurer International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Chicago, March 13th, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

Pardon this intrusion upon your valuable time, but I am compelled by force of circumstances to place a matter before your organization which is of very great importance to the success of the labor movement, and especially to our organization, and that is the union label. For several years our organization has enjoyed conditions in the mining tool industry, and the relationship between employer and employé have been pleasant, and we naturally would like the same conditions to continue, and I feel safe in saying that your organization rejoiced with us, but recently a company known as the Fulton Tool Company of Canal-Fulton, Ohio, has entered the market, and furnishing mining tools of all descriptions at such low rates that it has materially effected the business formerly had by other companies, and these low prices are due entirely to the fact that the Fulton Tool Company is a non union plant and pay ridiculously low rates of pay to their employés. Several efforts have been made in the past and just recently to organize this plant, but without results. The management of this company is antagonistic to the cause of labor and boasts openly that they do not need the union label on their goods to sell them to the miners. This company also sells a non-union made white duck miners pants which is also sold at a much less price than a union firm could afford, and we take this means of appealing to you and ask your assistance in trying to persuade the members of your organization to refrain from purchasing articles manufactured by non-union firms. at least until such time as they unionize their plant. They have been doing quite a large amount of business in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, and we would earnestly request that a letter of instructions be sent to your members to be fair and purchase tools with the union stamp on it and thereby assist the members of our organization and the firms who are favorable to the trades union movement. Anything that you can do to assist us in this matter will be greatly appreciated, and we stand ready and willing to reciprocate at any and all times. Again thanking you, with best wishes, I am

Fraternally Yours,
WM. F. KRAMER,
(Seal). General Secy. & Treas.

ON THE LEISLATURE OF UTAH.

Bingham Cañon, Utah, March 21, 1913.

The lawmaking body of Utah has adjourned and unless something unforeseen happens the people of the state will for two years at least be relieved of this affliction, for which they should be truly thankful. If there was any need for them to convene it is not apparent, as little or nothing of progressive legislation was enacted. The members seemed to be imbued with the reactionary spirit of their predecessors and that it was incumbent upon them to uphold the banner of standpatism and the pirate flag of plutocracy. This they did with a vengeance. Bills that were of, for and by the interests and all harmless measures were passed with little or no opposition, but those that would ameliorate and make better and happier the lives of those who make living in the state possible received scant consideration.

The working class is entitled to no consideration from us, seemed to be the slogan of the lawmaking body, as they affixed the bayonets of corporation greed and proceeded to charge the labor measures and mutilate and kill them with little or no compunction.

This sign: $$$$$$ seemed to predominate during the entire session and in this sign the interests conquered. The siren song of capitalism in all of its seductiveness and the cadence of the Salt Lake Commercial Club were more potent in shaping legislation than the citizens of the state.

Besides showing their hostility toward all labor measures and their contempt for the working class, they even went so far as to repudiate certain planks in the party platform, among these the plank for the direct election of senators. So obsessed were they with their own intellectual superiority that they told the people of the state that they were inferior and not competent to pass upon the qualifications of a man for this lofty position, that they were the only ones fit for such a ponderous task.

In so doing they proved conclusively that they are not in favor of a government of, for and by the people, but in an oligarchy, and demonstrated clearly that pre-election pledges and party platforms are nothing but fakes and subterfuges to crawl into office on. So shameless did their actions becoem that the mouthpiece of the interests, that "safe, sane and conservative organ" of the Republican party, the "Herald-Republican," in tearful editorials pleaded with them to make some pretense toward keeping party pledges. But all the maudlin tears and the remonstrations of the Herald-Republican were of no avail, as the sinister influences had turned their hearts and minds into adamant, and they were, therefore, impervious to its appeals.

During the session an eight-hour law was introduced; this law prescribed that eight (8) hours should constitute a day's work in all underground mines surface workings, mills, smelters, ore reduction works, factories, etc. During the hearings held by the committee who had charge of the bill one eminent statesman, by the name of Austin, arose and delivered a profound dissertation, and tearfully informed the committee that if that bill became a law the factory men of Utah would not compete with outsiders and intimated that the factories of Utah would be compelled to close down.

Here we find the motive that blocks all progressive legislation; it is found in one word—"profit." The late Utah Legislature, instead of enacting laws that would conserve the lives of men, women and children and thus served notice that any industry that could not or would not concede short hours, a living wage and sanitary conditions, would be abolished, took the sordid ideal and decreed that profit is the essential thing and that long hours, low wages and insanitary conditions in mine, mill, factory et al. indus-

tries, is right, and that the lives of men, women and children are of minor importance.

But what else can be expected in Utah, the home of standpatism, the state where capitalism reigns in all of its pristine glory, the state where the people voted for the initiative and referendum—and the lawmakes, the servants of the people, refused to comply, thereby proclaiming themselves superior to the people; the state which, the Herald-Republican says, is "safe and sane and conservative." Yes, it is safe to the predatory interests, sane to a degree of fanaticism, and its conservativism is well and unfavorably known. Conservation is the proper word, as Utah desires no new innovations, no up-to-date laws (according to its statesmen (?) the laws and customs of a hundred years ago are good enough and cannot be improved upon. In the march of progress the conservative has never been a participant . He has always been a brake on the wheel and has at all times endeavored to thwart all liberty and all reform; therefore the contention of the Herald-Republican that Utah is "safe, sane and conservative," none will deny.

The late Legislature did nothing to retrieve Utah from the unenviablbe position it occupies in the galaxy of states. E. G. LOCKE.

A REPORT FROM BRITISH COLUMBIA.

To the Officers and Members of Dis. Association No. 6, W. F. M., Brothers:

As delegate to the third annual convention of the B. C. F. of L., Victoria, B. C., I hereby submit my report:

The convention was called to order on Monday, Jan. 13, 1913, at 10 a. m. by Delegates Sheen, president Victoria Trades and Labor Council, who after addressing a few words of welcome to the delegates (78 in number) handed the gavel to President Wilkinson. President Wilkinson's report followed and it proved an interesting one, laden with food for thought on the problems confronting organized labor in this province. Of all the matters touched upon in the president's report, perhaps the most vital is the attitude shown by the present government towards the needs and requirements of labor as presented by the B. C. F. of L. convention last year. A commission has been appointed by the government to go over the province for the alleged purpose of inquiring into the needs of labor. I fail to see the necessity of such a step in view of the fact that labor brings its needs from all parts of the province and presents them to the government from year to year. This action on the part of the government would indicate either that they do not credit us with intelligence enough to know our requirements or that it is a graceful way of side-stepping the whole matter and at the same time giving fat jobs to a few friends; if the latter be true, then the wage workers must cease voting for these, who, when in office, take no notice of said wage workers or their interest. The question of united political action for the workers is unfortunately one on which we are somewhat divided at present, but we have reached the stage in the organized labor movement when we must unite on the political field; then and not till then shall we get what we are now demanding. And there is need of much legislation for the protection of the workers; the maimed and crippled victims of industrial life point out this need. If we have the welfare of these men at heart we must elect men of our own class to the law-making bodies.

Mr. J. H. Wallace addressed the convention as a fraternal delegate from the Washington State Federation of Labor. He explained the workings of the Washington insurance act, which is one of the best in the world. Under this act the injured workers receive as compensation the sum of $700,000 where $100,000, previous to the act coming into force, was received. And the state federation is now demanding legislation to make the industries pay for the hospital and medical treatment of all wage workers of the state. This should be of interest to the wage workers of British Columbia as our present compensation act is altogether inadequate in providing for the wants of the dependents of the deceased with the result that homes are broken up, perhaps never to be reunited. The greatest benefit is received indirectly by the workers as the act encourages the companies to be more careful with the lives of their workmen. Taking into consideration the deficiencies of the present act, it is my opinion that we should try for a new act similar to the Washington state act rather than seek to patch up our old one.

An important step taken by the convention was to secure a one-half interest in the British Columbia Federationist. This paper has been fighting our battles and expressing our political views and it was considered only right that we should give it all the support possible which was done by shouldering one-half of its burdens.

Mr. Parker Williams addressed the convention and it was indeed refreshing to listen to him. "British Columbia," he says, "is dominated by a certain financial group who are more greedy than a horse leech and more hungry than the devil; and yet the majority of workers line up on election day with such sharks. Is it any wonder that the premier takes no notice of our resolutions?"

Some one hundred resolutions were brought before the convention, all of which have been given space in the Federationist; all the resolutions forwarded from District No. 6 were passed and those calling for provincial legislation were presented to the premier.

President Wilkinson and Vice President McVetty, Grant and Pettipiece refused to stand for re-election. This is much to be regretted as we have no more able men than these in the labor movement.

The new officers are:

President, C. Sivertz, Victoria, B. C.; vice presidents, J. Kavanaugh, Vancouver, B. C.; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith, B. C.; J. Gray, Fernie, B. C.; Ferris and Burns, Victoria, B. C.; A. Watchman, Van Anda, B. C.; J. Cuthbertson, Greenwood, B. C.; secretary-treasurer, V. R. Midgley, Victoria, B. C.

The unionists of the coast are pretty well satisfied that the miners of the interior form the backbone of the B. C. F. of L. at the present time. A strong and determined effort should be made to have the railroad workers affiliate with the federation, particularly in view of the fact that their support would lend much weight to any efforts made to secure a new insurance for the benefit of all workers in the province. Only through the united efforts of the workers can we accomplish that which we are aiming for—the right of the worker to the full product of his toil.

REPORT OF R. L. LASHLEY.

As you have not heard from the Lead belt of southeast Missouri through any communication from any one directly connected with the work or organization for some time, I will endeavor to give your readers some information in regard to the doings of the past few months, and what appears to me to be an encouraging outlook for a decided improvement for the Western Federation of Miners here in the very near future.

I shall not attempt to review the history of the movement in this district, further than to say, that since the Western Federation of Miners was established here in 1905, there has been a continuous struggle on the part of a few loyal members to maintain the organization; but it has by faithful and persistent effort on the part of a few men been accomplished, and we are today looking forward for the accomplistment of greater things, that make for the comfort and happiness of the men who delve in the bowels of the earth.

The membership who read the Miners' Magazine, may have drawn the conclusion that unionism had passed out of existence in the Lead belt; but such is not the case; unionism is far from being dead at the present time, in fact a great revival of interest is at this time being manifested throughout the entire district. A few short years since there was practically no organization of any of the crafts or trades in this part of the country; but at the present time most all of them are pretty thoroughly organized, and are being materially benefitted by it. The engineers, firemen and machinists, on the M. R. & T. R. R' that handles the products of the mines, have since the perfecting of their organization almost doubled their wage scale, bringing the scale up from 17 cents per hour, to about 32 cents per hour, in less than five years without a strike, or the loss of an hour's time. And at times when the miners were forced to accept a reduction in wages, the railroad men held up their standard, simply from the fact that they at all times maintained a thorough organization.

The barbers, bartenders, telegraphers and retail clerks all have good, efficient working organizations, especially so with the clerks' union, organized Nov. 29th, 1912. Their headquarters are at Flat River, but their jurisdiction covers the entire Lead belt including the towns of Elvins, Desloge, Leadwood and Home Terre. They are now submitting their contract for a six o'clock closing hour; the employment of none but members of their union and other working conditions favorable to them. The different unions, of course, depend largely on the miners organization to enforce their agreements, and the miners have been able to keep their organization up to the standard where they have been of great benefit in that line.

All the locals mentioned above are also affiliated with the Missouri State Federation of Labor And are assisting in the passage of legislation that is much needed by the miners in this district. Among the measures our legislative committee have before the Legislature at this session, at Jefferson City are a workman's compensation, a bill increasing the efficiency of the mine inspection, with five instead of one mine inspector to cover our district, which is at present entirely too large a territory for one man to get over and give the proper attention. An amendment to the woman's nine hour law has passed that makes the law applicable to all the industries for which the law was intended, the courts having declared the measure passed at the last session unconstitutional. Another bill being urged by the federation is the submission of an amendment to the constitution of the state of Missouri for equal suffrage, to be voted on at the next general election in 1914. We also have the application of one of our members, Mr. John C. Haney, a member of Flat River local, for state mine inspector for this district with good prospects of getting the appointment for him, at least we will see what our new Democratic governor thinks about organized labor. The state federation has given him their endorsement; all the locals of the Western federation in the Lead belt. Also the coal miners of this state representing over 8,000 coal miners, in all 80,000, composing the different crafts and trades affiliated without state organization. A great many other measures, twenty-five in all, are being pushed by our legislative committee at the present time in Jefferson City. So we want it distinctly understood that we are not dead in Missouri yet; if there are any who have been misled in that belief we'll show you ere long that we are a pretty lively corpse.

I don't propose to worry the patience of your readers with a review of the organizing work that has taken place in the Flat River country during the past two years, for that has been recited from time to time in these columns during that period, and if I should attempt a rehearsal of it at this time the membership might charge me with a vain glorious attempt to cover myself with a wreath of bouquets, so I'll refrain from further comment on this phase of the situation in southeast Missouri. For I believe the membership can form a better idea of what is being done by the organizing force of the federation by watching the quarterly reports of the secretary-treasurer, yet the work that is being accomplished can not always be judged by the immediate returns in dollars and cents. There is a great educational work to be done before much organizing can be brought about.

In conclusion will say, that, the outlook for a better and more thorough organization of the miners in the Flat River district was never better than at the present time. A spirit of harmony and good will seems to prevail, and if the unexpected doesn't happen you can keep your eyes on the "show me" state for results before the snow of another winter flies.

Hoping to hear a speedy and satisfactory settlement of the strikes now on at Bingham, Porcupine and other places, and with best wishes for the success of the Western Federation of Miners, I remain, as ever for the cause of unionism.

A REPORT FROM JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

Joplin, Mo., March 12th, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M., Brothers:

Pursuant to request by Secretary Mills as regards resolution by Randsburg local, No. 44, relative to Article 4, Section 9, constitution W. F. M., I, as your representative in the Joplin district, wish to submit this for your consideration.

First, I desire to say that in my opinion compiance with said section of constitution will be very beneficial to our organization by bringing about a better understanding of conditions existing in the different parts of the jurisdiction, thereby adding an increased interest not only to the membership, but to the organizers as well. I feel that from such reports I shall acquire information that will be very valuable to me in my work for the organization.

Now as to general conditions in the district. It is with pleasure that I feel I can report a great change for the better. I presume it is needless for me to call attention to the fact that the very name Joplin has been a stench to the nostrils of organized labor, and especially to the W. F. M. for many years. The Joplin district has been considered the chief recruiting station for the strike-breaking agencies. We all remember how easy it has been for them to come here and secure all the men needed to break a strike. Even at the time of Black Hills lockout they were able to ship men from here in carload lots. But conditions are somewhat changed now, as I wish to show by calling your attention to the fact that during the latter part of October, last an agent of the Utah Copper Company came here for the purpose of getting a shipment for Bingham, Utah. But he failed to meet with their customary success, and instead of getting men, he himself got in bad. After being here four days, carrying advertisements in all daily papers, and securing only fourteen men for shipment, three of them being boys under 17 years of age, we had him arrested for violation of a state statute and succeeded in getting him fined one hundred dollars and the costs, which he was unable to pay at the time, so was committed to jail. After enjoying the hospitality of our city jailer for the night thereby getting a little taste of the pleasures of the bull pen, he next day succeeded in getting the money to pay up and immediately left the district.

Another noticeable feature of the changing order is that a few months ago we had to meet a strong anti-union sentiment; it was almost dangerous for one to attempt to talk organization, while now we have a large majority of the men with us who are willing, yes, anxious to listen to the doctrine of unionism.

Also there is great changes taking place in the mining industry. The small, independent producer is rapidly disappearing, being swallowed up by the large companies and corporations. The American Davey Lead & Zinc Co., a Guggenhiem concern, is rapidly acquiring possession of all the valuable properties in the district, and it looks as though it will only be a short time until the entire district will be under its domination.

At the present time the operators are thoroughly organized. Though their Ore Producers' Association which in reality is a Chapter of the American Mining Congress, they control the situation to the extent that they have be able at the present time to bring about a deplorable condition by shutting

down all the principal mines, and thus throwing thousands of men out of employment.

During the year 1912 the operators enjoyed an era of unprecedented prosperity, selling their ore at the highest price ever known in the history of the district. All the plants were pushed to their utmost capacity in order to increase the output. Consequently the first of the year 1913, found practically all the plants in a rundown condition. The ore market following its usual first of the year procedure began rapidly to decline, and in a very few days had fallen from $64 to $50 per ton. This the operators had anticipated, and taking advantage of the situation they ordered a general closing down of the mines—or in other words declared a lockout. giving as their reasons the low price of ore, claiming that it was impossible for them to operate their mines at a profit with ore at a $50 base price, therefore it was necessary for them to close down in order to curtail production and force up the price of ore.

But the men are becoming skeptical and are asking the question, why it is without any increase in wages, and with all the modern improvements in the methods of production, the operators are unable to run at the present base price which is above $50, but have been able to run right along up to this time, while for the past ten years ore has not averaged $40 per ton? They are begining to scent the African in the wood pile. They are begining to realize that the main object of the shut down was for the purpose of giving the operators a chance to clean up and repair their properties, and to bring about a condition that would force the men to accept the cut in wages they are putting into effect all over the district. They are also begining to understand if the operators through their organization can stop production and force up the price of their commodity—the ore, that the miners can through their union do the same and force up the price of their commodity—their labor power.

Taking advantage of this situation and conditions, we have been pushing the work of organizing to the limit of our ability, holding open meetings in the different camps of the district, circulating literature, and mixing with the men carrying on a general propaganda for the organization. The results have been very gratifying, especially in the Webb City district where we have been holding meetings twice a week, talking to from one to four hundred miners each meeting.

Now brothers, in conclusion, permit me to give it as my opinion that our days of conflict with the Joplin miner is past. No more will the bosses be able to use him for the purpose of breaking our strikes in other parts of the jurisdiction. But instead I predict that in the near future we will have strong militant locals of the W. F. M. in every camp in the district

Fraternally submitted,

MARION COPE.
Box 300, Joplin, Mo.

JUDICIAL CHOLERA IN PORCUPINE.

Judicial cholera prevails in Porcupine. The laws of almighty justice are used on behalf of the rich against the poor. It is known to the wide world that a strike has been on here since November 15, 1912. It is known that all the forces of government were used to crush the strike, which means that the poor workingman has no right to demand a little more of the wealth he produces, while the employers enjoy millions in dividends, produced by labor, while they lead idle lives.

Many have been shot, clubbed, imprisoned and intimidated; but nothing has been done so severe and dangerous to the community as what has happened in recent days. The provincial police have been recalled; thugs have changed their uniforms and appear as gentlemen, while in their pockets they carry arms.

But let us leave this and pass to something that is probably new in the history of this country while industrial conflicts between labor and capital—between rich and poor—between protected and unprotected citizens of this "free country" of Canada.

What I intend to bring before the public is: The authorities were kind enough to withdraw the police forces on learning that public opinion would not stand any more of their provocative actions on behalf of the mine owners, and therefore against the peaceable strikers. Yes, they learned that it would be impracticable and a lack of diplomacy of the present government; they have learned that by continuation of such provocation the people may put them out of the offices they occupy, so they recalled the police.

Let us see what is going on now: Wolves never have any mercy on lambs, and capitalist class government would not like to draw out its own fangs; therefore, if they withdraw the police force this, in my opinion, is more than certain to result in something new. Now the police are substituted by untrained gunmen. And who are they? Some of the strike-breakers are armed with the weapons of murder.

Now, let us see the nature of the judicial policy: The law provides that when any person gives sufficient evidences that his life or property is in danger he is entitled to carry arms or appoint some other person or persons who will protect them. The law also provides that no constable shall be entitled to carry a gun unless he is a householder or a resident in the vicinity.

Let us accept that such law is just. Yes, it is right. Strike-breakers are armed, mine owners try to protect their lives and property, and there and then request some persons sworn in as constables. Then all that they have to do is to protect their lives and property; but here, O good Lord, have mercy on the innocent strikers who are not armed, and who have decided to use the most peaceable ways and means in order to be successful, having learned from experience of the past that all the powers of government will be used against them. Armed strike-breakers, sworn in constables by Magistrate Thomas H. Torrence to carry the guns of murder and act to protect lives and property. But as we find it they are hunting like birds of prey after the innocent strikers to take their lives.

Between 10 and 12 o'clock at night, March 11th, in the town of Timmins, about sixty armed strike-breakers made an invasion on the Union Hall and menaced with clubs and shouts the few strikers who were sleeping there, and tried to get them on the street in order to shoot them, which is nothing more or less than provocation. Nearly the same thing took place at Schumacher the night before, and at South Porcupine on Saturday, March 8th, a similar incident occurred.

If such provocation will continue; if armed men will be allowed to invade unarmed and peaceable strikers, then if any disturbance, riot and bloodshed takes place, who is to blame? Peaceable strikers who stand for their rights, or the judicial authorities, represented by Thomas H. Torrence, who is known from past experience to have no sympathy for or mercy on strikers? Who showed his fangs when passing judgment on innocent men, under false evidence for unlawful assembly, who passed sentence under the "Industrial Disputes Investigation Act" against two agitators, and one victim who dared to quit work against the will of his master; against one agitator by whose influence 500 strikers on December 2d behaved like peaceable citizens, when they had a full right to tear to pieces the gunmen, who, without any reason, shot into a peaceful parade of strikers marching on the public highway.

Now, let me ask the people of Canada what have the strikers to do when they are attacked by an armed crowd of men? What respect should they have for the powers of government which arm untrained men with guns? What have they to do while judicial cholera is reigning in the district? What liberty have we left if part of the people are armed and part unarmed, and the unarmed group is attacked by the armed group? What respect does the government deserve if unarmed citizens who have wives and families in this community are assassinated by strangers, brought as strike-breakers from all parts of the world, who menace the lives and property of those who have their homes and families here and try to better their conditions in order to remain here? What has the government to offer in order to stop the coming protest of millions of rebels against injustice and tyranny? Oh, no doubt the remedy you would apply is the militia or police, which usually is applied by you when the workers stand for their rights. · Oh, thank you, our grand redeemers; I know you are always ready to shed the blood of those on whose toil you continue your existence. However, let me tell you all the remedy that we want is that you shall not wound us any more; that you will not lead us into the valleys of sorrow and misery. Will you hear this, oh, you poor creatures of death? All we desire is that we have real liberty in a "free country," where we have free speech and a free press. Let us continue sharing our ideas with those who are members of the working class, who have brains and conscience enough to see that our demand is their demand, our rights are their rights, our enemies are their enemies.

If we enjoyed this I do not think that there would be any reason for all that happened here. We know that many strikers-breakers were brought here under false pretenses. We know that there were many who were forced to go to work. We know that there are many who are ignorant of their own rights; therefore, we claim that if Canada is a "free Christian country," why do you stop us from fulfilling the Christian doctrine, which says that "we have to enlighten those who are walking in darkness? Why, oh. you religious people, do you stop us from obeying the commands of the Lord? Why do you stop us from doing the duty which we owe to ourselves, to our wives. to our children, to humanity? Why, oh you authorities, are you so blind as not to see that your mission is to secure and execute equal rights to all? Well, you may say that their lives are in danger. Then what answer have you to offer when our lives are in danger. We are those who were working here before the strike; we are those who have our homes here; we are those who came to the conclusion that if we continued working for the same wages we are going to starve. Iam turning to you authorities, not as if I would have any hope of your good will, oh, no; addressing you I just speak to my fellow men, to those who today or tomorrow will feel your iron hand—to those that you have jails for, to those who have to lead lives of drudgery, to those that create all the wealth, who are forced to be satisfied with adulterated food, shoddy clothing and to live in shacks and camps that your masters would not house their dogs in.

Oh, you whose hearts are throbbing to see the sun of justice, of manhood. Stand erect, speak out your sorrows. Call and the door will be opened. Your hope will come if you will act together, strike together, vote together and fight together.

Then let us act and the puppets of the capitalist class shall hear our voice, and then those that we wish to hear our motto shall hear it and so act as to prevent a wholesale butchery of human beings by "Judicial Cholera in Porcupine.

WM. H. RADIX.

OF INTEREST TO LARGE CONSUMERS OF COAL.

Large users of coal will be interested in Bureau of Mines Bulletin No. 63, "Sampling of Coal Deliveries, and Types of Government Specifications for the Purchase of Coal," which has just been issued. The Federal Government, which purchases $8,000,000 worth of coal annually, buys more than half of it under specifications and has gone deeply into the question of sampling and analyzing coal. George S. Pope, the engineer in charge of such investigations and the author of the bulletin makes the following statement:

To determine with utmost accuracy the ash content and heating value of a quantity of delivered coal would require the burning of the entire quantity, and special apparatus arranged to measure the total heat liberated, or would require crushing the whole quantity, and reducing it by an elaborate scheme of successive crushings, mixings, and fractional selections to portions weighing approximately 1 gram, the minute quantity which the chemist requires for each determination. Either of these procedures is obviously impracticable if the coal is to be used for the production of heat and power.

The method actually employed is to select portions from all parts of a consignment or delivery of coal and to systematically reduce the gross sample, obtained by mixing these portions, to quantities that the chemist requires for making ash determinations or that can be burned conveniently in the calorimeter, and apparatus for determining the heating value. The gross sample should be so large that the chance admixture of pieces of slate, bone coal, pyrite, or other impurities in an otherwise representative sample will effect but slightly the final results. Increasing the size of the gross sample tends toward accuracy, but the possible increase is limited by the cost of collection and reduction. In reducing the gross sample by successive crushings and halvings or fractional selections, the object is to procure a small laboratory sample that, upon analysis, will give approximately the same results as the gross sample itself, or, in fact, the entire quantity of coal from which the gross sample was obtained.

Recognizing the importance of the method of sampling as being a definite commercial procedure and of having the method clearly set forth in the specifications to become a part of the contract, and recognizing also the desirability of insuring uniformity and similarity in the specifications used by the different branches of the Federal service for the purchase of coal, representatives of the executive departments and independent establishments of the government held a conference under the auspices of the Bureau of Mines in February, 1912, for the purpose of discussing these and other features of the specifications. At this conference committees were appointed to prepare specifications in accordance with the views of the members. It was recognized at the conference that in general specifications, such as were recommended, certain requirements had to be of wide application, as the specifications cover such a wide variety of conditions, not only as to character and quality of coal but as to type of furnace equipment, size of deliveries, methods of delivering, etc.

The specifications which were used for the purchase of coal on the heat-unit basis prior to the fiscal year 1912-13 were on the B. t. u. (British thermal unit) "as received" basis; that is, payment for delivered coal was directly affected by the moisture content of the sample received by the laboratory. This method was based on the assumption that the moisture in the samples collected at the time of weighing and delivery could be preserved with slight loss during the storing and subsequent working down of the gross sample to a quantity convenient for transmittal to the laboratory and in its later treatment in the laboratory. From experiments that have been made and from a large mass of data, it is known that the moisture content of coal does not remain constant, and that the moisture content reported by the laboratory may be as much as five to ten per cent. lower than that actually contained in excessively wet or high-moisture coal at the time of weighing.

* * * As a sample loses moisture, its B. t. u. "as received" value correspondingly rises, with the result that the price for delivered coal determined on the "as received" value is, with rare exceptions, higher than that warranted by the quality of the coal at the time of weighing. As a general statement, payment based on the "as received" B. t. u. value will be higher than warranted, unless the sampling and laboratory work can be carried on under conditions that minimize moisture loss, as under freezing temperatures.

Recognizing the uncertainty involved in taking the moisture determination in the laboratory as representative of the moisture content of the delivered coal and the consequent possibility of payment of a higher price than is warranted, the Bureau of Mines recommended to the executive departments and independent establishments of the federal service that the heating value

in the coal specifications for the fiscal year 1912-13 be on the "dry coal" basis.

In preparing these specifications the fact was recognized that the amount of moisture contained in coal produced from day to day from the same mine, or group of mines working the same bed, is largely accidental, and is a matter over which the buyer and seller have only slight control. However, in order to place a negative value on high-moisture coals and to protect the government against the delivery of coals containing excessive amounts of moisture, the specifications require the bidders to specify the maximum moisture content in coal offered. This value becomes the standard of the contract.

If coal of a uniform B. t. u. "dry coal" value is delivered on a contract, the contractor receives the advantage on any delivery in which the moisture content approaches the maximum specified, because he is paid for the weight of water contained in the coal in excess of a normal amount, whereas if the coal is very dry, containing less than the normal amount of moisture, the purchaser receives the advantage.

* * * As an example of the effect of a heavy rain on a car of coal in transit, a precipitation of three inches of water on a loaded fifty-ton car, area of top about 360 square feet, would increase the weight of the coal 5.01 per cent., provided none of the water drained out or evaporated. It is obvious that if this coal is weighed and delivered immediately, special samples for moisture determinations should be collected and prepared at once and sent to the laboratory, as a basis for equitable adjustment of payment on account of the excessive amount of water in the coal. As the weight of the coal was increased by the excess water, there should be a corresponding decrease in the price to be paid.

If a railroad car or wagon so rained on should not be unloaded immediately after weighing and special moisture samples should not be properly collected, prepared and sent hermetically sealed to the laboratory, it is obvious that the purchaser would pay a higher price than warranted, especially if the car or wagon stood for some time before sampling and some of the water drained out. Further, if the coal was not immediately unloaded and sampled or if the car continued in transit after weighing, then the coal at the top would soon dry; and in either case the effect of the three-inch rainfall, as indicated by the analysis, might be only a fractional percentage of the moisture contained in the coal at the time of weighing.

The determination of the moisture of coal delivered from stock piles is often of great importance, for the proportion of moisture contained in the small sizes, which are most abundant near the center of a stock pile and which absorb the rains and melting snows in districts of heavy snows, may be from ten to fifteen per cent. higher than when stocked. It is apparent, therefore, that special moisture sample determinations are necessary for equitable adjustment of payment on amount of excessive moisture in coal which is stacked in piles exposed to the weather.

The specifications provide for the collection of "special moisture samples" if, in the opinion of the government officials sampling it, the delivery contains moisture in excess of that guaranteed by the contractor. The "special moisture samples" are prepared in a manner to minimize moisture losses and may be taken and prepared independently of the gross samples collected for the determinations of heating value (B. t. u.), ash, and other specified data. If the analysis of the special sample shows a moisture content in excess of the contractor's guaranty, a proportionate deduction is made from the price to be paid for the coal.

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

THE BRITANNIA STRIKE.

Editor World: The open letter enclosed has been sent to the Hon. Edgar Dewdney by O. A. Rowan, recording secretary pro tem:

"Room 216 Labor Temple Building.
"Vancouver, B. C., March 8.

"The Hon. Edgar Dewdney, President of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., and ex-Lieut.-Governor of the Province of British Columbia.

"Sir: In The World of March 6th an article appeared bearing on the strike at Britannia Mine and Beach. Since evidently you are the person from whom the reporter received his information, I take pleasure in pointing out to you a few misstatements which you have either purposely or ignorantly made.

"You are quoted as saying, Mr. Dewdney, that the directorate do not intend to take any of the men back who participated in the recent strike; if this is so, why then has your mine superintendent already written letters asking some of them to return to work? (Of this I am fully aware.)

"You are credited with staying that the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company pay 25 cents more than any other mining company on the coast. Of course you are probably aware that this coast is rather extensive. The writer has worked on this coast and received $6 and board, $5 and board, and $4 and board for the same work performed at Britannia. I admit it was not in this neighborhood, but Britannia, you must remember, is practically the only mine on the B. C. coast that is shipping ore to any extent. Marble Bay on Texada Island, is back in the prospecting stage; the Granby at Goose Bay is only doing development work, and at Stewart no ore shipments are being made that I am aware of.

"The latter place pays a minimum wage of $4 per day. Your company, Mr. Dewdney, employs from sixty to one hundred Mongolians and the wages paid them are surely nothing to boast about.

"Late last fall all through the Boundary and Kootenay mining districts the mine operators offered a two-bit raise to the mine workers. Phoenix, Greenwood and Rossland were the principal camps which accepted, the majority of the camps refusing and demanding a fifty-cent raise. The operators refused the demands of the men, and a board of investigation was applied for, which has just lately turned in its findings. You will be delighted, Mr. Dewdney, to know that in this case the board decided in favor of the mine operators, or I should say the majority so doing.

"If the workers refuse to abode by this decision, it will be on the cards for you and all other important personages to point out what an undesirable citizen the miner is since he refuses to allow the government to settle his dispute.

"Before doing anything like this, remember that your company ignored the board's findings in the Britannia dispute, despite the fact that the minister of labor pointed out that it was the duty of all good citizens to abide by the result. One would really expect an ex-lieutenant governor to be a good citizen.

"You also say that no difficulty is being experienced by the company in getting men to replace the strikers. This statement might be true; but as I am now rather skeptical regarding your utterances, I refuse to believe, especially when I am aware that even so far south as Portland, agents are seeking men for Britannia, and misinforming the workers there of conditions in the latter camp. There are two men in this office now, Mr. Dewdney, who were hired in Portland, Ore., to work at Britannia mine. It may be that Mr. Moody and yourself are not kept informed as to what really occurs at your works. This must be so, when you state that the company was not aware of the reason for the 'walk out' until informed by a letter from the Labor Ttemple some days later. To show you why, I must go back a few months.

"In December, 1912, the union decided to abandon its office in Vancouver and have its secretary and president right at the mine. Gill was elected president, and McNeil secretary. The men now had an opportunity to pay dues and become initiated at the mine, and at the end of January about 80 per cent. of the men were in the union. The meetings were held in a bunkhouse and at one of the meetings a committee was appointed to see Mr. Wylie, the mine superintendent, and try to arrange to use the club room for meeting purposes. This request was not much for any company to grant, since meetings were only held every alternate Saturday. After two or three days, Mr. Wylie, who had seen Mr. Moody, informed us that Mr. Moody was still of the same mind as he was last summer; that he would not allow the men to hold meetings at the mine. Naturally, this command of Mr. Moody's was ignored, the great majority of the men not having a reed in place of a backbone, became more determined than ever, being fully aware that they had both legal and moral right to hold meetings if they pleased.

"Shortly after this, McNeil, the secretary, was fired. As this was certainly a case of discrimination, a meeting was called to take place that night. At the meeting a committee was sent to see the mine superintendent, asking him if he would delay the night shift's departure to the mine for one hour as some urgent business was on hand. This was not unusual, Mr. Wylie having always delayed the shift when the club members had meetings, and in the summer time one shift had sometimes gone to work an hour earlier than usual, to make it possible for the two shifts to play a baseball game. Mr. Wylie refused to delay the shift, and said he did not recognize the Britannia Miners' Union. He stated that if we wanted to meet, we would have to go to Vancouver to do so. When the committee reported back, the men decided to allow the meeting to take its course. The same committee was later sent to Mr. Wylie to ask him if he would give any reason why he fired McNeil. It was pointed out to him that McNeil was secretary, and it looked so like discrimination that the men would like to know if he had other cause. Wylie's answer being unsatisfactory, being neither 'yes' nor 'no,' but evasive, the men, when the committee reported back, decided to take a strike ballot, which being done, showed a unanimous vote to strike. Not one man went to work that night, the tunnel and aerial tram stopping at 11 o'clock. The same committee that evening visited Mr. Wylie at his residence on the hill and told him that the strike was on, and that the reasons were the same as those that were awarded the union by the board of arbitration last summer.

"When you, Mr. Dewdney, make a statement to the effect that the company did not know the reason for the strike until some days later, you cannot blame the men. The fault lies with your associates at Britannia for not giving you all particulars. Your mine superintendent was informed less than thirty minutes after the strike was called, and the committee offered to see Mr. Moody when they were at the Beach, but Donohue, who I think is a director, and also secretary for the company, replied that Mr. Moody did not wish to see them.

"You say the men had no grievances. You are wrong. The men had many, but they are wise enough to know the only way a workingman can get redress is through organization. For this reason the men struck for recognition of the union. Furthermore, we have since learned that McNeil was fired simply because he was secretary, and the men are now aware that the mine superintendent had given orders for Gill and other men to be fired because they belonged to the union. Your elegant description of houses and accommodations may apply to the Beach, but it is pure tommy-rot when applied to conditions at the mine, and it is astonishing how any sanitary officer has never insisted on improved conditions at that place.

"I am fully aware that all the statements you made were made with the intention of persuading the public that no strike exists at Britannia. It must be hard indeed to get men when a person of your standing will make, and allow to be published, so many misstatements. However, the Western Federation will probably make both you, Mr. Moody and Mr. Donohue realize that strikebreakers are not picked up like pebbles. It is to be hoped a less garbled account has been written to the company's head office in New York.

"In conclusion, I might inform you, Mr. Dewdney, that the Western Federation of Miners, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, and International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers are all on strike against your company, and all men employed by you are unfair to organized labor. Yours truly,

"O. A. ROWAN."

BALLOTS VS. BULLETS.

By Job Harriman in March Metropolitan Magazine.

A new gospel of social emancipation has been much preached in this country within the last two or three years. It goes under the name of Direct Action.

"Discard political action. Abandon the patient and laborious methods of the Socialist party. Disregard the ballot. Cease to strive for labor legislation and immediate partial reforms. Cease to think of winning control of the public powers through the ballot and transforming society by peaceful and orderly means. Go direct to the goal. Take and hold the industries. All or nothing, in defiance of the law and all its powers."

This, in brief, is the advice that is being given to the working people in many quarters.

No doubt it appeals to some of the workers—especially to those least trained in organized thought and action. But it seems to have a special fascination for the idealists—for persons whose relation to the working class movement is one of sentiment and not of action, of sympathy and not of participation.

It is a suicidal policy that they counsel.

It means catching bullets from the muzzle of the gun—an impossible task. It will be a sad day for the working class if any considerable number of them are ever led to make the attempt.

Not for the sage of any sentiment or theory, but for the sake of the future welfare of the workers, I protest against the preaching with all my heart.

An Invitation to Disaster.

Will wisdom urge a host of untrained, unarmed men to such a task? Let us not forget that the capitalist class is possessed of tremendous power; the army, the navy, the militia, the police, the power to increase this force by conscription, the public treasury, the public credit upon which to borrow, the power to tax, the billions of wealth in the hands of the rich who stand ready with their cash in hand to deliver it when needed for their own defense; also the law, and the courts to set the machinery in motion.

Will they use this power? Have they not used it whenever occasion called? Is it not natural that they should? Will not every organism defend itself whenever its very vitals are being attacked? So long as democratic privileges exist in the form of the ballot, are they not acting under color of right?

Lead your more or less nebulous democracy up to the muzzle of the nation's guns, all of which are well equipped, organized, mobilized and directed with the greatest skill, and you will quit the battlefield in disaster, leaving it strewn with the dead and wounded, and with democracy defeated, and plutocracy better organized and more tyrannical than before.

When I think of the desolate field after the battle is over, and the still more desolate hearts and homes of those left behind, and how little would

be accomplished by such a cataclysm I shudder in amazement at what seems to me to be a short-sighted policy of impatient men.

Impatient! Are not the fields of industry sufficiently desolate?"

Indeed, they are. Better, however, that the fields of industry should be strewn with the suffering bodies of living men than the battlefields should be strewn with the bodies of the dead. In life there is hope and power to act, but the grave is silent and fruitless.

"But direct action does not mean a cataclysm. Passive resistance avoids this."

How childlike! How superficial! How ingenuous! Are we not told that we cannot vote into existence the desired change? How then can it be ushered in by passive resistance?

Will the cannon roar and the bullets pierce the political actionists, but remain silent and harmless when confronted with the passively resistant direct actionists?

Do not be impatient. Nature is no respecter of impatience nor of sentiment. She is prodigal of time and of her children. She respects only power, and only such power as is orderly and able to stand the test of endurance.

The feudal system was not extinguished in a day nor with one blow, but by the gradual development of more efficient industrial institutions and commercial methods. Likewise will capitalism be supplanted by such gradual changes in the methods of conducting both our industrial and commercial establishments and by inaugurating such needed industrial and business methods as shall be advantageous to the working class. Around such advantage alone will grow a more powerful and enduring working class movement.

Let not the direct actionist hug to his bosom the illusion that he alone proposes to overcome his difficulties by mass action. Mass voting also is mass action—the same mass, the same power, the same interest, the same goal, but a better method.

Which End of the Gun?

The other follows the pathway that leads to the muzzles of the nation's guns, and while there proposes to act in violation of law.

The other follows the pathway that leads to the breech of the guns, and while there proposes to change the law, and thus open the way to, and make lawful, the desired changes in industrial and commercial methods.

"But our people are disfranchised."

Is this the excuse? This begs the question. The vast majority of the voters now belong to the working class. By voting together they can bring about such legislation as will enfranchise all disfranchised persons by permitting them to vote wherever they may be. We strike at the very foundation of democracy whenever we refuse to vote and to abide by the rule established by the majority. Is it possible or even probable that the working class will pursue such a course? Or is direct action merely the nightmare of temporary despair? Will not every class develop in the direction of its greatest efficiency? Are the workers not strongest in democracy and the capitalists strongest in militarism?

Do not the capitalists proceed upon the theory that they have an unquestionable right of absolute control over the property to which they hold title? In this theory lies hidden the germ of a monarchial form of government. Every capitalist is a little tyrant within his own little realm. Every trust is a federation of little tyrants in a more extended realm; and a federation of trusts, under private control, would mean a monarchical tyranny coextensive with the government over which such federation held sway.

In the business affairs of the powerful capitalists there is no democracy. In their political platforms there is no tendency toward democracy. Absolute control over property is the parent of monarchical ideals and institutions. In corporations stock votes. In politics the heavy owners of stock stand for property qualifications. Their property is their power house. By it they are able to force others to work for and contribute their energy to the increase of capital, and thus they multiply and extend their power, their privileges and their luxuries; and their ideas and theories of government flow therefrom and conform thereto.

Among the middle class an opposite tendency is developing. They have met the large combinations of capital, are fighting industrial and commercial battles, and are losing in the struggle. The balance is gradually shifting from the credit to the deficit side of their ledger. Their property is being absorbed by high interest, high rents, high freight rates, high prices for the products of monopolized industries, while they are ever receiving lower prices for their own output. Seeing their inability to pit their small power against the enormous financial and economic power of the trusts, they are beginning to rebel and are refusing to abide by the rules made by the large capitalists, and are advocating a more extended democracy. In many states they are beginning to champion woman suffrage, the initiative, the referendum, the recall.

Thus we see the germ of democracy developing as the individual loses control over his own property, or is being dominated by property in the hands of others.

The Roots of Democracy.

Among the propertyless class, democracy is the rule of action. There being no extraneous power by which their affairs can be dominated, the voice of the majority necessarily prevails. So also must democracy reign supreme whenever the interests of those in control of property are equal and mutual. In such case no other means can be devised, because each vote has equal weight, being supported by equal power.

Industrial development, by expropriation of small owners, has forced democratic institutions and methods upon the working class, and is now forcing the same upon the middle class; while directly the opposite results are being produced among the more powerful and opulent capitalist class.

Mobilized capital will ever be more efficient than scattered capital; hence trusts will continue to form and democracy to spread.

If the present industrial and commercial methods are pursued, the economic power of trustified capital must eventually meet face to face in a titanic conflict with the democratic power of the dispossessed.

Upon this hypothesis the direct actionists proceed, assuming that the climax is here and the cataclysm is taking place.

The fact is, the climax has not arrived, and the cataclysm is not present and will never develop.

Democracy, being a product of industrial evolution, will of necessity keep pace with it, and be forced onward by it.

Already woman suffrage and direct legislation have become powerful issues, not only of the dispossessed but also of the middle class. They are becoming issues because we see in them a means of defense against the very economic power that is forcing the issues upon us.

It is by means of these democratic methods that our forces are being mobilized. By their use we are discovering our more general mutual interests and are learning how to act in unison regarding them. Ability to act in unison leads to the discovery and adoption of such industrial methods as are productive of the greatest benefit. Having discovered the most beneficial methods we cling to them with all the tenacity of life, and thus the mobilization of democratic forces takes place.

By direct legislation we can force issues to public attention; take over or establish industries; divert funds from the trust to the public treasury; and thus turn to our benefit the forces that have been devouring us. Around and by means of these benefits will the apparently nebulous democratic force rally, organize and grow. By this normal process we eliminate the elements of a cataclysm and set in motion the elements of evolution; we get behind the guns and at the same time avoid the necessity of using them; we marshal our democratic forces around permanent advantages and our mobilization becomes as permanent as are the advantages gained—and the capitalist class bows in respect and obedience to this power.

Who ever heard of a water company using the police force to resist the citizens while in the act of voting bonds with which to take the water plant?

"But the courts resist."

Then let us recall the judges and elect better ones. How far is it from the water plant to the woolen mill?

"But the people will not vote to take the woolen mill."

If that be true, they will not take it by any other means.

"But the law forbids public management of such industries."

Then let us initiate and pass new laws.

"But they will use the army to prevent such action.

Then will they not use the army to prevent the direct actionist from seizing the mill contrary to law? In the former case we will be in power and the army will be ours; in the latter case the reverse is true.

"Then you would do away with the strike and the boycott? They are direct action."

No, they are not direct action within the proper meaning of that term. The strike and the boycott were employed long before the term "direct action" was coined. The workers propose to better their conditions in the factory by the strike and boycott, and at the same time to build up their power by political action; the direct actionists propose sabotage and the taking possession of the factory by force.

"Do we propose to bond and buy and pay interest?"

Well, we have usury laws. It is unlawful in some states to charge more than 6 per cent per annum. May the maximum rate not be reduced to 4 per cent or to 3 per cent or to 2 per cent? Do you not see where this leads? Being in power, can we not also employ the income tax? Do I hear you say "unconstitutional?" Then amend the constitution, or take from the courts the power of annulling laws, or recall the old judges and elect new ones. Will not this lead to a haven of peace rather than a cataclysm drenched in blood?

Impatience brings nothing. We can not move faster than our power to move develops, and the organization and efficiency of our power will develop no faster than perceived possible advantages can be made to accrue.

Patience Means Power.

Though temporary, superficial, and conflicting interests make difficult the task of organizing and mobilizing this ever increasing and somewhat nebulous democratic force, yet we must not forget that this task must be accomplished or else democracy will fail and plutocracy, will remain on the throne. However great the potentialities of democracy, yet while the producers remain in divided camps they exert their power, for the most part, against one another and are easily defeated by the common enemy. A small power well mobilized and directed is more efficient than a larger, dispersed power.

Capital rushes to the defense of all favorable interest, rent and profit laws, as naturally as a flower blooms, for it is by these methods that it is fed and nourished and by which it has grown into the veritable monster that it now is.

Interest, rent and profit are the avenues through which human energy —in different forms—pours in a constant stream through the various industrial and commercial establishments into the coffers of capital. The strength of those from whom it flows is diminished by the process, while the power of capital is multiplied. This ever-increasing fund constitutes the great reservoir upon which the capitalists draw for military support.

Take warning, Direct Actionist.

Plutocracy's greatest power and advantage is in the bullet. Democracy's greatest power and advantage is in the ballot.

They organize the army by diverting funds from us. We organize democracy by diverting funds from them.

We are strong in peace. They are strong in war.

The plutocrats never fight. They hire the workers to fight. The workers will quit fighting whenever it becomes more profitable to live in peace.

Let not democracy be pitted against the shot and shell of a plutocratic mercenary army. Let us not pit force against force in an open field of battle, but turn our backs upon the paths that lead to cataclysms, bloodshed and disaster, and take shelter in the irresistible and abiding evolutionary processes.

Do we conserve our forces, the lives of our people, by warfare?

Democracy and altruism are the essential products of the labor movement; deomcracy, because the power of each individual is limited to himself; altruism, because the efficiency and hence the advantage of each, is increased by combining with his fellows:

Individualism and militarism are the essential products of capitalism; individualism, because the power of the capitalist is co-extensive with his capital; militarism, because the officiency of the army is co-extensive with the military fund.

Our task is to prevent the accumulation of this fund in private hands. This fund grows by the assimilation of the products of the working class.

Individuals and classes grow by nourishment and not by warfare. Sometimes warfare becomes necessary in order to get nourishment. But the processes of growth are checked and sometimes even stopped and decay sets in during the period of warfare.

By co-operation and direct legislation the producers will yet learn how to turn the fruits of their own labor from the coffers of the rich to the common or public treasury. Around this common treasury or surplus fund the forces of democracy will gather and feed and grow and organize and function as naturally and as efficiently as does capital now grow and function upon the same food. It is by the exercise of democratic privileges alone that democracy can learn to conserve its power and to organize and mobilize into an abiding and growing civilization. By such a process every individual, having adjusted himself to the new institutions, may not only rise into a position of abiding comfort, but may bask in economic and social opportunities unknown to the fondest dreams of plutocracy. The elements of war will disappear from a democratic organism which develops upon the foundation of mutual economic interests. But such an organism must be the result of growth, of evolutionary processes, and not of a cataclysm.

A child can not leap into manhood nor a movement into maturity. Movements, like man, must grow.

PUBLIC LAND CLASSIFICATION.

United States Geological Survey Issues Report Describing Methods of Procedure.

In the latter half of the nineteenth century the spirit of the public land laws in the United States was settlement and development. With a public domain of one and a third billion acres, acquired in the preceding half century—1803-1853—by purchase, discovery, exploration, and cession, and with another third of a billion acres in Alaska, constituting a later purchase, the nation felt that it could be lavish with its lands. The wilderness called for pioneers of every type, and large premiums were held out to capital enterprise and individual initiative. Development was desired whatever the cost in lands that were intrinsically of little value without settlement. But with the most and the best of the nation's land already alienated, the national duty is now to put to its best use what remains.

Utilization of lands for their greatest value necessitates the determi-

nation of that value, which is, briefly, land classification; and, to be adequate, land classification must be based upon first-hand acquaintance with the particular land under consideration. With a national estate including country ranging from salt-incrusted deserts to valleys knee-deep with nutritions grasses or giant forests almost impenetrable because of luxuriant undergrowth, no general statutes that may be enacted can be made so definite as not to require the exercise of well-informed judgment in their execution. To this end examination and classification of the public lands constitute an initial step in their disposition for development and settlement.

To insure appropriate disposition and to secure highest use of the nation's lands, scientific land classification by the United States Geological Survey has been made an integral part of the public land administration. The purpose of land classification is highest utilization, and to attain this end it has been necessary to coördinate the work of scientific investigation with the administrative functions of the Department of the Interior. The large participation of the Geological Survey in the public land administration has naturally presented problems involving changes both in office and field organization and in executive and scientific methods. For these changes there has been little or no precedent. Scientists and public men of older countries have been outspoken in their interest in this new application of science to governmental administration, and requests have been made for more detailed information on the subject than is available in the references appearing in administrative reports of the Secretary of the Interior and his subordinates. To meet this demand the Survey has just published a bulletin covering the subject—No. 537.

The introduction, on the purpose of land classification, is contributed by the Director of the Survey, and the other sections of this publication, describing the procedure employed in the work, are written by members of the Survey who have originated for the most part the methods that are so essential to successful and authoritative classification. The development of the Survey's organization for land classification is described by W. C. Mendenhall, who as chief of the land-classification board has been directly responsible for the preparation of the bulletin. The history and legal basis of classification are discussed by M. W. Ball; the classification and valuation of coal lands by G. H. Ashley and C. E. Lesher; Mr. Lesher also contributes a short section on the preparation of data for classification. Field methods in coal, oil, phosphate, and potash classification are discussed by E. G. Woodruff, C. H. Wegeman, R. W. Richards, F. R. Clark, and H. S. Gale, all of whom are geologists of wide experience in field work leading up to land classification. J. D. Northrop has contributed the section on classification of oil and gas lands, and A. R. Schultz the section on classification of phosphate lands. Potash-bearing lands and their classification are treated by Messrs. Schultz and Gale. E. H. Finch has contributed the section on miscellaneous non-metalliferous lands, F. C. Calkins the discussion of metalliferous minerals, and G. S. Rogers a section on "By-products of mineral land classification." The discussion of classification in relation to water resources has been prepared under the direction of N. C. Grover, chief engineer of the land-classification board, M. O. Leighton, Herman Stabler, E. C. La Rue and W. B. Heroy collaborating.

A full statement of the policy of land classification and a detailed description of the procedure and methods so far found necessary to carry out that policy, in the stage of development already reached, are presented in this report, which covers nearly 200 pages. This information is believed to be of value both to students of government and to geologists and engineers interested in the application of scientific investigation to practical business. The historical and legal phases of the discussion may be of greatest interest to the citizen concerned in his country's highest development, and the description of field methods should be of immediate value in indicating new requirements imposed upon scientific education, for details of this business policy of the government are already being adopted in private and corporate land examinations.

A copy of the bulletin (No. 537) may be obtained free on application to the director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

MOUNT MAZAMA WAS POSSIBLY HIGHEST MOUNTAIN IN THE UNITED STATES.

The highest mountain in Oregon is Mount Hood, 11,225 feet above sea level. Compared with Mount Whitney, to the south in California, and Mount Rainier, to the north in Washington, each rising well above 14,000 feet, Mount Hood does not appear as a skyscraper. However, according to the geologists of the United States Geological Survey and other authorities, Oregon had at one time, probably before the dawn of life upon the earth, a great volcano which towered as far above Mount Hood as does Mount Rainier, possibly even several thousand feet higher. This was the great Mount Mazama. But thousands of years ago this mountain disappeared into the bowels of the earth and all that is left today is the huge rim around Crater Lake.

Crater Lake is the caldera of this extinct and collapsed volcano and is nearly six miles in diameter. The inside walls of the rim of the ancient mountain are in places nearly 4,000 feet high and almost perpendicular. The lake itself is in places 2,000 feet deep and parts of the wall rise above its waters another 2,000 feet. A restoration of the mountain in fancy, using as a basis the angles of the lower slopes, which still remain, shows that the apex could not have been far from 15,000 feet in height, so that Mount Mazama was one of the most lofty and majestic peaks in the United States.

The director of the Geological Survey at Washington has a fine topographic map of Crater Lake and vicinity for sale at the nominal price of 10 cents. This map has on the back an illustrated description of Crater Lake and an account of its formation from the ancient mountain.

MORE COMBINATIONS.

The innocent persons who believed that the tide of concentration had about reached its crest have been undeceived by the recent census bulletins. The figures for 1909 show that the combinations predominate more than ever. In 1904 nine-tenths of 1 per cent. of the factory establishments turned out 38 per cent. of the total product, while in 1909 1-10 per cent. turned out 43 and 8-10 per cent. of the product. In the mining, quarrying and petroleum and gas industries, 7 1-10 per cent. of the operators turned out 84 6-10 per cent. of the product.

The large establishments are of course mostly held under the corporate forms of ownership. All of the establishments engaged in the smelting and refining of lead in 1909 were operated by corporations, and more than 90 per cent. of the blast furnaces, steelworks and rolling mills, cotton-seed oil mills and establishments manufacturing steam railroad cars. The corporations, says the census report on factories, turned out 73 7-10 per cent. of the total product in 1904, and 79 per cent. in 1909. "Even during this short period of five years," reads the report, "the corporate form of ownership increased so greatly that it represented an appreciably larger proportion of the manufacturing interests of the country in 1909 than in 1904."

This development is exactly in line with what the Socialists have been predicting. It follows an economic law, and no legislative prohibition or executive and judicial meddling has seriously impeded it. In spite of the Bourbon notion that it can be retarded, it will continue until organized society is ready to assume the ownership and democratic management of the industries.—Metropolitan.

WHICH SYSTEM DO YOU PREFER?

Under This System	Under Socialism.
The men who make the fabrics wear rags.	The men who work will get their full product.
The men who build houses live in rented hovels.	Every man can afford to own a good home, clear of all indebtedness.
The men who make the automobiles walk.	No man will be enabled to live by working others.
The men who build the railroads tramp between the rails, seeking work.	Every laborer will be enabled to travel and see the world.
The men who till the soil eat the refuse and sell the best so they may buy some soil.	The world will be transformed into a thing of beauty and will belong to those who made it.
The men who work the hardest have the least.	The producer, the farmer, will have the best of everything, and will no longer be in debt for the land he works.—Exchange.
The men who have transformed the world have legally no right in the world.	

SHORT AND SIMPLE.

Paragraphs Pointing Out to the Workers That They Must Overthrow Capitalism.

The life that is destitute of noble ideals and the necessity for activity for their fulfillment is a wasted life.

Somewhere there must be a reason for poverty, crime, disease, and squalor. Have you ever tried to find the reason?

You may hasten or retard the triumph of the movement for the emancipation of the working class, but you can no more stop it than you can tomorrow morn forbid the rising of the sun.

A man can't be overwhelmingly happy when he has to look at each side of a sixpence before he spends it.

The loafer will have a cold time under Socialism.

Many people now loaf on rents, dividends, etc.

Others loaf because the boss's eye can't be always on them.

When all the workers are co-operators, the loafer will be the cynosure of all eyes.

Socialism is coming to revive individual initiative and enterprise, which are being destroyed under the present system.

Individuality cannot possibly be developed under capitalism where the selfish scramble for wealth develops only callousness and greed.

Wage-slavery means the degradation not only of the masses, but also of the class which brutally keeps them down.

Socialism will represent the conscious and successful attempt of the masses to uplift themselves, and overthrow their alleged masters.

No man ought to be expected to shout himself hoarse hurrahing over a 10 per cent. increase in wages when prices on the necessities of life have gone up from 20 to 50 per cent.

A policeman should be as keen to get evidence of his prisoner's innocence as he is of his guilt. This is impossible to expect while promotion is given to the officer who has been instrumental in securing the largest number of convictions.

Old ideas die hard, but proggress is a merciless headsman, and gets them all.

The tendency of the world's progress is peaceful, which seeks the betterment and not the butchery of mankind.

There are many national flags, but only one international flag of red, which is the emblem of human brotherhood and peace.

The wealth-makers, who are many, have to struggle tempestuously to secure the wherewith to buy back sufficient of their own products to keep them.

The ownership of the tools of production is the first and chief cause to be settled for the good of man.

A distinctive feature of Socialism is its fight in behalf of the children.

Capitalism merely regards children as so much cheap labor.

The toilers should know better than to trust the parties of capitalism.

An English medical authority says that "vegetables have a soothing effect on the nerves." We don't think he would find it so if he had to buy vegetables at the present high prices ruling everywhere.

A Parisian doctor says that people dwelling in hot climates would "get no more wrinkled, dry or shriveled than those who live in cool, damp countries if they were to live largely on fat." This may be so, but the reason most people become "wrinkled, dry or shriveled' in cold countries or in hot, is because Fat lives largely on them.

It is said there are 10,000 barristers on the Law List in England. Poor England!—Maoriland Worker.

DRINK CENTENNIAL BEER

Just Out and It Is Fine

Try Some and Be Convinced

ORDER A CASE

430 Centennial Brewing Company, 1430

Butte, Montana

POETICAL

"ONE REASON WHY!"

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.)

I left the glare of the "Great White Way,"
For the streets where the Magdalens dwell,
and entered a so-called den of vice—
Which the godly call "Doors of Hell;"
As I looked on the noisy and drunken men,
At the faces of girls once fair,
I asked of one who was still a child,
The reason that she was here?

"It was not by my will that I've fallen,
Besmirched my body and soul.
I was grist in the mill for profits,
Where woman pay virtue as toll,
To keep from dying of hunger,
For a shelter from rain and cold
As the wage we get will not suffice,
We barter our bodies for gold,

Perhaps you think as you see us here,
That we've neither a soul nor heart,
But oft while we sip the red, red wine,
And sing,—we are acting a part.
Men pay for smiles and not for tears,
And laughter and ribald song,
It is what we are, and not what we were
Before we joined this throng.

Our eyes that shine with a luminous light,
That is caused by the fumes of wine,
Are often dimmed by scalding tears,
Of which revelers see no sign.
Oh the thoughts we harbor, the sorrows,
That God and us only know,
And the silent prayer we offer to Him,
To show mercy to us in our woe.

Our lips that utter a jest or an oath,
Once prayed at a mother's knee
While you think us callous and reckless,
'Tis the part we wish you to see,
We are only creatures you men have made,
'Twas by man's injustice we fell,
In return for a shelter and food to eat,
We are guards at the Gates of Hell,

The flames may burn and heat will scorch,
But no worse than the pain we bear,
While we cajole and coax men into the web
By alluring arts that ensnare,
Our red, red lips and melting glance
That you take as a right that is just,
Is a story that never an ending has,
Until mankind turns to dust.

The world grows old, the world grows young,
But in every land 'neath the sun,
Are sisters of yours, and sisters of mine,
Who perhaps this race have begun,
But if you can say to the wide, wide world,
With a fearless voice, "all is Well'—
For no deed of mine ever sent a soul,
To guard the Portals of Hell."

"YOUR FLAG AND MINE."

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.)

You may cheer for your Flag of Freedom,
While I bow to the Banner of Red,
For under the folds of the flag I love,
The first blood for freedom was shed.
'Twas the flag at the Battle of Lexington
That gave courage to those that fought,
And gave birth to the thought for freedom,
And fostered and strengthened that thought.

When Washington showed his defiance,
To laws that were English bred,
The flag that they carried in battle,
Was the "now hated banner of red;"
And then when the conquest was over,
Back to England the enemy fled,
The banner that floated in triumph here
Was the "now hated banner of Red."

When the fields had been ploughed by battles,
And sown with thousands of dead;
And the harvest it brought had flourished,
"Stars and Stripes," superseded the Red;
For centuries "Red" was the emblem,
That united all men in one fold,
"Equality's symbol of justice,
As onward the centuries rolled.

Your banner is emblematic,
With its stripes of white and of red,
The white is the scars of the lashes,
On the backs of the slaves that bled;
And the red,—is the blood set flowing,
For the Master's power and gain,
When you praise your much vaunted banner,
Just glance at the truth which is plain.

"The Stars and Stripes gave you freedom?
"No,—Never,—That fact I deny;"
"Tis the banner for wars for profits,"
Under which the ignorant die.
"You say 'tis Equality's emblem,"
Yes,—for those who reign supreme,
Who throttle the voice of justice,
And for those who fondly dream,—

That fighting for God and a country,
In which they can have no share,
And giving their lives to a "Master Class,"
Who give never a thought or a care,
To the mass of ignorant, willing tools—,
Whom these masters class as "Slaves,"
These shed their blood on the battle field.
For the "Flag,"—and a nameless grave,

"Awake! Awake from your dreaming."
"And look at the "Red, White and Blue,"
And answer me one simple question,
What has the Flag done for you?
Has it bettered your life or condition?
Has it lightened your burden of toil?
Has it given you more than subsistence?
Do you no longer labor and moil?

Has it added in wealth one dollar?
Has it given to you a home?
Has it tempered the storms of winter?
When you are compelled to roam,
Trying to find occupation—,
Fighting the battle for bread?
Hurrah if you must for "Old Glory"
Bear in mind, "there's a Banner of Red."

THE MONEYLESS MAN.

Is there no secret place on the face of the earth
Where Charity dwelleth where Virtue has birth?
Where bosoms with mercy and kindness will heave,
Where the poor and the wretched shall ask and receive?
Is there no place at all where a knock from the poor
Will bring a kind angel to open the door?
Oh, search the wide world wherever you can,
Is there no open door for a moneyless man?

Go look in your hall, where the chandelier's light
Drives off with its splendor the darkness of night;
Where the rich hanging velvet in shadowy fold
Sweeps gracefully down with its trimmings of gold,
And mirrors of silver take up and renew
In long-lighted vistas the 'wildering view;
Go there at the banquet and find, if you can,
A welcoming smile for the moneyless man.

Go look in the banks where Mammon has told
Its hundreds and thousands of silver and gold;
There, safe from the hands of the starving and poor,
Lie pile upon pile of the glittering store.
Walk up to the counter, and there you may stay
Till your limbs grow old, till your hair grows gray,
And you'll find at the bank not one of the clan
With money to loan to the moneyless man.

Go look to your judge in his dark flowing gown,
With the scales wherein law weighteth equity down,
Where he frowns at the weak and smiles on the strong,
And punishes right, while he justifies wrong,
Where juries their lips to the Bible have laid
To render a verdict they have already made.
Go there in the courtroom and find, if you can,
Any law for the cause of the moneyless man.

Go look in yon church of the cloud-reaching spire,
Which gives back to the sun his same look of red fire,
And the arches and columns are gorgeous within,
And the walls seem as pure as the soul without sin.
Walk down the long aisle, see the rich and the great,
In the pomp and the pride of their worldly estate,
Walk down in your patches and find if you can
Who opens the pew to the moneyless man.

Then go to your hovel; no raven has fed
The wife who has suffered too long for her bread;
Kneel down by her pallet and kiss the death frost
From the lips of the Angel your poverty lost.
Then turn with your agony wherever you will,
Your poverty smites you and curses you still,
And you will find at the end of your life's little span
There's nothing but hell for the moneyless man.

—Exchange.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, March 9, 1913.

Whereas; The murderous machine of capitalism has deprived the membership of Miami Miners' Union of a faithful brother, Murry T. Shelp, killed by cave in mine March 7, 1913, and

Whereas; The untimely death of Brother Shelp is deeply regretted by the membership; be it

Resolved; That Miami Miners' Union extend its sympathy to his relatives and that its Charter be draped for a period of thiry days; and further

Resolved; That these resolutions be spread on the minutes of the local, a copy sent to the deceased's relative and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

KENNITH CLAYTON
A. E. HUGHES
J. A. LILES
Committee.

(Seal).

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	cr..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Frl	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	GrassValley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Danlels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrler..	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kreisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	T. D. Bailey	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm.Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G.Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A.Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy., 1	02 C	randle St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	IronMountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Ssarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy,St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan...	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ..	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Ploche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.....
..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
.....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ..Linda Wesala, Treas., Lk. Bx. 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. .....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.....Rose Trevison, Box 282, Secretary

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 3, 1913

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 3, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 510
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Workingmen, Take Notice!

STAY AWAY FROM THE BEAVER MINE, COBALT. THE MEN THERE HAVE BEEN LOCKED OUT THROUGH DISCRIMINATION AGAINST UNION MEN.

COBALT MINERS' UNION NO. 146, W. F. M.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

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(This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) FANNIE M. PETERSEN,
My commission expires May 6th, 1915. Notary Public.

AT A MEETING held by the members of Alta Miners Union, No. 159, W. F. M., March 20th the mines of the Alta District, Utah, were declared fair. The mines are now paying the $3.50 minimum wage asked for.

IN THE LAWRENCE STRIKE the Socialists contributed $60,000, the local unions of the American Federation of Labor $18,000 and the *One Great Big Union*, known as the I W. W., $7,000. Editorial comment is unnecessary.

THE MINERS of the Flat River district of Missouri are giving their attention to the work of organization and the large attendance at the regular meetings show that the spirit of unionism has taken possession of the men of the mines and mills.

It is expected that the Flat River district will be thoroughly organized in the very near future.

THE INVESTIGATIONS that have been carried on probing conditions in many establishments where women and girls are employed, must ultimately have the effect of establishing a minimum wage, below which an exploiter cannot go. The fact has been established that low wages lead to prostitution, and it is only a question of time, when the people will be able to grapple with a problem that is world-wide.

STAY AWAY FROM WEST VIRGINIA! The United Mine Workers of America are engaged in a battle with the coal barons to establish a scale of wages and conditions that will enable men, women and children to live like human beings.

No laboring man with a vestige of honor in his makeup will become an ally of coal corporations by converting himself into a strike-breaker. The striking miners of West Virginia are determined to win this fight, and when victory is achieved this state, now dominated by the mandates of economic masters, will be made habitable for that citizenship that wears the livery of labor and that holds a card in the United Mine Workers of America.

IN OUR GLORIOUS REPUBLIC the Democratic party that is now in control of our national affairs promises to reduce the tariff so that the high cost of living may be reduced, and in England, where there there is practically no tariff, the statesmen are considering the advisability of resorting to the tariff to improve this condition of the common people.

The question of tariff or no tariff will fool the people but little longer, as the common herd is beginning to realize that such questions are but issues that enable professional politicians to crawl into office.

A real *show down* is close at hand.

THE FACTS in connection with the killing of George Prinaris and Nick Pappas who were shot at McGill, Nevada, October 17th, 1912, will not be re-submitted to another grand jury, unless the identity of the murderers can be shown. Prinaris and Pappas were shot by the state guards of Nevada and the court has ruled that specific evidence must be produced as to the identity of the person or persons who fired the fatal shots.

The state guards killed these two men, but as they were *strikers* against starvation wages, the prosecution will be dropped. Labor, as a general rule has no standing in our so-called "temples of justice."

ES. J. McALLISTER of Portland a prominent lawyer reformer, Y. M. C. A. enthusiast, a religious worker and *booster* for the Boy Scouts has been sentenced to serve from one to five years in the Oregon penitentiary. A man of such social standing as McAllister should not become an inmate of a penal institution, but disclosures in Portland some time ago caused a number of *gentlemen* in the upper strata of society to feel nervous concerning their liberty.

The "upper ten" of Portland were unmasked and the people became aware of the fact that the "pillars of society" were the leaders in organized degeneracy.

There were many others who would have accompanied McAllister to the penitentiary, but they flew the coop and Portland knows them no more.

"MOTHER" JONES at this writing is still held a prisoner in the custody of the state militia of West Virginia. "Mother" Jones has not only been charged with inciting to murder, but she is likewise charged with stealing a machine gun, one of those weapons used by the hired guards of the coal barons.

If "Mother" Jones is guilty of the awful crime of stealing a murderous machine from the paid assassins of the coal corporations, then she must be wonderfully clever, or else the thugs are a *bunch of numbskulls.*

When a woman in her eightieth year can steal a machine gun from an aggregation of brutal degenerates who have made *murder* a *profession,* there must be something radically wrong with the *noodles* of the bloodhounds.

The charge is so ludicrous as to be disgusting.

A COURT IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA sentenced a boy ten years of age to serve eleven years in the Industrial School of the state. The case was appealed to the Supreme Court of Georgia—and the sentence of the lower court was affirmed.

What crime did the ten-year-old boy commit to be visited with such a sentence?

Did he commit murder?

Did he apply the torch to the city in which he lived and destroy millions of dollars' worth of property?

Did he wreck a railroad train and usher scores of human beings into eternity?

No. This boy only *stole a bottle of soda water,* and for this crime, the highest court in the state of Georgia upholds a decision which places a child eleven long years behind the walls of a prison.

Georgia must be in in Russia.

DAVID GOLDSTEIN, who was once circumcised, and afterwards baptized in the Catholic Church, is having a rough road to travel in his Crusade against Socialism. In nearly every town and city of importance the Israelite who deserted the faith of his ancestors and became a Catholic in order that he might get on the payroll of a German-Catholic Lecture Bureau is confronted with Socialists, who puncture the fallacies of the hired Hessian who is slandering Socialism for revenue only.

David has no yearning to meet Socialists in debate, and almost invariably refuses to be drawn into a discussion by those Socialists who attend his meeting and propound questions that kindle the wrath of the purchased defamer who draws a regular salary as a traveling professional vilifier.

David, as well as other salaried maligners of Socialism, will soon be forced to meet Socialists on the platform, otherwise, their paymasters will refuse to furnish ducats for the hungry cowards.

OILY JOHN gives the following advice to people who are desirous of preserving their health .

"As most persons eat too much, my theory is to get up from the table a little hungry. That is one sure way to keep one's health."

The above advice will not be needed by several millions of men, women and children in this country. There is no danger that the exploited victims of department stores, laundries, factories, mills and sweat shops, will injure their health through over-eating. If being *hungry* will protect health, then the woman working for $5.00 per week must be suffering on account of *health.*

There can be no *gluttons* among the overworked and ill-paid victims of exploitation, and the advice of Rockefeller will have no interest for millions of men and women whose wages do not even purchase the real necessaries of life.

Rockefeller's advice is for such gentlemen as Morgan, Frick, Corey, Carnegie, Belmont, Taft and other gluttons with corpulent bank accounts. Wage slaves will always be *healthy* providing that *hunger* protects health.

HUMAN BLOOD, human life, under the present industrial form of society, is so cheap that even a sweet child's life, as a wage-earner, in the factory, can be bought for a few cents a day—almost a drug on the market, the 'labor market." So cheap indeed is the life of the wage working class that the blood cost of war is regarded as comparatively unimportant by all except those who are sneeringly referred to as "sentimental people." These "sentimental people" presume to assert that the superiority of the nation's civilization is more convincingly indicated by its sacred regard for the purity and dignity of human blood than by its cheap and swaggering boasts about big battleships, "blooded" cattle "blooded" horses and "young men not only willing but anxious to fight," or by the nation's strutting announcement of our "readiness" to spill the toiler's blood at the factory door and on the battlefield.

Cheaply spilt human blood surely indicates a civilization fundamentally coarse and cheap.

Until human blood, human life, becomes too sacred to be sold for casht o escape starvation or bought for cash to win a profit on the bartered labor power—too sacred to be thus placed on sale, exchanged in the 'labor market" as horses and sheep are bought and sold in the "live stock" market—until then it will simply be impossible to realize the hideousness of the blood cost of war, impossible to compute and realize the vastness of the red crome committed againstt he worikng class."—George R. Kirkpatrick, in "War—What For?"

PRESIDENT WILSON, we are told by a Democratic newspaper, has informed the Democratic leaders in the House and Senate that he considers the proposal to exempt labor unions and farmers' organizations from the operation of the anti-trust law to be "class legislation of the most vicious character."

Mr. Wilson's attitude is consistent with his pre-election utterances. He has deceived no one. The deception, if there has been any, has been worked by Mr. Wilson's "labor supporters." If any workingman has been deceived he has been deceived by his own leaders. Mr. Wilson has practiced no duplicity.

The inclusion of labor unions and farmers' organizations by the Supreme Court in its interpretation of the anti-trust law has resulted in some striking inconsistencies in the government's relations with such organizations.

The agricultural department has been urging farmers to form cooperative marketing organizations. It has devised plans for such organizations and spent large sums of money to impress upon the farmers the benefit of organization. Yet when these plans have been submitted to the department of justice to find if they come within the inhibitions of the anti-trust law, the department has refused to give an opinion. Its attitude has been:

"Go ahead and see! If it's legal, you'll be acquitted. If it's illegal, we'll send you to jail!"

Mr. Wilson, we take it, believes that if they organize they ought to go to jail. He's true to his principles: Every man for himself—the devil take the hindmost!—Milwaukee Leader.

IN HIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine under the heading, "Creede Resurrected," appears a lengthy article from the pen of J. J. Kennedy. The communication is worthy of admiration, as it comes from the pen of a man who uses no embellishments to express his thoughts and opinions.

His article is couched in plain, simple language that can be readily understood by the average working man, and the points made in his article will appeal strongly to men of close observation. Men who stand outside the pale of organized labor offer many specious excuses for their failure in joining hands with their fellowmen in a movement to advance the material interests of the working class. These men who stand apart from organized labor are perfectly willing to accept all the benefits that may accrue from the presence of the labor organization in a mining district, but they are reluctant in paying their prorata share in the maintenance of the only organization that protects the employé in the industrial field.

There are some men who claim to be Socialists who look upon the labor organization as retarding the growth and development of the political movement which is looked upon by them as the only means by which labor is to win economic liberty.

These men do not seem to realize that there must be industrial solidarity, ere labor can show class solidarity at the ballot box.

It is beyond the comprehension of man to conceive of political unity among the worikng class while divided and scattered on the industrial field.

Industrial and political solidarity, mean the overthrow of capitalism and the emancipation of labor.

Living in the Past

IN IMPOSING SENTENCE upon the convicted officials of the cash register trust, Judge Hollister of Cincinnati, said: "You men belong to the walk of life which should set the example. You have lost the opportunity that was given you by the methods which you pursued. In your desire for gain you forgot everything else. The government is strong enough to protect its people, whether this protection extends to the transportation of dynamite across the land for the purpose of blowing up bridges or to the laying of hands upon men who seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods." Judge Hollister's remarks ought to be read by every American citizen—Durango Democrat.

The remarks of Judge Hollister show conclusively that he belongs to the age of the stage coach and the ox-cart. The man who stands for competition whether on the bench or in the humblest walks of life, demonstrates that his grasp of economics is narrow and contracted, and that he scarcely realizes that the world moves. Men who "seek to stifle competition by illegal business methods" are looked upon as *criminals* by Judge Hollister, but the question arises, what constitutes *illegal business methods?* The Cash Register trust has been prosecuted on the grounds that it is a *monoply* and yet, monoply is but the natural results of the very system which we support and uphold. The man who carried passengers on a stage or who delivered freight through the means of the ox-team some fifty years ago had *cause* to prosecute the railroads, on the ground that the railroads *stifled competition.*

The railroads relegated to the scrap-pile the business of the stage coach and the ox-team, but owners of stage lines and ox-teams finding their business destroyed through the railroads, had no standing in court under the plea that the railroads *strifled competition.* The student of economics knows that *competition* means death and that *co-operation* means life.

It is but natural that men in trade, commerce and finance shall combine, for in combination, that waste is eliminated that is found in competition.

The trust is the product of our industrial system, and the legislative body that provides penalties against men who combine in business and the court that imposes fines or imprisonment against men simply because they have entered combines to escape the disastrous effects of competition, are blind to the system that makes it absolutely necessary for men to come together in great combinations.

The man in commerce, finance or industry who stands alone in these days of amalgamation is doomed, for he can only protect his individual interests by placing such interests behind the bulwarks of the trust.

When the people reach a certain standard of intelligence they will not denounce the trust, but will demand that trusts shall become the collective property of all the people, and through collective ownership, industrial oppression will be eliminated. In other words, the trusts privately owned are teaching the people that an industrial democracy is the remedy that will cure our economics ills.

The Slime of the Slanderers

THE SYNDICALIST published at Chicago, Illinois, had the following to say editorially of the generosity manifested by the delegates of the United Mine Workers of Illinois towards the striking miners of West Virginia:

"The Illinois miners in convention amid the wildest enthusiasm, voted to assess themselves $100.000 for the benefit of the West Virginia strikers. They also voted to give them the remaining $800,000 in their treasury if it becomes necessary. This incident clearly proves that the miners' union is "an adjunct of the capitalist class."

In order that the readers of the Magazine may know something about the freaks who are responsible for such lunacy, it is only necessary to relate that one Jay Fox who was formerly a promoter of a defunct sheet known as the "Agitator" is editor, while another peculiar type of male mechanism known as W. Z. Foster, is manager.

Both of these so-called *revolutionists,* who are advocates of syndicalism" "direct action" "sabotage" or any other old propaganda that appeals to men who are more impulsive than thoughtful, are now engaged boosting for the I. W. W., and urging members of the I. W. W., to get inside the bona-fide labor organizations in order that they may be captured for that hungry horde of professional hoodlums whose *free-speech fiascos* are no longer yielding dividends.

Let us analyse the editorial paragraph of "The Syndicalist, this miserable rag, that brands the United Mine Workers of America as "an adjunct of the Capitalist Class," simply because, the delegates in an annual convention in the state of Illinois voted $100,000 to the striking miners of West Virginia and further declare that their whole treasury of $800,000 is at the command of the victims of corporate oppression providing it is needed to wrest victory from the soulless coal-barons of a state, that seems to know no law or constitution that gives any recognition to human rights.

An organization that is willing to empty its treasury in a battle against greed and for human liberty, is branded as "an adjunct of Capitalism" by an I. W. W. sheet, whose scribblers were never known to make a personal sacrifice in aid of struggling humanity.

Had the United Mine Workers' of Illinois no money in its treasury to give to the starving victims of corporate greed in West Virginia and refused to assess themselves, but decreed to *bum* other organizations for the funds to fight plutocracy, in the thug ruled and Cossask-ridden coal fields of West Virginia then the "Syndicalist and other slander-slinging organs of the yelping dervishes would have hailed such a bankrupt organization as *revolutionary* and worthy of bearing the seal of Class-consciousness, but the United Mine Workers' are men of the labor movement, who believe in *taxing themselves* to fight the battles of the working class, and because they levy such assessments *on themselves* as will provide a treasury whose funds are used to keep men, women and children from enduring the agonies of want during strikes and lockouts, they are members of an organization, that is "an adjunct of the Capitalist Class."

Had the United Mine Workers established soup-houses for chronic vagrants and veteran booze-guzzlers on money filched from laboring men, under the guize of *free speech;* had the membership been leeches and parasites and "worked the workers" with circulars that shamed truth and crowned falsehood with respectability, then such men would be worthy of the disgusting flattery of the moral and mental cripples of the *Bummery.*

Real union men should give this paragraph of "The Syndicalist" serious consideration, and when another appeal for funds comes from the promoters of the "Slander Syndicate," let it be known that workless beggars cannot spew their slime on the United Mine Workers and escape with impunity.

Liberty

Eugene V. Debs.

LIBERTY is not a word of modern coinage. Liberty and slavery are primal words, like good and evil, right and wrong; they are opposites and coexistent.

There has been no liberty in the world since the gift, like sunshine and rain, came down from heaven, for the maintenance of which man has not been required to fight, and man's complete degradation is secured only when subjugation and slavery has sapped him of the last spark of the noble attributes of his nature and reduced him to the unresisting inertness of a clod.

The theme tonight is personal liberty; or, giving it its full height, depth and breadth, American liberty, something that Americans have been accustomed to eulogize since the foundation of the Republic, and multiplied thousands of them continue in the habit to this day because they do not recognize the truth that in the imprisonment of one man in defiance of all constitutional guarantees, the liberties of all are invaded and placed in peril. In saying this, I conjecture I have struck the keynote of alarm.

For the first time in the records of all the ages, the inalienable rights of man, "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," were proclaimed, July 4th, 1776.

It was then that crowns, scepters, thrones and the divine right of kings to rule, sunk together, and man expanded to glorious liberty and sovereignty. It was then that the genius of Liberty, speaking to all men in the commanding voice of Eeternal Truth bade them assert their heaven-decreed prerogatives and emancipate themselves from bondage. It was a proclamation countersigned by the Infinite—and man stood forth the coronated sovereign of the world, free as the tides that flow, free as the winds that blow, and on that primal morning when creation was complete, the morning stars and the sons of God, in anthem chorus, sang the song of liberty. It may be a fancy, but within the limitless boundaries of the imagination I can conceive of no other theme more appropriate to weave into the harmonies of freedom. The Creator had surveyed his work and pronounced it good, but nothing can be called good in human affairs with liberty eliminated. As well talk of air without nitrogen, or water without oxygen, as of goodness without liberty.

It does not matter that the Creator has sown with stars the fields of ether and decked the earth with countless beauties for man's enjoyment. It does not matter that air and ocean teem with the wonders of innumerable forms of life to challenge man's admiration and investigation. It does not matter that nature spreads forth all her scenes of beauty and gladness and pours forth all the melodies of her myriad-tongued voices for man's delectation. If liberty is ostracised and exiled, man is a slave, and the world rolls in space and whirls around the

sun a gilded prison, a domed dungeon, and though painted in all the enchanting hues that infinite art could command, it must still stand forth a blotch amidst the shining spheres of the sidereal heavens, and those who cull from the vocabularies of nations living or dead, their flashing phrases with which to apostrophize liberty, are engaged in perpetuating the most stupendous delusion the ages have known. Strike down liberty, no matter by what subtle and infernal art the deed is done, the spinal cord of humanity is sundered and the world is paralyzed by the indescribable crime.

Strike the fetters from the slave, give him liberty and he becomes an inhabitant of a new world. He looks abroad and beholds life and joy in all things around him. His soul expands beyond all boundaries Emancipated by the genius of Liberty, he aspires to communion with all that is noble and beautiful and feels himself allied to all the higher order of intelligences; and he walks abroad, redeemed from animalism, ignorance and superstition, a new being throbbing with glorious life.

What pen or tongue, from primeval man to the loftiest intellect of the present generation, has been able to fittingly anathematize the more than satanic crime of stealing the jewel of liberty from the crown of manhood and reducing the victim of the burglary to slavery or to prison, to gratify those monsters of iniquity who for some inscrutable reason are given breath to contaminate the atmosphere and poison every fountain and stream designed to bless the world!

It may be questioned if such interrogatories are worth the time required to state them and I turn from their consideration to the actualities of my theme. As Americans, we have boasted of our liberties and continue to boast of them. They were once the nation's glory, and, if some have vanished, it may be well to remember that a remnant still remains. Out of prison, beyond the limits of Russian injunctions, out of reach of a deputy marshal's club, above the throttling clutch of corporations and the enslaving power of plutocracy, out of range of the government's machine guns and knowing the location of judicial traps and deadfalls, Americans may still indulge in the exaltation of liberty, though pursued through every lane and avenue of life by the baying hounds of usurped and unconstitutional power, glad if when night lets down her sable curtains, they are out of prison, though still the wage-slaves of a plutocracy which, were it in the celestial city, would wreck every avenue leading up to the throne of the Infinite by stealing the gold with which they are paved and then debauch Heaven's supreme court to obtain a decision that the command "thou shalt not steal" is unconstitutional.

Liberty, be it known, is for those only who dare strike the blow to secure and retain the priceless boon. It has been written that the "love of liberty with life is given" and that life itself is an inferior gift; that with liberty exiled life is a continuous curse and that "an hour of liberty is worth an eternity of bondage." It would be an easy task to link together gilded periods extolling liberty until the mind, weary with delight, becomes oblivious of the fact that while dreaming of security, the blessings we magnified had, one by one and little by little disappeared emphasizing the truth of the maxim that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

Is it worth while to iterate that all men are created free and that slavery and bondage are in contravention of the Creator's decree and have their origin in man's depravity?

If liberty is a birthright which has been wrested from the weak by the strong or has been placed in peril by those who were commissioned to guard it as Gheber priests watch the sacred fires they worship, what is to be done? Leaving all other nations, kindred and tongues out of the question, what is the duty of Americans? Above all, what is the duty of American workingmen whose liberties have ben placed in peril? They are not hereditary bondsmen. Their fathers were free born—their sovereignty none denied and their children yet have the ballot. It has been called "a weapon that executes a free man's will as lightning does the will of God." It is a metaphor pregnant with life and truth. There is nothing in our government it can not remove or amend. It can make and unmake Presidents and Congresses and courts. It can abolish unjust laws and consign to eternal odium and oblivion unjust judges, strip from them their robes and gowns and send them forth unclean as lepers to bear the burden of merited obloquy as Cain with the mark of a murderer. It can sweep away trusts, syndicates, corporations, monopolies, and every other abnormal development of the money power designed to abridge the liberties of workingmen and enslave them by the degradation incident to poverty and enforced idleness, as cyclones scatter the leaves of the forest. The ballot can do all this and more. It can give our civilization its crowning glory—the co-operative commonwealth.

To the unified hosts of American workingmen fate has committed the charge of rescuing American liberties from the grasp of the vandal horde that have placed them in peril, by seizing the ballot and wielding it to regain the priceless heritage and to preserve and transmit it without scar or blemish to the generations yet to come.

"Snatch from the ashes of their sires
The embers of their former fires,
And he who in the strife expires
Will add to theirs a name of fear
That Tyranny shall quake to hear."

The "Bummery" in Denver

THE VOLUNTARY VAGRANTS of Denver who claim to be members of that perpetually distressed organization known as the I. W. W. are becoming desperate at the manner in which the *Bums* are being neglected in Colorado's largest city. Under the heading "On to Denver," we find the following in "Solidarity," published at New Castle, Pa.:

Denver, Colo., March 11.

Forward, march, you fighters, and come to the aid of Local 26. You must realize that a crime is being committed here in Denver. The police are breaking the law, crying: "To hell with the Constitution of the United States." There has been going on for seven weeks a fight for free speech, and our men have not responded as they did at Spokane, Fresno and San Diego. Are you going to desert us now in our need and let the I. W. W. go down in defeat from the purple guards of the capitalists.

Again Local 26 asks you to come and help the fellow-workers who are behind the bars awaiting your aid. You know what it means to lose this fight; Local 26 will be put out of existence, and not only this local, but many others who depend upon the street corners to reach a certain class of slaves.

Put Denver on the map. Give the purple pups a lesson in direct action and what the I. W. W. really is. Let Chief O'Neill know that we are an organization of many and not a few, and that an injury to one is an injury to all. If, on the other hand, there be those who cannot come, let them hold meetings and send resolutions of protest to Governor Ammons and Mayor Arnold to put a stop to this outrage. Every little protest will help us and give the mayor and Chief O'Neill something to think about.

Yours for industrial freedom,

EXECUTIVE BOARD LOCAL 26.

The above letter sent to "Solidarity" and written by one Peter Murray, who is too strong to work, contains about as glaring falsehoods as generally flow from the pens of the literary celebrities of the "Bummery."

There is no "free speech" fight going on in Denver. There is no one being persecuted by the city authorities. A few professional tramps came to Denver a few months ago who claimed to be members of the I. W. W. and were given permission to speak at a certain corner on a certain street.

But as this corner and street was but a loafing resort for the unemployed and as the licensed jawsmiths discovered that these unemployed could not afford to make daily donations to the *Bums* who worked their mouths, it was decreed at a caucus held by the beneficiaries of the "Bummery" that the soap-box must be moved to a street where sufficient ducats could be secured to keep the "Bummery" in *soup*.

The police authorities refused the *Bummery* the new location selected by the Ciceros, and when they persisted in speaking on a street denied them by the authorities of Denver, they were arrested and charged with vagrancy, to which charge the "Bummery" pleaded guilty.

There is no violation of legal rights in Denver by the police force and if these vagrants had been unjustly dealt with, the labor movement of Denver would have taken up the fight and furnished the necessary funds to defray all legitimate expenses of a battle in court. But the "Bummery" in Denver knows that its letter in "Solidarity" is a brazen and shameless lie, but the Bummery realizes that some dupes may be caught who will believe that "free speech is in danger in Denver, Colorado." The dupe who sends any money to Denver, thinking that he is aiding a fight for "free speech" is more to be pitied than blamed, for his mental condition demands that his friends should take care of him.

Ascertain the Cause

NOWADAYS almost everybody is in favor of the social ownership of all public utilities—street railways, gas, etc—and all are agreed that it would be a good thing if the government would take over the railroads and such trusts as the Steel Trust, but the trouble is that we can not see that the social ownership of necessary things is the only way to secure the happiness and freedom of all.

It is frequently pointed out that the private ownership of necessary things is at the root of the colossal corruption that is eating the heart out of our boasted democracy. We know that the condition of the workers in the great industries is inhuman and degrading, while the masters of these plants are millionaires many times over and made so out of the sweat and blood of those who labor in return for a bare ex-

istence; and everybody knows, too, that the deaths in our industrial life are far greater than that of an army in war time yet we try to pour oil on these running social sores with never a thought of attacking the disease and never a move to abolish the cause. Everywhere we see goodness and energy poured out to bind up the wounds of society, and we give, in the name of charity, a Christmas dinner to hundreds of starving men, but make no move to secure them justice the other days of the year.

In a certain asylum they test out the patient by placing him in a room where there is an open faucet with the water pouring onto the floor, and tell him to clean up the room. Now, if the patient is very very crazy he will try to mop up the water—just as we do—but if he is not altogether too far gone, he will turn off the faucet and then proceed to clean up the floor.

"And isn't it time that we, ourselves, began to stop the flow of corruption and poverty that is festering in our midst to-day?" Instead of tinkering with symptoms, instead of trying to convict the men who corrupt, let us abolish the cause of the corruption; and instead of railing at the millionaires who make their wealth out of the competition of the workers for a job, let us make the industries the common property of all, so that all men can have access to the machinery and land that they need in order to make a living and reap the full product of their toil.

The remedy is so clear and so simple that the more enlightened men and women are to-day looking for the sources of our social misery, and are finding it in the fact that the workers are divorced from the means of providing themselves and their loved ones with the necessary things of life, while a few men claiming ownership of all the gifts of nature and of all that the genius of man has discovered, are using their power to wring more profit out of those who must use them in order to live. No man is fit to have such power over the lives of other men, and this is the cause of the misery and the wholesale corruption that poisons our life to-day, and the only thing worth while—the only thing worth living for—is to get into the fight for humanity, of restoring to the people the right to life, the right to apply their labor and the undiminished product of their toil.—Norman Dunbury in 'Frisco "Labor Clarion."

A Chain Is As Strong As Its Weakest Link

WE POINT OUT recently how the capitalist employers array one nationality against another in order to keep their workers in subjection. The workers must meet these tactics of the capitalists by organizing all the workers, regardless of racial lines.

There is an old saying that "a chain is as strong as its weakest link." This saying is absolutely true of organized labor. We are as strong as the weakest among us—and no stronger. Therefore, we must make special efforts to organize those groups which are in the most defenseless condition.

If the standard of living of those who are now organized into trade unions is to be maintained, the millions of immigrants who are now unorganized must be brought into these organizations or organized into new unions. Otherwise, whenever there is a strike there will always be thousands of non-union workers ready to take the strikers' places. Moreover, with the development of modern industry the capitalists are seeking to displace the skilled workers by the unskilled. This means that the unskilled must be organized just as strongly as the skilled in order to maintain living wage standards and to improve working conditions.

During the next five years the labor movement of America should spend millions of dollars to educate and organize the immigrants, both economically and politically. Every million dollars spent in such organization and education will save tens of millions in strike benefits and loss of wages.

The trades union movement has proved its usefulness by securing to the workers higher wages, shorter hours and improved sanitary conditions. Its continuous and rapid growth within the last two decades, in the industrial centers of the world, manifests its inherent mission in the gradual solution of the economic problems which confront the relations between labor and capital.

The working women constitute another great industrial group who have been sadly neglected. Out of the five or six million women engaged in industrial pursuits less than one hundred thousand are organized into trade unions. The capitalists are hiring women because they can get them cheaper than men.

Unless the women are organized, not only will their own wages be low, but they will undermine the wages and working conditions of the men. Therefore, from self-interest, if nothing else, those who are now organized in trade unions should make every effort to organize the working women.

It is only a question of time before the women will have the ballot in every state in the Union. They already vote in six states. Therefore it is necessary that they should be organized politically to stand side by side with their brothers in the struggle for political and economic freedom.

The labor movement of America can no longer take a purely defensive position. We must begin an agressive battle from coast to coast to organize every group of workers, both politically and economically. Our chief weapon in this struggle must be education.—Amalgamated Journal.

Shall This Man Be Left to His Enemies?

WE ARE unfeignedly glad to see that those powerful and intelligent trade union bodies, the Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers of America, have decided to come to the aid of the famous labor lawyer, Clarence S. Darrow, who is about financially ruined through litigation forced on him by vengeful capitalism, not merely as an outcome of the McNamara trial, but as a result of his legal struggles in the cause of labor for a generation.

Though once acquitted of the charge of bribery, and once the jury was able to agree, his enemies are still pressing the same charge, and the third trial is set for a few days hence. That one of the objects of this persecution is his financial ruin is too palpable for denial, and whatever else they may fail in, this result is practically certain.

We feel assured that thousands of Socialist party members not connected with either the W. F. M. or the U. M. W. of A. will comprehend the nature and vital importance of this fight and participate with those trade union bodies in assisting to finance it. For this reason we direct attention to it editorially, though it has already been noted at considerable length in our news columns.

Donations can be sent to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo. It may not be possible that organized labor and the Socialist party combined can ever reimburse Clarence Darrow for the time, energy, ability and money he has expended in championing the cause of labor in the courts of the relentless capitalist enemy but at least we can see to it that he does not go down under the feet of the common adversary for mere lack of money to conduct his defense. At the very least, we owe this man that much.

There is no bounds to the vengeance that capitalism, under the pretext of "justice," would wreak upon Darrow had it an absolutely free hand. To some extent at least we can checkmate its infamous design. Darrow has fought for us for a generation. We can at least fight for him for a few months as a small return for his services, even if we cannot fully reciprocate.—New York Call.

Intelligence Will Liberate Humanity

REV. JOHN W. LANGDALE delivered an address recently in the Avondale Methodist Church at Cincinnati taking for his subject "The Problem of Poverty."

The clerical gentleman handled his subject without gloves and his bare-knuckle jolts must have wounded the sensitive feelings of well-fed and wel-groomed church members.

Langdale declared that "extreme wealth on one hand and poverty on the other are the evils of civilization."

He contended that while charity may cover a multitude of sins, it also created sin, and that many of the donations given to hospitals and similar institutions was but conscience money given by those who felt that they owed something to humanity. Langdale does not believe in the "blessings of poverty" for he declared that "poverty is a sister of death and a cousin of hell."

The ideas expressed by this preacher demonstrate that he is not shackled by the hoary dogmas of a past age, but that he has heard the mutterings of discontent from the impoverished slaves of a nation that boasts of democracy.

Men of the Langdale type in the church, are realizing that promises of sumptuous apartments for the *poor* in a world that is merely based on creeds, will no longer placate the victims of industrial oppression whose misery is due to the economic wrongs of a system, that enthrones the dollar and degrades humanity.

Men in the ranks of labor who read and think, believe that it should not be necessary for human beings to die from the effects of poverty in order to win that promised inheritance of an invisible world, but that joy and happiness should reign upon earth, and that poverty can be swept from the face of this old planet, when the victims of poverty unite and decree that the comparatively few shall no longer revel in luxury and splendor on the sweat and suffering of the many.

Ignorance is the greatest enemy of the human race, but ignorance is rapidly being dispelled by lessons that are being learned in the cruel school of experience.

Detective Burns Soliciting Business

THE FOLLOWING is a circular letter sent out by the William J. Burns National Detective Agency to employers, soliciting their patronage.

The WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.
Representing American Bankers Association.
308 Hinkley Block.

Seattle, Wash, March 12, 1913.

Gentlemen:

We desire to call your attention to our industrial department, wherein we maintain a competent force of experienced operatives, comprising every nationality and occupation.

Our system of inspection and checking of employés must certainly appeal to every business man who desires to secure the most efficient service from them, and to know whether they are honest, loyal and working together as one, without friction, finally attaining profits.

Agitators are a detriment to any business, and by eliminating these, strikes and all other labor troubles are controlled, prevented or reduced to a minimum.

By having a secret service operating in your plant, you can know just what is going an at all times. They mix up with the employés, finding out just how they feel towards their employers—just what their grievances are, if any.

They being skilled, scrutinize the work and carefully point out the defects, if any exist. They in addition to the information, furnish a good day's work, thereby making the cost of the information furnished comparatively slight to you.

You pay a large amount of money each year for fire insurance, employers' liability insurance, etc. Why not pay a modest premium to insure yourself against labor troubles? Also to insure yourself in favor of efficiency?

No matter what you may have in mind, we would be pleased to take it up with you futher, and respectfully ask an interview for one of our representatives.

Very truly yours,

The WILLIAM J. BURNS NATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY, Inc.
WALTER R. THAYER, *Manager.*

The above letter is similar in character to the circular letters sent out by all other agencies that furnish spies and spotters for employers of labor. The vast majority of moral degenerates who are on the payroll of detective agencies are criminals, for even Burns himself has declared openly that almost all detectives are "crooks."

Burns stands no higher in the scale of manhood or honor than the "crooks" whom he desires to place in mines, mills and factories at so much per "crook."

Detective agencies are no longer engaged in uncovering criminals, but are continually engaged in conspiracies to fasten crime on members of organized labor. The detective agency has been made the ally of employers' associations, manufacturers' associations and mine operators' associations, and were it not for the revenue received from the combinations that are fighting the labor movement, the detective agencies would go out of business.

An Eloquent Review of the Trials at Indianapolis

MISS MARY FIELD, the brilliant writer who was sent to Indianapolis to report the proceedings of the trial of the Iron Workers, for "organized labor" of San Francisco, has returned to her home.

On her journey home Miss Field by invitation of the Central Labor Council of Los Angeles stopped off in the city of General Otis and the M. & M. Association, and was tendered a banquet by her host of admirers. Miss Field and Clarence Darrow were the guests of honor, and after the guests had dined, many speeches were made by those present.

Clarence Darrow delivered a masterly and eloquent address, and was followed by Miss Field, whose review of the great trial at Indianapolis as published in The Citizen, is worthy of perusal by every member of organized labor in this country.

Miss Field spoke as follows:

We were told by the newspapers that a "trial" of some forty odd defendants took place in Indianapolis last fall. As usual we have been misinformed. No such procedure occured. A farce-tragedy was, however, enacted in the Indianapolis Federal Court. The last scene of which was the "conviction" of thirty-eight labor leaders.

In these lofty court rooms with their suppressions and stilted formalities, their marble and mahogany, their subservient attaches, it is more diffieult to recognize the class struggle than out on the crude industrial field. Here the struggle is written in more subtle and hidden terms. Here capital, wealth, education, law, is imposing, omnipotent. Into these courts labor comes as defendant with his cheap clothes, his ungrammatical speech, his ignorance of the wiles of the law. He hears the word, that holy word of the courts, "precedent," echo and re-echo through the sacred stillness and he knows that his case has no precedent. for his problem is one of life and not of property; that the question of his guilt or innocence is one which cannot be decided by the yellow, musty books of the past to which a prejudiced judge turns for authority.

"Steel Armored Court."

There was a judge in Indianapolis in that steel armored court. Had he and the district attorney been paid by the United States Steel Corporation for their services, they could not have more expeditiously and more eagerly have served their master. Whether the conscious or unconscious tool of that great corporation makes no difference in the result. Thin of body, narrow of soul, meager of vision was the judge, the epitome of the steel trust, itself, masterly of mind, heartless and bloodless. From the outside of the case it was apparent that counsel for the defense was there in court only "by courtesy." So arrogant, so overbearing, so intolerant was the judge that it was well nigh impossible for counsel for the defense to present their case. With threats of contempt proceedings, with constant beratings, the lawyers for the defense were hampered and intimidated and made to appear to the jury as criminals themselves.

The district attorney prosecuted the case with the ferocity and brutality of a wolf. All the prejudice and hatred of the class he so ably serves rose and fell in his voice as it roared its own vast virtue, and bellowed forth labor's mighty sins. A butcher with a college education is District Attorney Miller, who cannot see beyond the glittering cleaver of the law with which he fills his victims.

The jurymen were old Hoosiers. Much of the time they slumbered. What did they, Indiana farmers, know of the vast struggle out in a world beyond their farms? what did they who walked securely in their corn fields know of the men who risked their lives daily on spans and beams girders? what could they in their stupid security and drowsy ignorance know of the colossal power that sought to crush, to reduce to slavery these defendants. As well bolster up twelve corpses! the jury, as required in all jury service, were men of property. Their sympathy was with capital, with precedent, with capital's methods of taking life.

An Impossible Task

But aside from all these considerations it was humanly impossible to weigh and consider so vast an amout of evidence as poured down upon that jury and to measure justly thereby the degree of guilt of the various defendants. Dozens of hotel registers, photographs, dynamite cases, tin cans, handwriting, suit cases circus posters bills of lading, caps, theater tickets, newspaper clippings, fuzes, 400 letters, 3,000 witnesses, magazines, picture postals, wire and umbrella handles rattled down upon the jury.

No wonder they threw up their hands and in one day said all but two— they had to say one or two to give an impression of careful deliberation—were guilty on all counts or on 1040 points! Then inability to sift "the just from the unjust" was evinced by the fact that the judge immediately set aside their verdict and let five more victims of a jury's justice out of the steel trap.

For the human mind—and I am not sure these minds were human —to try a case involving the collection and individual guilt of forty defendants, involving questions of greater or less responsibility, involving great social issues as well as technical or legal guilt is absolutely impossible,—even with a fair and unbiased jury.

Burn's Men Pillars

As to the evidence: The temple of justice erected by the prosecutors rested upon those noble pillars, Burns' detectives and labor's betrayers; upon men, who though in the employ of the government received their pay from the Steel Trust. Robert J. Foster, "chief investigator" for the Steel Trust, a man of disreputable character and history dishonorably discharged from the U. S. Army, a ruffian by nature and by occupation was one of the chief witnesses for the government. All the letters of the Structural Steel Workers introduced into evidence were branded with the initials "R. J. F." of the Steel Trust.

The keystone in the carefully constructed arch of the Steel Trust Conspiracy case vs. Labor, was the malignant, malicious McManigal and about him were mortared the testimony of informers, stool pigeons, traitors, labor haters and liars. It is an old story that men should save their own lives by betraying their fellows, but it remained for the McManigal, the dime-novel hero, his little ego inflated to bursting, to take the stand and to send his brothers behind bars, in a spirit of joy. Not a sign of contrition for his own deeds, not a quaver of sympathy at the sight of the wife and little child of the defendant whom he was involving in his gleeful recital, not a gesture of pity, not a twinge of sorrow, not a shadow of remorse! McManigal is enough to make the whole human race of which he is a member bow its head in shame.

Mass of Evidence

Four hundred letters out of the 60,000 stolen from the Iron workers headquarters were introduced into evidence, and of these 400 only bits, slivers, sentences were taken. "Dynamite," "Conspiracy," they all spelled to the noisy district attorney. But he failed to see thro' his steel rimmed glasses, in all these letters a record of a great class struggle of men battling for life against inhuman odds; to read therein the

old, old story of work, hard, dangerous, monotonous work, of privation; of fear; of winter; of sacrifice; of brotherhood and of death.

The technical question of "guilt" or "innocence" of these men is a matter which greatly interests the Steel Trust and its servants, Burns Fredericks, Miller, Otis, Foster. Labor, however, sees something greater than the petty issue of capital's courts. It sees the class struggle in which this Indianapolis farce is but an incident. Labor sees beneath the polish of mahogany, the richness of environment, the deathlike, stillness of these courts. Labor sees that back of this immediate question of lesser guilt or innocence looms mountain-high the greater guilt of the Steel Corporation. To capital's charge of "21 innocent lives," to the steel tears that the charge elicits, Labor replies, "21,000 lives, aye and more!" Lives. broken and crushed and mangled, or dying the slower death of starvation and privation. When capital points its bloody fingers to the Times disaster, Labor points its wasted hand to the death roll of the iron workers, to the poverty-swept hills of Homestead and McKee's Rocks! Labor answers Capital, "It may be that our brothers, driven in the frenzy of despair in their impatience at slower, surer methods, have attacked the citadel of capital with violence. But if they have, Labor refuses to join the manhunt for vengeance, for Labor understands, and Labor refuses to sing in the chorus with Burns, Foster and Miller"

Gates of Prison

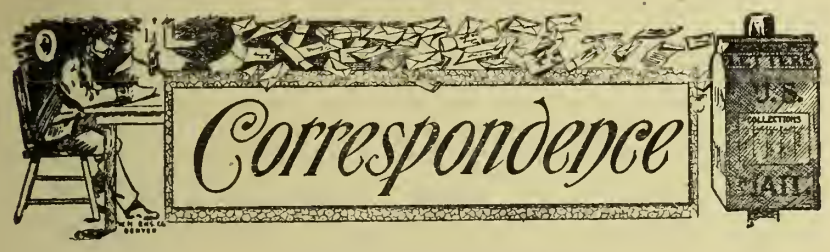
Labor knows too, that these questions of social maladjustments cannot be solved in the Courts of Property. Labor knows that when a working man enters these portals, "Guilty" is the sentence already prepared for him; that invisibly and invincibly behind the judge's chair lie the gates of the penitentiary.

Labor should not be surprised that Judge Anderson "exercised undue haste" in accelerating the movement of the defendants to Leavenworth. The train for the conveyance of "75 or more passengers of Leavenworth" was submitted to the jury. The jury having "deliberated" one day, slept on their verdict Friday night, bringing in their instructions,—I mean their verdict,—Saturday morning, thus making it impossible, as courts close Saturday noon, to secure the customary stay of sentence which is issued upon taking an appeal to the higher courts.

Monday morning the men were sentenced, openly paraded through the streets, followed by moving picture men, and subjected to the humiliation and indignity of the stares of the curious throngs.

Society Like Ostrich

By Tuesday morning the men were in jail, peans of praise were ascending to the skys, from the goldthroats of the press, and society, ostrich-like with its head in the sand, rejoiced that now once more it it was safe. And in the din of capital's rejoicing, the deep mutter from the hills of Pittsburg is scarcely heard!



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen. Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Ymir, B. C., March 19, 1913.

Miners' Magazine, Denver, Colorado:

Anyone knowing the present address of William Girvan, Belfast, Ireland, will please send his address to his daughter, Miss Sarah Girvan, 38 Clara St., Belfast, Ireland. Left the Ymir district about November 1, 1912.

W. B. McISAAC, Secretary.

USE THE LABEL.

Denver, Colo., March 28, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

If you can afford a little space in your valuable magazine I wish to say that the Carpenters' District Council of the city of Denver have been successful in getting their label on all goods manufactured by The Rocky Mountain Casket Company, located at No. 888 South Broadway, in the city of Denver, and any patronage that your brother members can put this way will be highly appreciated by the Brotherhood of Carpenters.

As this is the only casket factory west of Chicago using the label, we would like to see it made a success.

Thanking you for your favor, we remain Yours fraternally,

CARPENTERS' DISTRICT COUNCIL,
FRANK GARDELL, President.
BERT WHITE, Secretary

LOOK OUT FOR THIS FRAUD.

Spokane, Wash., March 18, 1913.

All City Central Labor Councils and Friends, Greeting:

In order that we may protect the labor organizations and members, also business men of the country from being defrauded, it becomes necessary for the Spokane Sectional Central Labor Council to warn all city central labor councils and others that a man has been grafting, representing himself as being at the head of national label leagues and the Lord only knows how many other fake organizations he is at the head of.

This man, Louis LeClair, formerly a member of the Electrical Workers of this city, and at one time secretary of the local card and label league, has, as we have been informed, been passing off as a trade unionist, at the head of the above organization. He was kicked out of the movement in this city and advertised by our local labor paper.

We wish to warn everyone that he is a fake, and not entitled to the least consideration at the hands of the labor movement or its friends, and the sooner these facts are known to you all, the better for our movement, as any good trade unionist does not want this kind of a man grafting the public, and giving in turn a black eye to the labor movement of our country.

Trusting you will give this communication as much publicity as possible, we beg to remain, Fraternally yours,

SPOKANE SECTIONAL CENTRAL LABOR COUNCIL,
(Seal) By J. R. Morford, Secretary.

VICTOR HUGO'S PROPHECY.

For four hundred years the human race has left its plain vestige behind We enter now upon great centuries.

The sixteenth century will be known as the age of painters, the seventeenth will be termed the age of writers, the eighteenth the age of philosophers, the nineteenth the age of apostles and prophets.

To satisfy the nineteenth century it is necessary to be the painter of the sixteenth, the writer of the seventeenth, the philosopher of the eighteenth and it is necessary to have the inmate and holy love of humanity which constitutes an apostle and opens up a prophetic vista into the future.

In the twentieth century, war will be dead, the scaffold will be dead, animosity will be dead, aristocracy will be dead, but MAN WILL LIVE.

For there will be one country—that country the whole earth; for all there will but one hope—that hope the whole heaven.

All hail, then, to that noble century, which shall own our children, and which our children shall inherit!

LABORS PROTECTIVE UNION NO. 8079 AFFILIATED WITH THE A. F. OF L. AND THE N. Y. S. F. OF L.

Mineville, New York, March 18, 1913.

To the Members of Organized Labor and sympathizers.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

The strike at Mineville is still being fought, and the men and women of the district are making a determined stand against the inhuman and atrocious conduct of the companies and their deputized private police who have resorted to every possible expedient in their efforts to compel the strikers to return to work and break their own strike.

Superintendents and bosses have compelled a tribute of graft for jobs and the same for the privilege of living in company houses. Justice courts are operated for profit, and many, mostly foreigners, have been mercilessly exploited thereby, but after an investigation by a state department, nothing but a request to those involved, to resign, resulted, and the companies are now using these officials in their efforts to oust unionism from this district.

Men have been taken from their beds and compelled to work at the points of guns; others have been thrown into jail because they refused to become scabs. Men and women have been beaten and are practically without recourse at law, and now the strikers are being evicted and with their wives and children are fiendishly thrown out; little children three and four years of age, without shoes or stockings and otherwise woefully short of clothing, have been forced out at six o'clock in the morning into the snow and ice with the thermometer down near to the zero point. Babes in arms have received practically the same treatment, and motherhood has been made the laughing stock of the hired thugs employed by the greedy corporations. Families, without having time properly to dress themselves have been forced out at this early hour.

Jury trials have been denied our men where the statutes stipulate that they shall be given, and the will of the mine managers has superseded law in Mineville, and our workers do not propose to submit to these wrongs, and are determined to maintain their union and abolish the savage conditions to which the companies are endeavoring to keep them bound.

These are the things and conditions which our strikers are fighting. Will you not help in our struggle? We must have financial assistance to win our strike and we ask you to come to our aid with a donation at this time. Our men and women are satisfied to suffer the hardship of eviction, and many of them are practically without resources to continue the battle unless help is given.

Nothing stands in the way of victory now but the necessary money with which to continue the struggle. If you can, please respond immediately to our appeal.

Address all communications to James Young, Treasures, Mineville, Essex Co., New York.

H. B. WYKES, Secretary.
GEORGE WALDRON, President.
JOSEPH TYLKOFF, Organizer, A. F. of L.
JOSEPH D. CANNON, Organizer, W. F. M.

(Seal).

CREEDE RESURRECTED.

Creede Local, prominent by its prolonged silence, can once more claim for its membership about 60 per cent of eligibles working in and around the mines. This doesn't sound like closed-shop talk, nor does the present outlook indicate it will be in the immediate future, but through the activities of those alert to their best interests our union has increased from twenty to one hundred, or thereabouts, and though we may have most of the wheat separated from the chaff, our more active members have not despaired of their fixed hope of making this a thoroughly union camp, and actuated by this desire they keep knocking incessantly for admission to the small chamber of intellect, encompassed by a heavy bulwark of bone the chief asset of the non-union miner).

In the many excuses they offer for failure to join our ranks, there's nothing really new, and are interesting only to the extent of their absurdity. One will admit he one time belonged, and somehow in the language of the "Cousin Jack" he lost his bit drag with the boss, while another was inveigled into going out on strike one time in his whole life and remained out two long days and didn't win a thing, so what's the use? But the most surprising and inconsistent excuses come from a source least expected by any one familiar with the modern policies of our up-to-date economic movements.

We have a Socialist Local here, dominated in the main by members who consider it taking a step backward to belong to any branch of the trades union movement. Well, I belong myself to the Socialist party. I don't claim membership here any more since I found there's no law laid down by the Socialist party forcing me to retain membership in a Local of non-union miners, while I do know of a law that permits me to belong to one composed of union men when my application is not rejected.

I have many times heard the labor movement criticized for advancing too slowly, but it remained for some of our carping critics here to inform me it's in an advanced stage of retrogression. Of course, I can't state what kind of literature my esteemed friends read, but I fancy I smell the fumes of Dan De Leon's doctrine or, perchance, it's the aftermath of the voice of the late

saviour of man, who so recently contributed to our heretofore incomplete vocabulary the word "sabotage." In any event, we're content to know their attitude don't reflect the sentiment expressed by advanced thinkers, such as Kier Hardie, who recently reprimanded some of our Eastern comrades for standing aloof from their craft unions for reasons similar to the above set forth. Many non-union men here complain that to pay dues is unjust. I agree with them, especially as it applies to their case. For instance, the most of the non-union men here are working for a company that won't pay more than $3 per day, while the union miners are, with three exceptions, getting $3.50 per day.

You're right, Mr. Non-Union Miner, you're paying dues to the company to the tune of $15 per month. That's too high. Come with us; we only charge $1 per month and pay benefits besides. We are now considering the advisability of charging, what is termed here, the three-dollar wage scale, which we might in the future term a three-and-a-half minimum, and if we raise their wages, I presume it would do them no harm, just the same as their working for low wages will do us no good.

Yours for the advancement of Socialism over the trail blazed by unionism,

J. J. KENNEDY.

WOULD NOT CAST SOCIALISM INTO HELL, BUT CAST HELL OUT OF PEOPLE.

(By a Democrat.)

Editor Miner's Magazine:

I am in receipt of a marked copy of the "Rush Springs Herald, a paper published at Rush Springs, Oklahoma, containing an article by the editor, criticising, in somewhat vindictive spirit, an article which appeared in print entitled: "Shall Negroes be Burned at the Stake?" Said article being a contribution by my esteemed friend and brother, Hon. R. A. Dague, Creston, Ia.

It is not my purpose to enter into defense of brother Dague. nor the article which he is the author if, nor to discuss the tenents of Socialism but to plead an explanatory cause for said contribution and what led upto its conception, and, incidentally to express my views from the standpoint of a Democrat.

Brother Dague is an erudite humanitarian of the highest type, and is well qualified to defend himself, being a veteran in newspaper lore, an able lawyer and a versatile writer of national reputation.

What gave rise to the article? Brother Dague and myself are very congenial in our trend of thought; for the past twenty-five years we have been in almost weekly communication with each other, and are, very naturally interested in each other's welfare. A short time ago I mailed a newspaper clipping, taken from the "Salina Daily Union," Salina, Kansas, to my friend in Iowa. The clipping embodied an editorial interview between a prominent ex-judge of the south and the editor of the Daily Union, in which the ex-judge expressed his opinion regarding the method of punishment to be administered to negroes that are guilty of assaulting white women. In his interview the ex-judge proclaimed that the only remedy, and that which would have a terrorizing effect, was to "burn the negro at the stake."

The sentiment coming, as it did, from an ex-judge, appealed to me as being so monstrous and diabolical, that I hastened to forward the clipping to my friend Dague, knowing that he could not let such utterances pass without challenging their horribleness.

Crime is soul revolting, no matter how inflicted, but to repay a crime that has been committed, by committing another, and one that entails worse suffering and horror, is a double tragedy more damnable and murderous in its aspects than that which prompts the instigator to perpetrate an assault for the purpose of gratifying a beastly passion, inherited from ancestrial parentage. "Vengegance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord," is in my opinion, a human acclaim, fraught with vicious, vendetta spirit, not sufficiently humanized to recognize the fact that, out of the same substance, the same birth were all mankind created. That the same Divine power implanted in all creative life, feelings and passions, and the subjecting of those feelings and passions are augmented or restrained in proportion to our environments, none of them to be destroyed by vicious and inhuman methods, but proper cultivation of their usages and when.

An assault, committed in the Southland, is no more revolting than if committed in some Northern state. The degree of beastliness is the same. I would not recall the old Mosaic law into practice by declaring in its behalf: "Tooth for a tooth and an eye for an eye." Better still proclaim; "Father forgive them for they know what they do," is an edict far more potent in its effects for world building and the humanizing out of animalism and those base conditions in which the negro race were plunged by the infliction of slavery, dating back to the time of Egyptian bondage, carried to America by our Caucasian ancestors and here made subservient to passions of vices more degenerate and loathsome than the conditions described by the Apostle John, in his vision, in Revelations.

The living and the dead are approaching closer; the fires of hell are no longer a material belief nor an accepted reality, but on the contrary, a fancied place where vengeance is meted out to mortals for crimes committed whilst sojourning in a condition of ignorance, and obsessed condition of a morbid brain.

Students of science, psychologist, sociologist are a unit in declaring that conditions of evil, disease and criminal tendencies have their proscriptions on account of the mental conditions of society; that the ravisher is the legitimate offspring of a ravished motherhood, the thief a product of a propaganda whose mental attributes are based on functional lines of avarice and selfish greed. The whole human kingdom carries within the souls of humanity their own dungeons, purgatory, licentiousness and criminal desires, and, from these germinating hot-beds spring the fruits of the parent germ. Would it not be better to prepare better parents for the begetting of better offspring, than to kill the offspring because they are bad?

Now, Mr. Editor of the "Rush Springs Herald," endeavor to expunge from your feelings that spirit of the hyena and the jackall; drive from your soul all murderous thoughts; be not a breeding pool for foul and venomous hatred, but rather that you exemplify by living actions, the words of Him who condemned not the Magdalene nor the thieves upon the cross, but instead spake words of comfort and cheer. If such teachings are akin to Socialism, then I am an advocate of Socialism; I would not cast it into hell, but on the contrary cast hell out of the people's minds that insist on keeping it in their minds. I know of no more inspiring thought in which to close this article than by quoting an extract from one of Mrs. Felica Hemen's poems, titled:

"Then would ye swing your brother up;
High up in heaven's clear air,
And place the image of your God
A dangling victim there?"

I. N. RICHARDSON,
Delphos, Kansas.

A BINGHAM PROBLEM.

"A fool in revolt is infinitely wiser than a philosopher forging an apology for his chains."—Kossuth.

The struggle of the miners in Bingham, Utah, has done much to test the sincerity of many of the men in their advocacy of unionism. The great body remain firm, but many, the fair-weather variety of unionists, question the righteousness of this attempt to boost the quality of the workers' existence in the mining camp. The main opposition runs to seed on the sayings and actions of individuals. A hundred and one suppositions that cluster about the weaknesses of individual members are fathered by these critics in an attempt to despoil the principles of unionism. These men do not remark upon the strength that Nature may have blessed members with, the cementing force that makes for brotherhood they ignore in their counsels. They deal in human frailties and sum up with "There! The union is no good."

All the movements that have being in the ranks of labor they subject to a test that they would not dream of applying to Freemasonry, Republicanism or Christianity, for they appear to imagine that the mere advocacy and acceptance of the workingman's reform principles should immediately solve the wonderful problem of human nature; that all traits that distinguish one man from another should disappear from the ken of earth, and a sameness be wrought in the million and more personalities who give their troth to the cause. If unionism, struggling in an hostile environment, could accomplish such a miracle as they dream of, it would, indeed, be the power that would solve the riddle of the universe, and sustain the ideals, maybe, of some of the staunchest strikers; but, alas! what would become of the loophole—the wish to escape allegiance that seems to specialize on the reasonings of the parlor unionist?

One miner placarded unionism " a no-good proposition," because John Doe, who chanced to stay with his ideas of right, happened to owe him $5 that he did not seem inclined to pay in a hurry. The ability to absorb booze, the thrift that enables one to tide over the hardships of the strike period, a few words spoken in a hot or unguarded moment, the grouchiness of some union man, an uneven distribution of relief funds, and what not, are thrown into the scales in an endeavor to outweigh the fact that "unity is strength," and that humanity has a right to strive for freedom and progress. These apologists may belong to the M. E. Church, but their allegiance to their creed never wavers if the pastor gets drunk or surrenders to some other personal weakness. The old political parties do not suffer from the accusations they may hurl at the antics discovered in the professional politician. Apparently they do not accredit the beliefs whispered in the House of God or the cut-and-dried warwhoops of the old parties with being able to muster such a magical force as they demand from unionism, viz., the perfection of amicable human dispositions.

What is liberty? As one defines it so we arrive at his meaning of life. If his definition includes a belief in the liberation of every thought and feeling that will elevate man he will be a rebel, a crank, a mortal misunderstood, a human who frets under the weight of chains riveted to his soul. If his meaning of the word is adjudged "safe and sane" by the ordinary mind, if it is bound by the narrow walls of job sanctity he will plod through life contented to bear the lot of a "from-hand-to-mouth" existence. The boss worshiper will conform to the rule of wrong, if it is constitutional; will oppose the introduction of the new; will combat anything that butts in to stay or ease his daily grind; will uphold the virtues of peonage. He will resent being branded "a slave," for his regard for his position evolves a dignity that finds fit environment in a chicken coop for its functions; he is the slave of a barbarian's definition of liberty. His brain moves and a chain rattles, but one must not offend him with the admonition, "You are no free man," for, verily, do not the gods of his crude imagination, the gods clustering about his daily grind, quiet every qualm of conscience so his life may go on undisturbed by the new gospel of hope? It is painful to think, particularly if one finds one's notions challenging the divinity of the quarter-of-a-loaf-is-better-than-no-loaf philosophy. Anyhow, one must find an excuse for one's actions, for his persistent evasions, if he would keep his berth in the beanery or in his master's affections, and what easier than to deny the worth of principles one accepted mechanically by simply pleading, "None of it for me; John Doe is a union man, and he swears." Yes! in troublous times motives are liable to be wilfully or otherwise misconstrued by other men so they may voice the right of their industrial debaucheries.

William Thurston Brown (the "Truth Seeker"), in a lecture in New York city, said: "Can he (man) live his best without any consciousness of having part in an order of things that transcends the petty interests of a hand-to-mouth existence?" After answering his own question with, "He can't" he proceeds as follows: "The challenging now and here is the arena for men. Political evolution has rejected once and for all the very notion of an individual savior or an individual salvation. For human society to turn its face again toward kings and autocrats of any kind, even toward so-called great leaders, would be to begin its march back to the bug and the worm. (Place not too much faith in individuals as the movers of mountains). The evolution of the human mind, of the moral sense, must as surely reject once for all the very notion of a moral or spiritual autocrat. (One shouldn't let one's ideas be moulded by others, or by their acts). Not that way lies life or happiness or freedom. Not that way lies manhood, self-realization, fulfilment. That life should be an art, that all the work of your hands, all the deeds of your life, all the output of your mind should be the free expression of your personality, and that all the noblest fruition of every individual life waits most of all for the arrival of that social solidarity and the consciousness of it, whose purpose is the freedom and fulfillment of the individual—these alone can put you or anyone in possession of an incentive, a motive, an ideal, an inspiration adequate to the needs of a worthy and efficient human life." Unity of purpose for individual elevation. Why be led away from our ideas of right by our prejudices or fears if in a united whole lies our advancement? Human nature is a combination of tragedy and comedy; it's funny, anyhow; yes! The situation in Bingham has shown the complexity of human nature. The critics of their fellows of the local have aided to more obscure the problem, for what perversity of consistency is theirs that confounds, disparagingly, sunlit principles with the physical and moral deformities of individuals on the one hand, while it applauds, without stint, in another sphere a philosophy or various "isms" that have their leperous adherents.

JOSEPH ROGERS.

Salt Lake City.

SIMCOVITCH AND FANNY.

(By Theresa Malkiel.)

"Judge, your honor," pleaded Sincovitch, a striking tailor, before a city magistrate.

"Your honor, my wife she is sick. I have a letter from a doctor. I cannot move now! I cannot pay my rent. I am out on strike. Your honor, give me time."

"You must move Thursday," said the judge curtly, without looking at the doctor's note.

"Aye, aye," muttered Simcovitch, "Twenty years in America and now on the street. For forty years I have handled the needle and shears, handled them early and late, in season and out of season, made heaps and heaps of new coats, fixed greater heaps of old coats. Black and blue and gray coats went through my hands until the hands grew unsteady, my eyesight dim.

"I am on strike," he continued mournfully, addressing nobody in particular, "not because I have anything against my boss. I am in no position to make terms now. I know my days have gone. I cannot keep up with the younger men. I ought to be glad to get as much as my boss gives me; I don't know if anybody would give me even that much.

"Do you know what it means to work forty years at making coats? What have I to show for all my work? Where is it all gone to? Who benefited by it? There's nobody that can say I did. I have never known what it means to have an extra dollar in my pocket. The money I made during the season went for food, clothing and the payment of debts. When I was idle,

I had to borrow all the time. What I would buy during the season would go to the pawnshop in time of slack. Everything went there. Fanny's ring, her suit, my coat, the new bedspread, the curtains, the blue and white tablecloth, the locket with my dead child's picture in it, and even the little shoes we took off from her feet.

"I was a good tailor in my days. I am a schneider fon zu house, and now my Fanny is sick, the landlord is dispossessing me, the needle and shears are idle. I am a striker.

"Not that I am complaining against the strike. The tailors had to strike; their patience came to an end; they could not go on as they did. And who am I to go scab on them? Not that I was better off than the rest, but I am an elderly man.

"Yes, yes, your honor, I'm going! But where? To take my sick wife into the street. It is cold; we have no coats. Yes, no coats after making coats for forty years, I have not one to put on my back.

"I did not have to strike, you say. But I am only one in a hundred thousand. They were made to strike by the landlords, the butchers, the grocers, the bakers. Everybody wanted more money. They did not have it; they could not steal it; they had to strike for it. I have to be satisfied with what I get. I am an elderly man; my days are over. I am glad when I can get ten coats finished a day, 9 cents a coat, 90 cents a day; pretty good for an elderly man, but old people, too, have to live unless you kill them outright.

"Starvation stares me in the face, you say. I'm almost used to starve, and Fanny too, for that matter. I was out of work for eighteen weeks last winter. That time it wasn't my fault. I wanted to work. I would like to work now, too. I'm no idler, but a man must have enough to eat when he works; the tailors did not get it and they quit.

"Your honor, Fanny is sick. I tell you I cannot move. I have no place to move to. Give me time. Don't you see, we must win the strike. I want to work, I will work, I will pay."

"The fellow talks too much; remove him," ordered the judge.—Painter and Decorator Magazine.

REVIEW OF THE BINGHAM STRIKE.

(Continued)

Soon after the strike was called, Mgr. Jackling of the Utah Copper Co. declared that he was not going to introduce scab labor to take the places of his striking employés. It being evident (according to his royal highness) that in view of the starvation wage they had formerly received, that out of the entire number of operatives on strike, comparatively few, were more than ten days from starvation.

It being quite evident, that the bread and butter question, is evidently, the club with which the masters, continue to subdue the slaves, by forcing them (through their economic necessity) to either continue working for the wage offered them by their masters, or submit (ultimately) to starvation. In this case, however, the ten day starvation proposition was not productive of the expected results, for it was not until more than thirty days after the strike was called, that the Utah Copper Co. with a few of their loyal unscrupulous and contaminated scabs, to even make a semblance of a showing, in the way of starting their mine.

It was also evident that their former mercenaries were not yet quite ready to be ground into dollars for a heartless, unhallowed and criminal oligarchy.

But with all of Mr. Jackling's no strike-breaking policy, this ostentatious labor loving and altruistic despot, had at the same time a great number of his loyal deputies, composed mostly of the criminal riff-raff of society, patroling the continent in search of scabs to fill the places of the strikers. In a short time, however, there arrived in Bingham, over the B. & G. R. R., also a Utah Copper concern, a train load of the most decrepit looking specimens of humanity, that were ever unloaded, within the sacred domain of the Prophet, Seer and Revelator. A great many of those unfortunate wage slaves having been recruited from the ranks of the horny handed sons of a warm southern clime. But in order to secure the service of these unfortunate white men, it was necessary to inform them that there was no strike in Bingham, that the work there was easy, wages high, and a tropical climate to live in and if they wished to take advantage of this splendid opportunity, just get on the train and the Utah Copper would do all the rest.

But when those semi-naked, ill-fed physical wrecks landed in Bingham they soon discovered that the bananas, cocoanuts, and in fact all of the tropical fruits they were told so much about had been shipped abroad. Thus leaving only the never-fading mountains, with their snow clad peaks to remind them of the banks of the Wabash far away. As soon, however, as it was possible for a majority of these free-born wage slaves to beat a retreat they were marching down the industrial causway, back to the land of Dixie, and as they marched along you could hear that old familiar song, "Hang Up the Fiddle and the Bow, Lay Down the Shovel and the Hoe, no scabbing goes for poor old Ned for he's gone where all good folks go." Out of the thousands of men, composed of the different nationalities, creeds and colors, shipped in by the Utah Copper Co., but very few remained to do any effective work, their efforts along this line having availed them nothing but a large bill of expense. They are now making a final appeal to the farmers of Utah, or at least it looks that way, as there are assembled here at this time, quite a number of local hay shovelers and beet dehorners, who know absolutely nothing of the industrial movement, and seem to care less, but it may be some time before it will be possible for the Utah Copper Co. to make effective and profitable mine operatives out of those native sheep herders. As all experience has shown that the road from the plow to the steam shovel is a long, hazardous and expensive one.

December 12, 1912. By this time the Highland Boy Mine (with about forty men) had also started to operate and with the exception of a few Mexican laborers, who were trying to do some effective mining, all were gunmen. This seditious bunch of ladrones and ruffians were stationed in nearly every nook and corner where it was possible for them to command a good view of the public road leading through the company's property.

With gun in hand, upper lip pulled back over a ghastly set of man eaters, ready to devour any unfortunate lunch bucket stiff that happened to put in his appearance.

Sometime during the day in question, an Austrian miner (who was living with his family not far from the mine) went over to the Highland Boy Company store to do some trading and while there happened to meet an old friend with whom he conversed a few minutes and after (otherwise) attending to whatever business he was there to dispose of, immediately proceeded on his journey homeward. Just before reaching the house in which he was living he was overtaken by one of those nefarious vampires, in the garb of a human being, (Deputy) this pusillanimous jackal with a soul of stone and a craven heart, immediately began to pour forth his vitriolic maledictions upon the unprotected form of this calumniated, accused and despised miner who was peaceably returning to his loved ones.

The wife of this unfortunate Austrian who was not far distant, on hearing the voice of her husband calling for assistance, immediately proceeded to the seat of war. Arriving on the battlefield, this fragile little woman, attempted to assist in her husband's defense, but before her efforts became effective another one of these putrid unsavory and disgusting altruistic ghouls who was in charge of the company's ore tram (Joe Ruttle) arrived and instantly seized hold of this helpless little woman and with the brutality of a Knight of the Inquisition, proceeded to abuse and maltreat this helpless victim (who was also about to become a mother) to such a degree that on her return home it was seen that she was almost covered with blood from wounds inflicted by this addled monster.

It developed later that as a result of the severe punishment received she was placed under the care of a physician who left no stone unturned in his effort to restore this innocent victim to her home and family. But, alas, the job was completed, and the master avenged and in the city Necropolus, there appears another little mound of fresh earth, submerged in a sea of beautiful flowers, silent tokens of love and tender sympathy from the many friends and loved ones for their departed sister, wife and mother.

This sad story (we are told) is one of the kind that cause the Angels to weep in Heaven, while the criminal that stands convicted of this atrocious deed, will be turned over to Judas Iscariot as another recruit for the army of the damned.

The strike is still on, however, and the only evidence of success for the companies involved, is a scrap pile of broken machinery, donkey engines standing on side tracks, stripped of their vitals in order to keep in repair the ones that are in use. Nine or ten steam shovels are laying on side tracks close to the shops, patiently waiting for the skilled hands of upright, reliable and competent mechanics who are not compelled to work with rings in their noses and that when they slant their domes of intellect heavenward for a mouthful of God's free air, they will not be compelled to breathe it through the barrel of a gun.

BEN GOGGIN,
Organizer W. F. M.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF MINES.

New Publications—List 17, March, 1913.

Bulletins.

Bulletin 52. Ignition of Mine Gases by the Filaments of Incandescent Electric Lamps, by H. H. Clark and L. C. Ilsley. 1913. 31 pages, 6 plates, 2 figures. Describes tests showing the liability of the filaments to ignite fire damp.

Bulletin 63. Sampling Coal Deliveries, and Types of Government Specifications for the Purchase of Coal, by G. S. Pope. 1913. 68 pages, 3 plates, 3 figures. Describes in detail methods of sampling and reasons therefor; cites new specifications for purchase of coal by the government.

Technical Papers.

Technical Paper 31. Apparatus for the Exact Analysis of Flue Gas, by G. A. Burrell and F. M. Seibert. 1913. 12 pages, 1 figure.

Technical Paper 36. The preparation of specifications for Petroleum Products, by I. C. Allen. 1913. 12 pages.

Technical Paper 40. Metal Mine Accidents in the United States During the Calendar Year 1911, by A. H. Fay. 1913.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

THE IGNITION OF MINE GASES.

The Ignition of Mine Gases by the Filaments of Incandescent Lamps, is the title of Bulletin No. 52, which has just been issued by the United States Bureau of Mines.

The authors, H. H. Clark and L. C. Ilsley make the following general statement:

"As part of its investigations of the causes of mine accidents and of the safest and most efficient methods of handling electricity underground, the Bureau of Mines undertook a study of the ignition of mine gases by the filaments of electric incandescent lamps. This bulletin describes the investigation in detail and gives a complete record of the results obtained.

"The investigation was undertaken for the purpose of determining the degree of danger that attends the use of certain specific sizes of incandescent lamps in atmospheres containing inflammable gas. Previous investigators have, to a greater or less extent, been concerned with certain theoretical features of the problem, such as the effect of the temperature and the dimensions of the lamp filaments and the question whether a lamp may ignite gas by the heat of its glowing filament or by the spark that is drawn when the filament is broken. Although these features were considered in the present investigation and are briefly discussed in this bulletin, the principal object of the tests was to determine what sizes of incandescent lamps suitable for mine use would ignite explosive mixtures of mine gas and air, and what were the circumstances most effective in causing such ignition.

"The result of the investigation may be generally summarized as follows:

"The naked carbon filaments of standard lamps, burning at rated voltage, will invariably ignite explosive gaseous mixtures.

"If the gas can reach the filaments of standard lamps without breaking the filaments or producing partial combustion within the bulbs, the explosive gaseous mixture is sure to be ignited.

"Several sizes of both standard and miniature lamps, when smashed while burning at rated voltage, will ignite gas.

"Standard lamps that do not usually ignite explosive gaseous mixtures may do so if the broken pieces of the filament cause a short circuit when the lamps are smashed."

Copies of this bulletin may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

RESOURCES OF SOUTHERN STATES.

An impresive exhibit of the mineral resources of the sixteen Southern States whose industries are included in the exhibit of the Southern Commercial Congress is seen in a large wall map which has just been specially compiled by the United States Geological Survey for the use of the congress. The minerals of the several areas are shown on the map in appropriate colors and tints, some of which are of course superimposed on others.

Coal is the premier mineral resource of the Southern States. The map shows large areas of workable bituminous coal in Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas, and smaller areas in Georgia and North Carolina. The Geological Survey's estimate of the original tonnage (in the ground) of the southern coal fields is 613,537,000,000 short tons; the total production to January 1, 1912, was 1,624,537,268 tons The area of the southern coal fields "containing workable coals" is shown as 104,696 square miles and that which "may contain workable coals" as 146,700 square miles additional.

The areal distribution of oil and natural gas as shown on the map is very inconspicuous compared with the great coal areas. The value of the oil and natural gas produced in 1911 was, however, nearly three-fourths that of the coal produced in the same year. The value of the coal produced in 1911 was $124,000,000; that of oil and gas was $89,000,000.

Clay products of the southern states in 1911 amounted to more than $29,000,000 and the Geological Survey is authority for the statement that the southern deposits probably exceed in area and volume those of any other portion of the United States of the same size.

The lead and zinc produced in the Southern States in 1911 was valued at $16,614,360. The stone was valued at $14,276,163 and is shown on the map

to be well distributed. The production of phosphate is essentially a southern industry and the value of the output in 1911 was $11,860,811.

Of iron-ore deposits, large areas are indicated on the map in Missouri, Arkansas, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia and North Carolina and smaller bodies in Maryland, Alabama, Texas, South Carolina and Georgia. The output from the ten producing southern states in 1911 was valued at $7,379,267. An estimate of the available iron-ore reserves in the Southern States by C. Willard Hayes, formerly chief geologist of the United States Geological Survey, places it at 500,000,000 long tons, together with a much larger quantity of low grade ore. Copper is produced in seven of the Southern States; the value of the 1911 output was $2,455,363.

This large map shows 22 mineral deposits of the Southern States, the annual output of which is valued at $1,000,000 or less.

FATALITIES IN THE METAL MINES.

Washington.—An inquiry just completed by Albert H. Fay, mining engineer, of the United States Bureau of Mines, shows that fatal accidents in metal mines in the United States are more numerous in proportion to the number of men employed than are the fatal accidents in coal mines. Of the 165,979 employed in the metal mines in the United States during the calendar year 1911, 695 were killed, which represents a rate of 4.19 per 1,000 men employed, as compared with 3.73 per 1,000 for the coal mines of this country for the same period.

The total number of fatalities and serious and slight injuries due to accidents is as follows: Deaths, 695, or 4.19 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 4,169, or 25.12 per 1,000; and slight injuries, 22,408, or 135.01 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 532 occurred underground, or at the rate of 5.18 per 1,000 and 153 were killed on the surface, or 2.49 per 1,000.

The figures show that approximately two-thirds of the total deaths and injuries that occur in and about metal mines were caused as follows:

Of the fatal accidents, 32.52 per cent are due to falls of ore or rock from roof, wall, or bank; 11.23 per cent to explosives; 15.39 to falling down stope, shaft or winze, and 5.32 per cent to mine fires.

Of the serious accidents, 28.86 per cent are due to falls of roof, wall, or bank; 19.05 per cent to car and haulage systems; 12.19 per cent to machinery, and 6.41 per cent to timber and hand tools.

Of the slight accidents, 28.86 per cent are due to falls of roof; 15.52 per cent to car and haulage systems; 10.10 per cent to machinery, and 8.02 per cent to timber and hand tools.

The figures for the copper mines show 396 operators, employing 44,693 men, of whom 31,557 were employed underground and 13,136 on the surface. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents reported is as follows: Deaths, 238, or 5.33 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 1,326, or 29.67 per 1,000, and slight injuries, 9,016, or 201.73 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 199 occurred underground, making this rate per 1,000 men employed 6.31. The surface fatalities were 39, or 2.97 per 1,000.

The figures for the iron mines show 207 iron mine operators, who employed 45,953 men, of whom 25,461 were employed underground and 20,492 as surface men, including those engaged in steam shovel work. The number of deaths and injuries resulting from accidents in these mines is as follows: Deaths, 197, or 4.29 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 2.032, or 44.22 per 1.000, and slight injuries, 8,690, or 188.3 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 136 occurred underground, or 5.34 per 1,000 men, and 61 employés were killed while engaged in surface work, making this rate 2.95 per 1,000.

The figures for the lead and zinc mines refer only to those in the Mississippi Valley. The lead and zinc mines of other states are grouped with miscellaneous metal mines on account of the difficulty of making a distinct classification, as lead and zinc occur in so many places as associated metals in silver ores, as, for instance, in the lead-silver mines of the Coeur d'Alene district, Idaho. The Mississippi Valley lead and zinc mines form a class by themselves, and hence are easily segregated.

The statistics given embody the reports of 483 operators employing 12,521 men, of whom 9,247 are underground employés and 3,274 surface men. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents is as follows: Killed, 43, or 3.43 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 177, or 14.14 per 1,000, and slight injuries 1,311, or 125 per 1,000. Of the number of men killed, 32 fatalities occurred underground, making this rate 3.46 per 1,000 men employed, while 11 men were killed on the surface, or 3.36 per 1,000 men.

The figures for the miscellaneous metal mines show 3,917 operators, employing 48,919 men, of whom 35,176 were underground and 13,743 surface men. The deaths and injuries due to accidents are as follows: Deaths, 193, or 3.95 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 540, or 11.04 per 1,000; slight injuries, 3,078, or 62.92 per 1,000. Of the total number of fatalities, 163 occurred underground, or 4.63 per 1,000, and 30 on the surface, or 2.18 per 1,000.

The rates of serious and slight injuries are low when compared with the iron and copper mines. This may be accounted for in part by reason of the fact that this group includes many prospectors and small mines that keep no records. Fatal accidents impress themselves on the memory and are easily reported. The serious and slight injuries are soon forgotten if not recorded. Many of these mines are in states where there is no inspection, and they are not required to keep accident records. Many of the larger companies operating gold and silver and lead-silver mines of the West have, for their own protection, hospital service and medical aid for their employés.

The reports from some of these large companies show that excellent records are being kept.

The non-metal mines employed 13,893 men, of whom 3,182 were employed underground and 10,711 on the surface. The total number of deaths and injuries due to accidents reported is as follows: Deaths 24, or 1.73 per 1,000 men employed; serious injuries, 94, or 6.77 per 1,000, and slight injuries 313, or 22.53 per 1,000. When compared with the copper and iron mines, these ratios seem exceedingly low. Judging from the reports received, this is largely accounted for by the fact that the mines, being small and employing an average of only 42 men each, do not keep complete records. The majority of these mines are in states where there is no state inspector, and are therefore not obliged to keep accident records and make rports thereon.

The statistics have been published in Technical Paper No. 40. Copies may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

POSSIBLE OIL TERRITORY IN SOUTHERN OKLAHOMA.

Official Geologists Give Practical Suggestions as to Locations for Wildcatting.

During the autumn of 1912 a brief and somewhat cursory geological exploration in Tillman and Cotton counties of southern Oklahoma, was made in accordance with a co-operative arrangement between the United States Geological Survey and the Oklahoma geological survey, in order to see whether in some of the areas not yet tested by the drill and hard rock strata are sufficiently exposed and offer such characters as to enable the geologist to pick out places that might seem favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas pools. Also the attempt was made to cover in a rapid reconnaissance survey as much of the territory in southern Oklahoma adjacent to the Electra, Petrolia and Burkburnett oil fields of northern Texas as the available time and funds would permit.

Experience in many regions of the country shows that it is often possible to select areas in advance of drilling that will consistently furnish better chances of finding pools of oil and gas than if the test wells were located without taking into consideration the geologic factors which are largely responsible for these accumulations. Nevertheless, it is only the fake or "practical geologist," probably concerned mainly in promoting either himself or some wildcat proposition, who "knows" beyond question where the oil and gas pools can be found. Real geologists, who have given years of work and study to a scientific explanation of the causes of oil and gas accumulations, approach the problem of the location of test wells with much caution. No one realizes better than they that factors indeterminable in advance of actual tests may entirely alter the prospects for oil and gas On the other hand, a study of the oil fields of the world has shown that of the geologic factors involved in oil and gas accumulation certain very important ones, such as the character and age of the unexposed rocks within reach of the drill and the structure or "lay" of the strata, are usually determinable to some extent in advance of drilling, and that by observing and properly interpreting these factors the chances of failure may be very greatly decreased with corresponding prevention of money waste in profitless wildcatting. The region examined is undoubtedly destined to be the scene of considerable exploratory testing with the drill ("wildcatting") which will probably bring some successes and certainly will meet many failures, a part of which are avoidable. The purpose of the survey work is not only economically and immediately to promote the successes, but also to prevent as far as possible, the drilling of "dry" holes with their losses and disappointments.

The area covered by the reconnaissance embraces about 360 square miles in the southeastern corner of Tillman county and the southwestern part of Cotton county, Oklahoma. It includes the whole or parts of Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., Rs. 12, 13, 14 and 15 W. and portions of Tps. 4 and 5 S., R. 11 W., and the east part of Tps. 3, 4, and 5 S., R. 16 W. The report of the work, which was carried on by M. J. Munn, geologist of the U. S. Geological Survey, in charge, assisted for a part of the time by J. B. Newby, for the state, will call attention to certain portions of the area which, from the structure standpoint, appear to be more or less favorable for the occurrence of oil and gas. The studies are not yet completed, so that even the more salient of the preliminary conclusions are subject to revision as the material collected during the field work is more thoroughly studied.

Favorable Places for Test Wells.

In his preliminary statement to the survey of the main results of the examination, Mr. Munn reports that an anticline appears to cross Red river in or near the SW. ¼ sec. 32 T. 5 S., R. 12 W. The dip within 1½ miles along the western limb of this fold is probably betweeen 50 and 75 feet (the character of the rocks exposed rendering an exact measurement impossible). The trend of this fold is uncertain but it may be stated that almost any portion of sec. 32, T. 5 S., R. 12 W., appears favorable, structurally, for oil and gas. The northwest quarter of the section seems most favorable. If an oil and gas pool is present in this vicinity it very probably extends to adjacent portions of sec. 33, 28, 29, and 31.

In T. 4 S., R. 12 W., some good exposures of Permian sandstone and clay-lime conglomerate suggest strongly that a structural "high" exists a short distance north of the town of Randlett. It is not possible at this time definitely to outline this anticline or structural dome, but it seems likely that the crest is situated somewhere in the S. W. ¼ of sec. 21, the S. E. ¼ of sec. 20, the NE. ¼ of sec. 29, or the NW. ¼ of sec. 28, T. 4 S., R. 12 W. The "high" may be a dome of small extent, or it may be a part of a fairly definite anticline trending eastward leaving the township in either sec. 24 or 25. There may be a secondary structural dome in sec. 24, T. 4 S., R. 12 W. because the beds dip about 50 feet from the top of the large butte in the northeast quarter of this section to a small butte about one mile north of it in sec. 13, and also at about the same rate towards the northeast. The structure of the rocks south of the large butte for almost two miles can not be determined. In the NW. ¼ sec. 26 the beds are several feet lower. The trend of this anticline is probably south 50° or 60° E. The position of this fold was not determined in T. 4 S., R. 11 W. It seems most likely to pass across some portion of sec. 32 and 33, but it is probably becoming lower and flatter toward the southeast. The shallow test well drilled in the southeast corner of sec. 30 probably lies half a mile south of the axis of this fold. This location seems on the whole a favorable one for testing, but a still better one would be about 1¼ miles northwest of it, as the rocks there are probably 30 feet higher structurally. If a test well is sunk near Randlett it should be located near the center of either sec. 21 or 27, T. 4 S., R. 12 W.

In T. 4 S., R. 13 W., the strata at the southwest corner of sec. 24 seem to be between 40 and 50 feet higher than they are in secs. 35 and 11. Other available data suggest that the high elongated hill in sec. 22, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, T. 4 S., R. 13 W., is in part structural and therefore somewhat more favorable for oil and gas than portions of the adjacent territory. There seems to be little preference in a location for a test here. Probably as good a place as any would be in the northeast quarter of sec. 26.

In a general way the northwestern part of T. 4 S., R. 13 W., would appear worth a trial for oil or gas if pools are found in other areas. Secs. 8, 9, 16, and 17 are probably somewhat more promising than the adjacent ones. A small, round hill in the NW. ¼ sec. 16 is capped by a thick clay-lime conglomerate that is probably 40 feet higher at this place than at the northern edge of Devol, one mile to the southwest. It is also about 20 feet higher than at an exposure near the northeast corner of Sec. 8, but its altitude at intervening points is not known. This clay-lime conglomerate bed dips about 15 feet in the first one and a quarter miles to the north from the northwest corner of Sec. 8, and from that point dips about 55 feet more in the next one and a half miles northward to the dry hole in the N. W. ¼ Sec. 28, T. 3 S., R. 13 W. It seems very probable that if this well had been located one mile farther to the southeast it would have been on the axis of the anticline which plunges steeply toward the north. So far as structure is concerned the location of this dry hole is very unfavorable, and it should not be considered a fair test for this vicinity. In fact, it is thought that test wells located in the S. W. ¼ of Sec. 33, or on. or near the high hill in the southwest corner of Sec. 35, T. 3 S., R. 13 W.; in the N. E. ¼ or the N. W. ¼ of Secs. 8 and 9, respectively, T. 4 S., R. 13 W., will perhaps, have as good chance of developing oil or gas as any part of this territory.

North of Deep Red Run rock exposures are meager. If a test well is contemplated in T. 3 S., R. 13 W., north of Deep Red Run, it might as a venture be placed in the N. ½ of Sec. 9 or adjacent territory to the northeast.

In Tps. 3 and 4 S., R. 14 W., the principal structural feature is a "high," vaguely outlined by exposures on Big Blue and Little Blue creeks and on streams flowing north into Deep Red Run. Spirit level lines to these outcrops show that from the divide between Red river and Deep Red Run the rocks dip fairly uniformly, but at a low angle to both of these streams. The exact position and character of this structural feature is not fully determined It is probably a broad, low, irregular fold with a somewhat sinuous east-west trend and may be a continuation of the "high" already described in the northwest part of T. 4 S., R. 13. It seems to continue westward through portions of T. 4 S., R. 15 W. A test in the area east of Grandfield should be located either in the north tier of sections of T. 4 S., R. 14 W., or in the southern tier of T. 3 S., R. 14 W. Probably the central part of Sec. 1, T. 4 S., R. 14 W., should receive slight preference.

When the field work was being done a derrick had been built in the southwest corner of Sec. 9, T. 4 S . R. 14 W., about one mile southward from the station at Grandfield. This seems to be a fairly favorable location for a

wildcat test though the available data are too meager to admit of a more definite statement.

In T. 3 S., R. 14, northward from Deep Red Run, the rocks rise very gently, but the exposures are so rare as to furnish no evidence of decided folds, if they exist.

There is some good evidence that a small anticline crosses Big Blue creek in the S. E. ¼ of Sec. 26, T. 4 S., R. 14 W., less than a mile above its month. The axis of this fold seems to trend almost east-west. A test in this vicinity should be located near the east-west line through the middle of Sections 26 27, 28 and 29.

In T. 4 S., R. 15 W., the beds appear to rise at a very small angle from the east, south and north to a broad level area in Secs. 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15 and 16 in which very few exposures occur.

The structure of T. 3 S., R. 15 W., also is not definite. The most prominent feature is a gentle rise of the rocks toward the west and southwest, across the township.

A dry hole, located in the N. E. ¼ of Sec. 9, less than a mile north of the station at Loveland, seems to be near the middle of a very broad, flat syncline in which the rocks are practically level.

Work was done in the eastern parts only of Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., 16 W. Few exposures are present in this territory and but little geologic information is available regarding the structure. The character of the topography suggests a general dip towards the west from east of the middle of T. 4, but this evidence taken alone is of very little value.

According to the present incomplete data it is suggested that the first wells in Tps. 3, 4 and 5 S., Rs. 15 and 16 W., should be located in some parts of the high, smooth prairie country south of the "Breaks" in T. 4 S., R. 15 W. Also it is suggested that any producer who may be inclined to wildcat in the Quanah district should locate on the old town site of Quanah or in the west half of Sec. 31, T. 3 S., R. 15 W.

In offering these suggestions for the use of drillers in choosing locations for test wells ("wildcatting"), the geologists are assuming that the formations containing the oil-bearing sands in the Electra, Burkburnett and Petrolia fields of northern Texas underlie adjacent portions of Oklahoma. This assumption is warranted to some extent at least by the evident continuity of the outcropping beds from one district to the other. It has been assumed that the formations containing the oil sands in northern Texas also contain the same or similar oil-bearing beds in southern Oklahoma. It is quite certain that the general structural conditions are similar in the two areas, and on the whole, there seems to be no reason, determinable in advance of drilling, why portions of southern Oklahoma do not contain pools of oil and gas of commercial size. One object of the governmental examinations is to give the driller some aid in choosing locations for tests. The tests must be made before the question of the occurrence of oil may actually be settled. The locations mentioned as good places for wildcatting are based almost wholly on the structure or the dip of the rocks, and the probable height of the oil sands here as compared with their height where they are productive in the Burkburnett, Electra and Petrolia fields. It should be remembered that the areas suggested for tests may not be all that are favorable for tests in the region, but they are the more apparent ones brought to notice during the course of the field work. The actual difference in elevation of the probable oil sands at various points in this area can be determined only after further study of the field notes. It is believed that test wells located according to the suggestions given by the Geological Surveys in this district will offer much better chances of finding oil or gas than those on locations made in the ordinary unscientific way, though it must always be borne in mind that in most new and unproven regions, even where the conditions for structure determination are favorable (quite contrary to the present instance) no human agency can at present determine with certainty, in advance of drilling as to whether at any given point oil or gas will be found in commercial quantities.

The complete report on this region is being prepared by the United States Geological Survey and will be issued as soon as possible. It will contain a large map of the area covered, showing the facts upon which the above conclusions are based. The report will be for free distribution and when issued, notices will be sent to the newspapers.—United States Geological Survey.

GOLD AND SILVER MINING IN 1912.

Smallest Production of Gold in Past Five Years.

The gold-mining industry of the United States was generally normal in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey, of the U. S. Geological Survey, but early figures indicate the smallest production since 1907, when the output was $90,435,700. In 1908 the output increased to $94,560,000, in 1909 to $99,673,400, in 1910 it dropped to $96 269,100; in 1911 it increased slightly to $96,890,000, but in 1912 it decreased to $91,685,168, according to preliminary estimates of the Bureau of the Mint and the Geological Survey.

The decrease is to be ascribed mainly to Nevada, where there was a falling off of about $4,500,000, chiefly from Goldfield and to a smaller degree from National and Seven Troughs. The greatest Goldfield mines produced more ore than in 1911, but the average grade treated was considerably lower; the mill at National was burned in September, and production was delayed at Seven Troughs by a cloudburst in July. On the other hand, the Manhattan, Round Mountain, and Fairview districts somewhat increased their yields. A decrease of $300,000 to $400.000 is also indicated for Colorado where, although there was an increased production from Cripple Creek of about $500,000, owing partly to successful drainage by the Roosevelt tunnel, and an increase in gold output also from Gilpin county, there was an estimated decrease in production of about $1,000,000 from the San Juan region, including the counties of Dolores, La Plata, Ouray, San Juan, and San Miguel. The bulk of the decrease, however, was from the Camp Bird mine, in Ouray county, as the output of San Juan and Dolores counties increased. In Utah and Washington decreases of gold output of $100,000 to $200,000 are indicated. In Montana there was probably a smaller decrease.

The production of gold was normal in Alaska, Arizona, Idaho and New Mexico, and there was a somewhat increased output in California and Oregon. The year 1912 was most prosperous in South Dakota, where the output increased about $400,000 and was the largest in the history of the State. The great Homestake mines, as usual, made the bulk of the output. The hydroelectric plant of the company owning these mines, which has been under construction for several years, was completed and in operation in 1912.

California retains first place in gold output, regained from Colorado in 1911.

Gold dredging continued generally active in 1912, especially in California and Alaska, where increased dredging capacity was added. The output from 120 dredges in 10 states (including Alaska) in 1911 was $10,311,589.

In the Geological Survey's report on gold and silver for 1911 it was shown that of the total gold production 24 per cent was derived from placers, dredging alone producing 10.9 per cent; 53.8 per cent was from gold and silver mills (23.9 per cent by amalgamation, 26.1 per cent by cyanidation and 3.8 per cent by chlorination), and 22 per cent from smelting. These proportions will probably not greatly change for 1912, except that dredging may be expected to increase somewhat and the output from chlorination will continue to decline.

A decline in prospecting has been noted in several of the Western States and in 1911 and 1912 there was no notable discovery of new ore bodies or deposits that seem likely to promise immediate material increases in the domestic gold output. The largest producers are operating at probably near their maximum capacity and though steady output from them is assured, in some places, as at Goldfield, the grade of ore has begun to decline. New development and discovery of gold deposits will in all likelihood not much more than offset such decline in grade, or the exhaustion of older mines. From present knowledge there is no great prospect of an increase in gold production of the United States in 1913.

According to estimates made for the Survey by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce the imports in 1912 comprised gold valued at $61,400,000. The gold exported in 1912 was valued at $48,600,000. The excess of imports over exports was about $12,800,000, against $20,262,110 in 1911 and $447,696 in 1910. This marked change from the condition in 1909, when the excess of exports over imports was 88,793,855.

The gold imported in 1912 was mainly in the form of ore and bullion, and a large amount came from Mexico, with Canada a close second. England, France and Central and South American countries supplied the bulk of the remainder, The exports consisted of refined bullion and coin. The largest amounts went to France, South America, Canada and Japan, and smaller shipments were sent to the West Indies and other North American countries.

THE INTELLECTUAL BASIS OF DEMOCRACY.

The majority shall rule. This is the fundamental principle of our modern democracy, but it has as yet never been realized. In all historic times, as long as political society exists, it has always been a minority that ruled, sometimes a large one and sometimes a small one, and most of the time a very small one.

To rule means to enforce one's will, to impose it, by some means, upon others, and this includes, first, the ability to form independent judgments, and, secondly, power. Judgment depends upon intelligence and knowledge, and the courage to make use of these qualities, and power consists of the possession of means which cannot be resisted. The masses of the people have never possessed either, although they are better off in this respect today than they ever were before. They are on the way to acquire both in a degree which will enable them to rule themselves, and that will be the beginning of their world-rule.

At present, however, they do not possess that measure of intelligence and knowledge which would enable them to form correct independent judgments of their own regarding the affairs of society, neither do they command the means by which to impose their will upon society, that is, to rule it. Therefore a majority vote today is not an expression of the true independently formed judgment of that majority. It signifies nothing more than the the fact that a majority of voters have adopted certain opinions of others, better able to judge than they themselves, as most likely to represent their interests. For behind every such social idea looms a material interest which endeavors to enlist the public powers in its service, and this is the essence of all practical politics.

In order to form correct judgments in political matters the working people must understand their common economic interests; in other words, they must find out their real position in society. And in order to enforce their own will, based on such understanding and knowledge, they must develop a vivid public spirit and solidarity which will enable them to act in common, to combine all their individual forces and powers for the advancement of their collective interests.

Though ours is pre-eminently an age of collective forces, there is still a large field for individual action and initiative: the field of thought. We are all called upon to do our own thinking, for nobody else can do it for us; and to be merely the echo of another man's thought is to be his intellectual slave.

True democracy—economic as well as political—cannot be brought about, and placed upon a solid footing, without intelligent, well-informed and independently judging masses of people who have the courage to stand by their judgments, and rely upon and enforce them, and proudly bear the responsibility for their actions.

It is easy to advocate the collective ownership of the means of production and distribution by all the people—which is true democracy—but how many are there among us who fully realize the gigantic task involved in it? And it is the people who will have to perform it, the same people, mark you, who today are still the slaves of ancient superstitions and the defenders of institutic analyzed prejudices and conventional lies. To educate them, to raise them to an intellectual level which will find them capable of not only producing the wealth of society, but also directing it into channels beneficial to all, is the most important duty of Socialists, and not only a duty, but an honor and a pleasure.—Buffalo Socialist.

TOWARD A NEW CIVILIZATION.

It is a great mistake, often made by superficial observers of the Socialist movement, to assume that Socialism can only thrive on misery, and the conclusion at which such critics arrive is that persons in tolerably good circumstances need not be, and very rarely will be, Socialists. As a matter of fact, however, it is just the better situated workmen who constitute the backbone of this movement and are the most active and enthusiastic exponents of its ideas.

Misery may be, and usually is, the background of a popular economic movement, but the impetus of such a movement proceeds from an intelligent understanding of the tendencies of a given time, and such understanding is as a rule not the outcome or the companion of misery.

A great movement, in order to become great and efficient, needs an amazing amount of human energy and sound knowledge, and these are just the things which poorly paid and poorly nourished and ill-educated men and women are usually lacking. The only desire of the very poor is individually to get rid of their misery, or, at least, to mitigate it to some extent in the shortest possible way, without any consideration for common interests whatever. To take advantage of even the slightest chance offered to improve their individual lot, often at the cost of some of their still more unfortunate companions in misery, is their only aim to which every thought of solidarity is sacrificed.

And you cannot blame them for doing so, since you have proclaimed in thunderous tones that self-preservation is the first law of life.

But while fully recognizing the desperate position of people so situated, and heartily sympathizing with their efforts to gain whatever advantage opportunity may offer them, we cannot help emphasizing the fact that this temper does not in itself build up a strong social movement, nor provide the means of maintaining it. It takes people whose material circumstances enable them to devote a considerable amount of their time and energy and

means toward the advancement of common interests and purposes to create such a movement and make it effective.

On the other hand, it must be understood that the aim of Socialism is not merely to abolish poverty and its fearful consequences, but to bring about a new civilization which will humanize all relations of men and put social economics on a basis of the highest efficiency. It will end the despotism which poverty as well as the acquisition of property exercises over man today—a despotism that rules the masses with fear of misery, and the rich with the goad of ambition and avarice, and makes all of us slaves of that barbarous habit of rating men, not for character, intelligence and moral standard—but for wealth.

Socialism realizes that in modern society the main object of everyone is the acquisition of as much wealth as he can get, and that every human consideration is subordinated to that aim. The result is a state of affairs in which man, instead of being the master of his tool, money, is its slave, is the tool of his tool.

Socialism recognizes the fact that the concentration of wealth in the hands or under the control of a few becomes the most important instrument of power, politically and socially, by which its possessors govern society absolutely, and make the dependent masses virtually their subjects. And this concentration of wealth also becomes an obstacle to further economic development in as much as it militates against the full utilization of the economic resources of society for the common benefit.

Socialism will remove all the social—and therefore preventable—causes of material and intellectual poverty, of social and moral slavery, of physical and spiritual misery, and it is therefore the ideal, not only of the destitute masses, but of the intellectual elite of modern society. It is the ideal of all who wish to see civilization to become what it ought to be, the social expression of the highest endeavors of man in every sphere of life and throught.—Exchange.

FOR A "MESS OF POTTAGE."

The Canton newspapers of December 20th contained a statement that Andrew Carnegie had contributed $1,750 to the fund raised by the First Presbyterian church of this city for the purchase of the new pipe organ which was dedicated Sunday, December 15th. The article further stated that "the gift of the Carnegie corporation is in line with Carnegie's general philanthropical work. He has a special fund for the aid of churches throughout the country in need of organs.

When the germs of Carnegieism and Morganism and Rockefellerism and Capitalism generally enter a church at the front door, religion must, of necessity, go out at the back door. To acknowledge the gift of the tainted, polluted, bloodstained money of Carnegie, wrung from the sweat, the hopes and the lives of the people he has robbed, is equivalent to serving notice to the world that the church so accepting it is no longer an instrument for the teaching of the doctrines of Christ, but an institution for the worship of Mammon.

The churches of this country are becoming entirely too much Morganized, Carnegieized and Rockefellerized to be regarded as institutions for the uplift of the human race and for spreading the gospel of Jesus Christ.

The donations made to churches by the great capitalists of this country for pipe organs and endowments of various kinds are given for the purpose of deadening the conscience and silencing the voice of the ministry and priesthood and causing the people to forget the real iniquity that lies back of it all.

By accepting such gifts, the churches either knowingly or through ignorance become the subservient tools of the capitalist system that is grinding the fact of the working class. What minister, what priest could denounce the iniquities of the predatory rich of this country after accepting from them great donations or endowments for the benefit of their church?

The silence and inactivity of the ministry and priesthood on the great problems confronting the world today have already been interpreted by the criminal rich and the oppressors of men and the upholders of injustice and the workers of iniquity as God's sanction to wrong. The time is coming soon when the ministry and priesthood must take an unmistakable stand on this great battle now raging between the rich and the poor of our nation, or their sincerity will be doubted by the oppressors as well as the oppressed.

Jesus was ever on the side of the poor and the oppressed and against the exploiters of men and He lashed the money changers and the thieves and robbers out of God's temple. By accepting these pipe organ donations we are inviting the thieves and robbers into God's temple and driving the poor and the oppressed out of God's temple. If the tones coming from the pipe organs which Carnegie has donated to the various churches could be dissolved into their original elements, you would hear nothing but heart sobs, wails of distress, the shrieks and cries of the 600,000 victims annually killed and mangled in the industrial system of America. That might possibly give some idea of the accursed method by which Carnegie has obtained the money with which he is today polluting the churches. The acceptance of such gifts from men who have blasted the hopes and destroyed the lives of the poor and oppressed is an insult in the face of God and takes away the liberty of the church to criticize its alleged benefactor. The moral support of capitalism by the church and its endeavor to keep the working class of this country in the grip of plutocracy is atheism and infidelity to God of the rankest type.

In the days of Pharaoh the priests and the false prophets lived upon the alms of the rich and flattered and betrayed the working class according as they were fed.

At Ahab's table sat 400 of these fellows—"subservience to the powerful had made them liars." These false prophets always sided with the rich. They shut their eyes to the social conditions of the people and they did not attack the sins of their day. Those who have become immensely rich by the process of exploitation are using every means within their power to stilt the voice of the ministry and priesthood and prevent them from crying out against the great wrongs they have committed.

Let us hope and pray that the time is not here and that it may never come when the ministry and priesthood of America will "live upon the alms of the rich and flatter and betray the working class according as they are fed," or pipe organs donated.—Allen Cook (Canton, Ohio, Daily News.)

POINTED PARAGRAPHS ILLUSTRATING SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND SHOWING WHY SOCIALISTS ORGANIZE TO END THEM.

The man who says "It can't be done" is liable to be interrupted by somebody doing it.

In the same way the "anti" who cries "Socialism is impossible" is being bumped every day by evidences of its possibility.

With the men it's a long time between thinks.

In 1860 there were but two millionaires in the United States and no tramps.

Today there are 35,000 millionaires and 3,000,000 tramps, and the country is seething with industrial unrest.

Millionaires don't make a rich nation.

The more there are of them the greater is the general poverty.

On June 30, 1812, the old-age pensioners in Australia numbered close upon 80,000.

As the total population of the commonwealth is over five millions, these figures are strikingly arrestive.

They indicate the magnificent prospects which confront individuals under a so-called individualistic system which permits the majority to produce the wealth of the country and a few to grab it.

There is only one short cut to Socialism—that is, to cut short the flow of profits into the hands of non-producers.

The greatest war the world has ever seen is between Capital and Labor—for it is a war of centuries; it is a war of five continents; it is a war hemispheric.

Socialism stands for construction; that's why it abhors international wars, which signify destruction.

The gospel of Socialism is the most hopeful ever preached.

When people are happy they will avoid the wrong, which brings unhappiness.

Under capitalism the spoilers have carriages and the toilers ambulances.

No man can become a capitalist by his own labor.

This is the outstanding fact about capitalism, which shows what a gigantic robbery it is.

Capitalists became the "upper class" by mounting the backs of the workers.

Only two classes in the community count—the producers and the non-producers. Labor represents the former class.

Society may be roughly divided as follows: Seventy per cent, wages workers, including civil servants, 25 per cent small capitalists (like shopkeepers, farmers, professional men), and 5 per cent large capitalists and loafers.

The small capitalists do their share of work, but much of it is misdirected. The large capitalists mostly live on profits, rent, interest and dividends, and what little work they do is generally harmful to society.

The deadliest enemy of the home is the landlord. The boss is another. Socialism would banish both.

The desire of every man to be his own boss is a natural one.

That is why the private employer is unnatural.

When the machinery of production and distribution is collectively owned and controlled every man will be his own boss.

The insectibane of Socialism will destroy the bugs of industry—the parasites who live on rents, interest, profits and unnecessary work.

Invention is increasing unemployment in two ways. It is enabling more people to live on dividends, for great inventions are usually put on the market by joint stock companies. It is also depriving a number of workers of their means of livelihood.

The world will not benefit to any extent by improved machinery till industry is socialized. Then the output of wealth will increase to such an extent that there will be enough for all, and as all will be employed the hours of labor can be reduced by half.

Many wealthy people are Socialists. They see in Socialism a fuller life for every man, woman and child. It can hurt none, for none will want under Socialism, and it can brighten the lives of many millions.

The class struggle is evident on all sides. The snarl of the boss or mistress, the ever-threatening sack, the sack itself, the speeding-up, the sacrifice of the children—these are common manifestations of the struggle.

Without education in working class ideas and ideals the workers remain children until they die, bluffed throughout life by a parasitic capitalism.

Socialism means securing to every man the results of his own industry.

The only people who can consistently object to that are those who believe in securing the results of other people's industry.—New York Daily People.

ONE LOOMING ISSUE TO BE SETTLED.

The railroads "are resigned" to have their properties physically valued.

But—

"The railroad men urgently request that the valuation be carefully made and that the law be framed for the protection of all concerned."

So runs the word from Washington.

Which, being interpreted, means that the railroads are hopeful of getting the valuation made by friendly hands and so carefully done that the wind and water won't show.

That, men and brethren, forecasts a nifty little issue during the coming years.

For don't forget that in each $150 of annual transportation tax levied by the railroads on the average American family of five, there is reason to believe that $100 represents a surtax added to the cost of living for the enrichment of men who did not give a full or fair equivalent.

It represents capitalized pull, capitalized privilege, rather than money or energy directly invested.

It represents pretty pieces of paper held by banks for collateral or speculative loans as well as securities in the hands of innocent widows and orphans.

It is a "pillar" in the temple of our "prosperity" which must not be shaken by any blind Samson lest the structure topple and all be buried in its ruins.

Yet—

There are many millions of widows and orphans, or women who may become widows, and little children who may at any time become orphans who are living on the ragged edge of want. wtihout a penny against a rainy day, and aren't they, also, entitled to consideration?

To continue to tax them on the inflated holdings of the privileged few is to prolong into endless time the injustice under which they now suffer.

A physical valuation that should put a seal of sanction upon the accumulated pillage of the careless past would suit to a nicety the comfortable gentlemen in whose pockets the bulk of it bulges.

But would it be an end of agitation or a solvent of unrest?

We guess this issue, also, will have to be settled right.—Labor World, Duluth.

In Memoriam.

Ontario, Canada, February 20, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Gowganda Miners' Union:

We, your committee appointed to draw up resolutions regarding the death of Brother David McNair and William McGinnis, beg to submit the following:

Brothers, Death, the Grim Reaper, has again found its way into our ranks and has removed from our midst two of our loyal members, Brother David McNair and William McGinnis; and,

Whereas, We regret the death of those two staunch members and hope they rest in peace. We extend their mourning relatives, our heart-felt sympathy in their hour of bereavement.

We further resolve to drape our Charter for a period of thiry days and that we send a copy of these resolutions to the Miners' Magazine for publication and to their relatives. Signed.

P. DWYER.
WM. WIGLEY.
THOMAS BULLOCK.
Committee.

(Seal).

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	R. J. Wilbert.....	1304	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U....	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	⎫ Brita. Mines ⎭ Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	O. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Frl	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Danlels.....	O. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	T. D. Bailey	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster...	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy.,	102 C	randle St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	IronMountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Ssarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	John Kelly.....	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U....	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis.....	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. O. Dawe.....	229	Butte
82	Garnet	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
4	Granite	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Garnet
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
52	Hughesville M.U.	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan...	....	Superior
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.....Ethel Thurman, Secretary
Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
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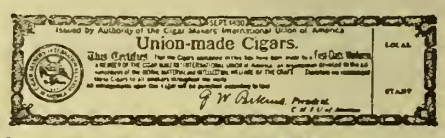

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of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

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DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 10, 1913

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Published Weekly by the

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Volume XIII., Number 511
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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

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JOHN M. O'NEILL,
(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.

(Seal) FANNIE M. PETERSEN,
My commission expires May 6th, 1915. Notary Public.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

THE STRIKE at the Beaver mine at Cobalt, Ontario, has been settled.

CHARLES P. NEILL is being fought for the office of Labor Commissioner. Neill, in his official capacity, exposed the brutal conditions under which women and children worked in the mills of the South, and the southern senators who are dominated by the economical interests of their masters, who own the mills, are after the scalp of Dr. Neill.

JOHN P. MORGAN died last week in Rome, Italy. The working people are not lamenting the passing away of America's industrial despot and financial king.

Another czar will take his place, and the successor of Morgan will be just as brutal in the exaction of profit as the man who formerly wielded the money scepter of America. Some time the people will overthrow the hellish system that breeds a billionaire and a tramp.

REV. W. B CALL, chaplain at the St. Quenten prison, California, has been discharged on the grounds of being a grafter and a swindler.

The representative of Christ made a business of filching money from the prisoners, under the pretense that he would use his influence in their behalf but Call got the money and forgot to use his *influence.*

Even in this age of greed, the preacher with his eyes on heaven, falls a victim to the love of "filthy lucre."

THE SOCIALISTS in all parts of the country have drafted resolutions demanding the liberation of "Mother Jones."

As "Mother" Jones has been given her liberty, the Socialists should carry on a campaign that will wipe out the hellish industrial system that furnishes the armed power of a state to mine operators to suppress labor.

Any system that puts a woman of four-score years in a military bastile, is damnable, and a blot on our so-called boasted civilization.

DISTRICT ORGANIZER MARION COPE is carrying on the open meetings under the auspices of the Western Federation of Miners with great success and is securing many new members. Meetings are to be held during the present week at different points over the district. Monday night a big meeting was held in Webb City, Tuesday night at Carterville, and Wednesday night another meeting will be held in Joplin at 620 Main street. At the meeting last Friday night in Webb City a rousing time was had and twenty-odd applications were received. O. A. Mattingly and Marion Cope were the chief speakers.—Missouri Trades-Unionist, Joplin.

THE AVERAGE membership of the American Federation of Labor for the fiscal year 1912, as reported to the Rochester convention by Secretary Morrison, was 1,774,760. The average membership for the first five months of the present fiscal year, October to February inclusive, shows an increase of 172,527, or a grand average paid membership on February 28, 1913, of 1,947,287. The month of January was the banner month in the history of the Federation, the paid membership for that month reaching 1,979,420. This latter figure is closely closely hugging the 2,000,000 mark, for with but the addition

of 20,580 members for January the goal would have been reached. The organizing campaign of the American Federation of Labor is adding members, and it is confidently expected that the prediction made last fall that a prodigious growth would be made in the coming year will be realized and the membership roll permanently fixed beyond the 2,000,000 mark.

JOHN P. WHITE of the United Mine Workers of America, is hopeful of bringing about an amicable settlement of the coal strike in West Virginia.

The settlement with the Paint Creek Collieries Company, in which settlement 4,000 of the strikers returned to work, indicates that matters are moving favorably for the strikers.

In the settlement the main demands of the miners were granted and the break in the ranks of the mine operators is looked upon as indicating a settlement that will cover the strike zone of West Virginia.

The strikers have made a heroic fight and are determined that victory shall be theirs.

GOD BLESS old Mother Jones, "the angel of the miners," and may her present suffering and danger enable the miners to win their strike and obtain a chance to live a slightly more human life at once; and may the miners of America soon heed her bugle call to vote their complete emancipation by putting the Socialist party into power.

Mother Jones is worth more than ten million parasitic butterflies of fashion; her political intelligence surpasses that of millions of American men, and her fearless, measureless love for human beings and burning passion for social justice shames a hundred thousand ministers. She is God's great ministering angel, the incarnate spirit of motherhood, a mighty prophetess of the coming reign of justice, love, and joy.—Christian Socialist.

THE I. W. W. "GENERAL STRIKE" of the tailors in Seattle took the following chronological order:

First day, member discharged;
Second day, pickets arrested;
Third day, general strike called;
Fourth day, appeal for a sympathetic strike of A. F. of L. unions;
Fifth day, appeal for funds;
Sixth day, strike collapses.

History will record this industrial upheaval in which seventy-one men and one woman participated as another of the strikes "the I.W.W. never lost." Verily, it is to laugh!—The Timber Worker, Seattle.

It is very probable that when the next issue of Spokane Sewer appears, there will be a lengthy article dripping with slime, telling how the A. F. of L. *scabbed* on the tailors of Seattle. The "Slander Syndicate" is a stranger to truth and an ingrate, even to those who have been so foolish as to contribute to the *soup fund.*

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine appears an article taken from the Tacoma Ledger of Tacoma, Washington, in which article it is reported that Joseph Ettor of I. W. W. fame, returned to his father's home after an absence of six years.

We have published the article in the Magazine in order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may know that Ettor, whose heart bleeds for the poverty-stricken wretches of wage slavery, seems to enjoy the luxury of high living with a feeling of satisfaction that will compare favorably with the epicurean tastes of that aristocracy whom he has so often flailed with the most vigorous diction of the English language, and when he failed to give expression to his pent-up wrath in English against plutocracy, he resorted to the language of his fatherland to scourge the soulless exploiters, whose bank accounts were built on the surplus proceeds of ill-paid toil.

Ettor, according to the Tacoma Ledger, enjoyed the *cushioned seats* of the *Pullman,* and the *menu* of the *dining car* was fully appreciated by this proletaire who has been shouting for *One Big Union—One Big Soup House.*

It is somewhat strange how a proletaire of the I. W. W. can become a glutton and gorge himself on aristocratic fodder, when fortune favors him with the opportunity. "Nuf ced."

THE STRIKE at Britannia mines and Beach remains unchanged. After four weeks the company has failed to make any appreciable progress. Information received from reliable sources shows the company to have between forty and fifty men working, practically all of whom are foreigners, the company being unable to get any English-speaking strikebreakers.

One of the company's agents attempted to send men from Portland, Oregon, to work at the mine, but he met with very little success. Two men sent by this agent arrived in Vancouver about ten days ago. They were sent here in ignorance of the fact that a strike was on, and on arriving in Vancouver and hearing about the strike refused to act as strikebreakers. The local union paid their expenses while here, and sent them back to Seattle.

Some more of these agents are trying to create the impression around the city that there is no strike, but naturally the public refuse to believe this, as the strike is well advertised.

The foreman at the Lunnell camp has quit his job. All men with any principle refuse to handle men who act as strikebreakers.

From the present outlook the Britannia Mining Company will not pay such large dividends as they did last year.

Employment agents in the city are striving hard to send men to work at the mine, but their efforts have been in vain.—B. C. Federationist.

DO YOU HEAR IT? It is the wind shaking with an ominous rustle, the leaves of the fear-haunted woodland! It is the first breath of the gale of the future, stirring vaguely the quiet somnolence of the underbrush; it is the virgin sign of freedom in the vast forest of the world, as she receives on her pensive forehead the kiss of the impetuous Aeolus.

Do you hear it? It is the wild wind rending to tatters an unseen mantle in the hollows of the sleeping hills, the flame-like force of the idea blowing in gusts through the thickly clustering branches of the mighty nations, a wilderness of souls; it is the first blast that shakes the oak trees; it is the unloosening of the hurricane; sweeping away, through the ravines and upon the peaks, the dim haze of sterile resignation.

Warm and fruitful breeze, pass through the forest. Each leaf that you touch is a voice newly born; each branch that you stir is an arm that takes up a weapon—a voice that shall join the heroic concert to salute the bright morning of emancipation—a strong arm that shall stretch itself forth to find the breast of a tyrant!

It is the breath of the revolution!

Do you feel it? It is the upheaving of the granite, under the hills, which is crumbling to pieces, beaten by the iron fists of Pluto; it is the bleeding heart of the world throbbing beneath its titanic chest; it is the white hot spirit of a giant who breaks from his hateful prison and hurls into space the words of flame.

It is the rumbling of the earthquake that announces the full bursting forth of the crater.

Do you feel it? It is the reverberation made by the mighty hammers of the gods striking at the very bottom of the abyss. It is new life that is being born in the depths of the black whirlpool—life that causes a shudder of fear, even in the asylum of Death where the invisible vampires reign.

Listen!

It is the revolution which is advancing.—From the Spanish of Praxedis G. Guerrero, the heroic martyr of the Mexican revolution. (Translated by Ralph H. Chaplin.)

"The Madness of Democracy"

ARCHBISHOP IRELAND is one of the great men of the Catholic church in America, and no one will deny the fact but that he is a scholar of brilliant attainments, but that his heart beats in sympathy with the masses of the people is a question that is open to discussion. In an address delivered some time ago this archbishop expressed himself as follows on the Initiative Referendum and the Recall:

"The shibboleths of the clamor—the Initiative, Referendum, the Recall—put into general practice are nothing more or less than mobocracy, the madness of democracy. * * * The ultimate verdict rests with the whole people, but many, we must admit, are the problems regarding which the whole people have no adequate knowledge."

The argument set forth by the archbishop against the Initiative, Referendum and the Recall, on the grounds that many of the people have no adequate knowledge of problems that are demanding a solution, is about as logical as the conclusion reached by a parent, that because his boy could neither read nor write that he should not be sent to school.

The fact that *many* of the people lack the intelligence to pass upon questions that may be submitted for their consideration is not a logical reason why those who are competent should be denied the right to have a direct voice on questions that vitally affect the people.

But according to the archbishop, for the people to be clothed with the Initiative, Referendum and Recall is but "*mobocracy,*" or "the madness of democracy."

Every powerful financial shark in Wall street will place the label of his approval on the sentiments expressed by this exalted prelate of the Catholic church. Rockefeller, Morgan, Frick, Corey, Gould, Belmont and all the insatiable exploiters of a continent, will applaud the attitude assumed by the learned apostle of the Catholic church, but men who love liberty and revere justice will condemn the opposition of a potentate in the church who becomes an ally of those powerful combinations that are using every weapon to silence the voice of the people in public affairs.

But regardless of the attitude assumed by prelates of the church and regardless of all the influences exercised by all the forces that are arrayed against *real democracy,* the *people* are destined to *rule* and establish a *democracy* where humanity shall be free.

Some Doings in Alaska

ALASKA has had its first territorial legislative body and the members of the House and Senate have introduced a number of bills, some of which are of a progressive character. The territorial Legislature of Alaska recognized the worth and merit of the gentler sex when a bill was introduced clothing woman with the right to cast a ballot.

The lawmakers of Alaska, although living almost beyond the borders of civilization, have a far higher respect for woman than that respectable and cultured element in the nation's capital who resolved themselves into a mob and insulted those advocates of woman suffrage who believed that they could parade the streets of Washington without being molested by well-groomed degenerates, who had forgotten the respect that was due to womanhood.

In the territorial Legislature of Alaska the greatest fight developed against the eight-hour law for miners.

The Treadwell Mining Company is a power in Alaska, and its paid lobbyists were busily engaged in raising barriers against a measure that would concede a real eight-hour law to the men of the mines. The Treadwell Mining Company launched an association some time ago which this company recognized as a *labor organization,* and while the Legislature of Alaska was considering the eight-hour bill, the Treadwell Mining Company instructed the officials of its *labor organization* to forward the following to the lawmakers:

'At a regular meeting of the Alaska Labor Union, a labor organization consisting of 600 men employed in and about the mines on Douglas Island, a resolution was passed on February 28th, instructing the following committee to present memorials to all the members of the Legislature from the First division endorsing an eight-hour law for Alaska for men employed in and about the mines.

In this memorial it was to be stated that our meaning of an eight-hour law is a law to mean eight hours of actual labor. The Alaska Labor Union, being an organization that believes in fairness, thinks that a law of that kind would carry out their principles of a 'Square Deal for All.' Very truly,

"JERRY CASHEN,
"PETER JOHNSON,
"JAMES FAHERTY,
"Committee on Memorials."

The Douglas Miners' Union No. 109, W. F. M., having learned that such a memorial was sent to the Legislaoture, and likewise having become cognizant of an invitation having been sent to the members of the Legislature to attend a banquet tendered by the Treadwell Fire Department, the following was drafted and adopted and ordered sent to the Legislature:

"Douglas, Alaska, March 15th, 1913.

"To the House of Representatives of the Territory of Alaska:

"Greetings: We desire to respectfully call the attention of the members of the House that the Treadwell Fire Department is a part of the Alaska Treadwell Gold Mining Company, and that the chief of the Treadwell Fire Department is merely one of its paid employés. We make this suggestion because we believe that many members of the House would not knowingly accept social favors from a corporation which has been as unfair to the miners of Alaska as has the Treadwell.

"We also desire to respectfully call your attention to the fact that the Alaska Labor Union is not a labor union in the sense which it is used by organized labor everywhere in the world. It is merely a mouthpiece of the Treadwell Company for the purpose of influencing public opinion and has never served, and was never intended to serve, any other purpose. Respectfully,

"DOUGLAS ISLAND MINERS' UNION NO. 109,
"Western Federation of Miners."
By "JAS.. D. CAREY,
(Seal) "P. J. DOWNS,
"THOMAS BROOKS,
"Committee."

Organized labor in Alaska is confronted with every weapon that is to be found in the older mining districts of the United States, and must use all its energies to defeat the conspiracies of economic masters.

Corporate combinations in Alaska have assumed the attitude of autocrats and concede nothing save that which is wrested from their iron grasp by the organized power of labor.

The laboring men of Alaska, of all trades, crafts and occupations, must come together and fight together to prevent the absolute rule of corporations in the northwestern territory.

Acquitted

THE MILITARY TRIBUNAL in West Virginia has acquitted "Mother" Jones and ten of the miners who were held with her on a charge of conspiring to murder the hired thugs and assassins imported by the mine owners to enable them to create a reign of terror in the coal regions of the state, where the miners are striking for better conditions.

The drumhead court-martial would not have hesitated to condemn "Mother" Jones to death if the mine-owning oligarchy, which rules West Virginia, had not been fearful of its effect upon the working class throughout the United States. The oligarchy has authorized and directed outrages quite as damnable. Its thugs have shot down men and women and children. It has suspended constitutional guarantees and proclaimed military law. It has hesitated at no infamy, save the killing of this old woman, to crush the spirit of resistance and drive the miners back to their holes and hovels.

There is no land, outside of Russia and Mexico, where the workers are treated as mercilessly, where they are held to have no rights whatever that the governing class need respect, as they are in the mining regions of West Virginia. Where there is such terrible exploitation, where there is such grievous injustice, the limit of the workers' endurance finally is reached and the system can be sustained only by bullets and bayonets.—Milwaukee Leader.

There is but little question of doubt but that "Mother" Jones would have been convicted and sentenced by a military court, were it not that her corporate persecutors feared that punishment meted out to "Mother" Jones might result in an uprising in this country that would ultimately prove disastrous to legalized robbers, whose outrages have been upheld by the bayonets of the state of West Virginia. The great army of the laboring people of this country has been patient, but there is a limit beyond which even industrial czars and their hired Cossacks hesitate to go.

A match-light sometimes starts a conflagration, and the imprisonment of "Mother" Jones might have precipitated a conflict in this country that might have gone far towards ending the brutal and hellish system that puts a higher value on *Profit* than on humanity.

Precedents

THE SUPREME COURT of West Virginia has rendered a remarkable decision in sustaining the executive order of Governor Glasscock proclaiming martial law in the Kanawha coal fields.

The court sustained the constitutional authority of the executive to establish military law in any district in which he may assert that insurrection exists. The court even held that the executive may order the arrest of any person in any section of the state where martial law has not been declared and have him removed to the district under martial law for trial by court martial.

The decision of the court leaves no constitutional right that the executive of West Virginia is bound to respect if he shall proclaim martial law. We have no doubt that if the issue were raised in any state the courts would be bound to reach a like conclusion.

The situation in West Virginia, as in Colorado under the military reign of terror instituted by the Mine Owners' Association, emphasizes the fact that the government—the state—is employed by the capitalist class to hold the workers in subjection precisely as the government was employed to run down fugitive slaves and maintain the "peculiar institution" from overthrow. Yet the same force which was used to maintain slavery was invoked to destroy it.

The military could be employed to compel the mine owners to remove their hired thugs and martial law could be declared preliminary to seizing the mines and operating them by the public, with the same constitutional warrant and justification that they are now employed to suppress strikes, to throw strikers into the bull pen and to condemn them to prison or death by drum-head court martial.

These decisions are making precedents that some day will return to plague their authors. If the constitution, if the law, and if the courts cannot be invoked by a striking miner to save his life, how can the mine owner expect that when public necessity shall require that the state take possession of his property and administer it he can invoke the constitution or the laws to save his profits?

He who takes up the sword shall perish by the sword. The men who go down in the mines, the men who toil in mill and factory, the men who are doing the work of the world, are many and strong—the men who own the mines and the mills and the forests are few and weak. The few are conscious of their power—the others know not their strength. But they are learning. Some day they will know—some day they will be the masters. And then—well, they will not be without precedents.—Milwaukee Leader.

The above editorial in the Milwaukee Leader is worthy of the most serious consideration on the part of the working class, particularly,

that part of the working class who stand beneath the banner of the labor movement. During the past ten years it has become apparent to men of observation that all branches of government are under the control of that element in our citizenship that are armored with economic power. The working class—the disinherited class—is not only victimized by exploitation, but labor, in revolt against economic slavery, is confronted by courts and the armed power of state and nation.

Lazarus, with Dives as the prosecutor, has no standing in court. The robed dispenser of *justice* on the bench can see no merit or honor in manhood wearing the rags of an impoverished slave.

Baer of Pennsylvania has said that our courts "are the bulwarks of American liberty," and when such an industrial despot pays a tribute to the judiciary, it is time that the victims of wage slavery reached the conclusion that *courts are the bulwarks behind which tyranny and greed are intrenched.*

The weapons, however, which capital have forged to keep labor in subjection may yet become the weapons through which labor may be emancipated.

A Tribute to Organized Effort

THE INDUSTRIAL BANNER, published at Toronto, Canada, in its issue of March 21st, commenting on the workmen's compensation act, pays the following tribute to the work of the labor movement in the interest of those who are made to feel the burdens imposed by unfeeling capital:

"The representatives of the organized labor movement who have had the responsibility thrust upon them of looking after the interests of the wage earners of the province and presenting their views and claims before Commissioner Sir W. R. Meredith, chief justice of Ontario, have had no light duty to perform.

"The thanks of the organized labor movement of Ontario is due to the indefatigable efforts of Fred Bancroft and Joseph Gibbons perhaps more than any others for the able manner in which the interests of union and non-union workers alike have been looked after and safeguarded.

"The vice president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has spent a vast amount of time and energy in the gathering of statistics used in the presentation of labor's brief before the commission. He has proved himself an indefatigable worker, and there will be, indeed, few trades unionists who will not be willing to render him the measure of commendation that his valuable services deserve.

"Of Chief Justice Meredith it may be said that the organized workers are confident that he is actuated by the laudable ambition to have enacted into legislation the best compensation act in the world.

"As to the full merits of the proposed plan we may say that we will be better able to discuss and pass a final opinion upon it when several of its recommendations are clearly defined and the report is fully rounded out. As we have stated, we are gratified at the good work of the labor representatives who have appeared before the commission, and we have absolute confidence in the integrity and honesty of purpose of the commissioner.

"It will be well, however, for the general public to recognize that had it not been for the persistent and determined agitation of organized labor, no action would have been taken by the politicians to supersede the old obsolete and useless compensation act for one that will give a far larger measure of protection to the working class.

"If the wage earners of the province are to secure this larger measure of justice at the hands of the politicians, they can thank their lucky stars that organized labor has been on the job and that the time had come when it could no longer with safety be denied.

"And now it's up to the politicians, and it goes without saying that their course of action in the Legislature will be closely watched. The workers of this great province expect that the report of the commissioner will be dealt with entirely upon its merits. No half measures will suffice the men who have built up the industries of Ontario and made her great. They must have full and ample protection for both life and limb. They ask nothing more at the hands of the politicians and the old political parties, and, what is more, they are not prepared to accept anything less."

The above in the Industrial Banner is interesting, as it shows that nothing can be accomplished or achieved on the part of the working class without organized effort.

Labor scattered and divided as individuals commands no consideration from the majority of men who occupy seats in a legislative body.

Men who are wage earners, or in other words, who are dependents on jobs, should scorn to stand outside the pale of organized labor in this day and age, when all the forces that oppose the working class are solidly united to defeat any measure that lightens the burdens of the class that toils.

When labor becomes thoroughly organized, there will be no necessity for labor to be on its knees imploring the representatives of privilege to concede a few crumbs.

Labor organized, industrially and politically, can spring from its knees and stand upon its feet, to *demand* that *justice* shall prevail.

They Are Growing Wiser

THE FOLLOWING LETTER from South Porcupine, Ontario, has been received at the headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners, and the editor feels justified in making known its contents to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners:

"South Porcupine, Ontario, March 27, 1913.

"To the Officials of the W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

"Dear Sirs and Brothers. Greeting: At a special meeting held by this local the 27th, Thursday, 7:30 p. m., to discuss the fake eight-hour bill as introduced by the minister of mines of Ontario, in the Provincial House which is now in session, a copy of the Industrial Worker, dated March 20th was introduced, and an article read, headed 'Queer Actions of W. F. of M. Officials.' After considerable discussion on the article, the following motion was passed:

"Moved and seconded that the secretary be instructed to forward a copy of the paper containing the article to the officials of the W. F. of M. and that this local go on record as repudiating the entire article, and that this local affairm its loyalty and allegiance to the W. F. of M Motion carried.

"Enclosed please find copy of the issue which contains the article.

"M. P. GUINEY, President,
"JAMES DOGUE, Secretary."

The article mentioned in the communication sent by Porcupine Miners' Union to headquarters contains the usual scurrilous vituperation of character-assassins who were degenerates from the time they crawled from a cradle.

The reputation or character of no man is immune or safe from the defamatory assaults of these professional reprobates, to whom honor and shame are strangers.

They never feel the sting of conscience or the slightest pang of compunction as they spew their malignant and virulent poison upon the good name of men in whose presence they would forget the dirty vocabulary from which they drag their calumny and detraction. With the unblushing effrontery of painted harlots, the gab-professors of the I. W. W. have hurled their verbal garbage at every man in the labor movement who has refused to give his approval to the conspiracies of the pariahs in filching money from the unsophisticated.

There was a time when a large percentage of the members of the Porcupine Miners' Union permitted themselves to lose their heads and be swept off their feet by the snarls and growls of this chronic aggregation who dubbed themselves r-e-v-o-l-u-t-i-o-n-i-s-t-s.

Men of nerve and courage never laud themselves as fighters. It remains for the cur with the yellow streak to beggar the English language for words to pay tributes to his prowess.

The members of Porcupine Miners' Union, as well as other unions of the Western Federation of Miners, are no longer hypnotized by the noise of mouth-warriors, who are only brave when no danger signals are in sight.

The I. W. W. takes everything and gives nothing, save abuse and vilification.

It has begged from every labor organization that it has defamed. The I. W. W. keeps no books; neither do crooks.

The "Bummery" would befoul a sewer and make a cesspool blush for its lack of putrid depravity.

Arizona at the Head of the Procession

THE FOLLOWING CLIPPING has been sent us from Globe, Arizona, and has been taken from a special dispatch to the Globe Record of Phoenix, Arizona:

"Phoenix, Ariz., March 27.—The much discussed strike injunction legislation, which subject has been before Congress and nearly every state in the union for the past three years, has finally been passed on by the Arizona Legislature and the following provision shall be granted by any court of this state, or a judge or the judges thereof, in any case between an employer and employé, or between persons employed and persons seeking employment, involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, unless necessary to prevent irreparable injury to property or to a property right

of the party making the application, for which injury there is no adequate remedy at least and such property right must be described with particularity in the application, which must be in writing and sworn to by the applicant or by his agent or attorney.

Picketing is Legalized.

"And no such restraining order or injunction shall prohibit any person or persons from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor, or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from attending at or near a house or place where any person resides or works, or carries on business or happens to be for the purpose of peacefully obtaining or communicating information, or of peacefully persuading any person to work or to abstain from working; or from ceasing to patronize or to employ any party to such dispute; or from recommending, advising or persuading others by peaceful means so to do; or from paying or giving to or withholding from any person engaged in such dispute any strike benefits or other moneys or things of value; or from peacefully assembling at any place in a lawful manner and for lawful purposes; or from doing any act or thing which might lawfully be done in the absence of such dispute by any party thereto.'

"Representative Thomas Maddock made an effort when the bill was before the House to have stricken out that provision permitting persons going near any work for the purpose of peacefully persuading any person to abstain from working, it being the argument of the Coconino county representative that such situations usually brought on the trouble incidental to strikes. Representative Perry Hall insisted he could see no harm in a man peacefully arguing with a workman to quit work.

Maddock Opposes Bill.

"'Yes, but you can never tell when a man is going to quit being peaceful and become violent,' declared Maddock, the representative from Coconino. 'And if he is not around where workmen are at work urging them to quit work, there is no opportunity for trouble, and I think courts should have the right to issue injunctions restraining men from being interfered with when they are at work by other men who desire to have them quit work.'

"The injunction paragraph, however, was written in the code in the Senate unanimously and in the House by the following vote: Ayes—Babbit, Ball, Cooke, Craig, Graham, Hall, Irvine, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones, Kelton, Kerr, Lewis, Lynch, Moore of Yavapai, Murphy, Saxon, Wren and Linney. Nays—Buchanan, Crofoot, Curry, Duncan, Ellis, Gonzales, Kane, Maddock, Mattox and Moore of Pima."

The above law in the state of Arizona, shows the progressive spirit of the people of the new state, who are determined that *Democracy* shall mean something more than the definition of political hypocrites.

Labor is asserting itself in Arizona, and labor in Arizona realizes that the power of courts must be checked if labor is to enjoy legal rights and constitutional liberty. It may be that the courts of Arizona may declare such a law unconstitutional, but should the courts use the judicial dagger to murder this law, then the courts will be met with an *amendment* to the *constitution* prohibiting the vassals on the bench from using the usurped authority of nullifying acts of a legislative body.

The time is about here when the people will no longer submit to a *government by the judiciary.*

Queer Action of W. F. M. Officials

WHEN PLANS WERE LAID by detective-hiring officials of the Western Federation of Miners to pull that body out of the I. W. W. there commenced the downfall of the metal miners as a revolutionary force. Then when some of these same officials faked the miners into the A. F. of L. through a misleading referendum there came an entire stop to all revolutionary propaganda. Instead of industrializing in the slightest degree, the conservative A. F. of L., we now find the Western Federation of Miners lined up with the reactionists as one of the main bulwarks of the capitalist system.

Knowing that this was inevitable there comes no surprise when a member of the W. F. M. informs us of recent actions of those who control the organization that at one time threw fear into the hearts of the master class. The information given is as follows:

Cobalt camp was organized in 1906 by the W. F. M., at the time when the miners were still in the I. W. W. The seeds sown at that time have steadily grown.

Five other locals of the W. F. M. have been organized in new camps and due to the actions of the rebels they are permeated with the idea of real industrial unionism.

Conditions in the northern part of Ontario province have daily grown worse until the level of the unorganized in the southern part has almost been reached. The tactics of the president W. F. M. are unable to cope with the situation.

On November 16, 1912, Porcupine, the second largest local union of the W. F. M. in Ontario declared a strike against reduction in wages. They tied up the mines. Every man came out. Preparations were made to enforce their demands of an increase in wages and the eight hour day.

This was the first blow for the eight hour day in the province since the five W. F. M. locals were organized. The Porcupine miners thought that the other locals would strike with them, especially as some of the Cobalt miners and those in other organized camps were working in mines owned by the same companies against whom the strike was called. Agitation for a general strike of all these miners was nearing success when two members of the Western Federation of Miners appeared in the scene and placed a damper on the proposed action. The damper was in the form of a "threat" of non-support and an invoking of the Industrial Disputes Act.

This "Industrial Disputes Act" requires 30 days notice of strikes. Violation is supposed to bring 30 days in jail or $10 per day fine on each worker. The miners violated the law in Porcupine and only three men were jailed. These three were liberated within two weeks.

When the operators saw that the other locals were not acting they tried to recruit scabs in the unorganized camps of Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel mills of Sault Ste Marie and other places. They were unsuccessful. The reason was soon learned.

The miners at the above mentioned places were full of the industrial union spirit. During the agitation for the general strike in Ontario these miners had written to Cobalt No. 146 and Porcupine No. 145, W. F. M., asking for organizers and instructions on how to proceed to organize. As Porcupine local was on strike, Cobalt, the largest local, took upon themselves the work of organization.

And it is reported that private letters came to Cobalt Union No. 146 from the Headquarters of the Western Federation of Miners advising them against organizing these places at this time!

These queer actions on the part of the officials of the W. F. M. and also the desire on the part of the workers in the organized camps for concerted action, taken with the general restlessness of the unorganized workers, shows that the field is ripe for the I. W. W.

Let the footloose rebels in the Ontario province unite with the militants in the Western Federation of Miners in organizing the miners in Copper Cliff and Sudsbury, and the steel workers of Sault Ste Marie into the I. W. W. Once let the I. W. W. gain a foothold there and the One Big Union will reign supreme where now the W. F. M. is making a poor showing.—Industrial Worker.—Spokane.

The above article shows the work of the professional disrupters. Every scheme is resorted to for the purpose of shattering confidence in the officials of the Western Federation of Miners.

Covert intimations and cowardly innuendo are the chief weapons of the "Bummery." This collection of characterless hoodlums, even resort to the most brazen falsehoods with the sole purpose in view of weakening any and every labor organization whose members refuse to gulp down the meaningless verbosity of the chronic dead-beats and bilks.

The following placed on a bill-board of the I. W. W. in Salt Lake, shows not only the concerted action of the breeders of dissension, but likewise, the desperation of the "Slander Syndicate" in its assault on an organization, that it has frequently attacked, simply because it has absolutely failed to control the policy of the workings of the W. F. M.

The following is food for mental digestion.

Local 69, I. W. W.

Western Federation of Miners disgusted with the present form of organization. A stampede has started into one big union. President Moyer admits that the W. F. M. is no longer able to win any strike they may be engaged in. The I. W. W. taking control of mining industry."

The other side of the board reads as follows:

"Local 69, I. W. W.

Western Federation of Miners have lost badly fought strike at Blair, Nevada, after nine months of listless striking they have been again dragged down to bitter defeat.

A stampede of mine workers into the I. W. W. has started disgusted and disgruntled W. F. M. leaders. Now the members have at last awakened to the necessity of the one big union of labor as the only logical remedy. Get together workingmen; step inside and see the secretary who will be pleased to give you all information about the rising giant of labor, namely the I. W. W.

Initiation fee 50 cents; Dues per month 50 cents; one class, one card, one label and one enemy."

Porcupine Miners' Union having considered the slanderous article published in the Industrial Worker of Spokane, took the following action:

"PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145.
of the
"WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS
"South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, March 30th., 1913.

"To Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M.

"Fellow workers, we, your committee appointed at a special meeting on March 27th, to draft resolutions dealing with an article recently published in the Industrial Worker, entitled "Queer Actions of the W. F. M. Officials," submit the following for your consideration:

"Whereas, there has appeared in the Industrial Worker, in its issue of March 20th, 1913, an article entitled "Queer Actions of the W. F. M. Officials" and,

"Whereas, Said article contains a mixture of truth and lies in just the proper proportion to make it more vicious than falsehood could be,

proceeded step by step in its series of calumnies until the infamous purpose of the article is disclosed and avowed in the closing paragraphs to be the disruption of the W. F. M. and the establishment of the I. W. W. in its stead; and,

"Whereas, A man who would write an article of this kind, reflecting upon the character of individuals and the integrity of a labor organization without signing his name for publication, shows himself beneath the respect of honest men, and by his cowardly act relies the revolutionary pretensions of his words, and a paper that would give space to such an article shows that it is more intent upon disrupting and destroying the labor movement than in educating the workers; and,

"Whereas, Internal disrupters in a labor movement are always more to be feared than opposition from without, adopting the tactics of the detective and if they are not getting paid are scabbing on the job; but such work, always to be condemned, becomes still more reprehensible when pursued in time of strike, the membership of this union putting forth their best efforts to win the strike, considering every suggestion and using all lawful means to gain a larger measure of justice for the toilers, while the workers of the country are turning their eyes upon us in Porcupine and the entire membership of the W. F. M. are assessed for our support, then we deeply resent an article that represents us as guilty of perfidy to our brothers who have loyally supported us and traitors to the organization that sustains us; and

"Whereas, It seems from the reading of the article that the man who wrote or furnished the statements upon which it is based is a resident of this locality, probably a member of this union; and,

"Whereas, He should be stripped of all disguise and shown for what he is, a fit associate of M. E. White, chief of the Theil Detectives, and the membership of the W. F. M. and the entire working class should be informed that disruption and treason have no place in the councils of Porcupine Miners' Union; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By Porcupine Miners' Union, No. 145, W. F. M., in regular meeting assembled, that we strongly condemn such disruptive tactics and that we hereby affirm our allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners; and, be it further

"Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes, a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine and to the Industrial Worker, with a demand upon the latter paper that they publish the resolutions and forward to the Secretary of this organization the name of the traitorous correspondent."

H. A. SMITH
J. C. NICOL
WM. THOMPSON
JOHN ODGERS
Committee.

"Adopted at regular meeting March 30th, 1913. (Seal.)

The members of the Western Federation of Miners after perusing the above, can easily arrive at conclusions, without further comments from the editor.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly, who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen, Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

To All Secretaries of the W. F. of M.:

Please look out for the card of E. J. Robinson, reinstated in Cloud City Miners' Union No. 33, in December, 1912. Dues paid for March, but no assessments for the months of January and February. Notify secretary of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106.

G. S. ROUTT,
Secretary B. M. N. No. 106.

(Seal)

INFORMATION WANTED.

Bisbee, Arizona, March 26, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Please insert the following notice in the next issue of the Magazine:

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bratt Kasun. He was in Leadville, Colorado, about one year ago. Think that he was a member of No. 33. Please communicate with his cousin, John Kasun, care of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Bisbee, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Any one knowing the present address of one Ray Egan, last heard of in 1911 at Uma, Arizona, will confer a great favor by writing to Mrs. Frank Feehan, 122 East Tenth Street, Leadville, Colorado.

REPORT OF ORGANIZER ALFIREVICH.

Salt Lake City, Utah, March 28, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

In accordance with the constitution of the W. F. M., I will endeavor to write a brief report and bring some of the facts as they stand before the members in the other places, so that they may know about present conditions existing and concerning our organization in the strike zone in Utah, where I am placed by President Mayor as organizer to work in the interest of the Federation.

I will not go back to the time when I was able to enroll hundreds of men under the union banner, but will rather say that with all difficulties, I added this month a few new members to Salt Lake Union and think I will enroll quite a few more in the very near future; that is, those working in fair places, Murray and Midvale, as you all know that the strike is still on in Garfield, and will be on to the bitter end.

Salt Lake local, beside the strikers who are still out and on the relief, have, and will always have, enough members to show the cruel barons that a fortress is here for the fight for the rights and protection of the workingmen.

The Bingham strike is of more importance to organized labor than many of us realize, and this fight is worth a big price; also it needs to have the close attention of all union men, and prompt response with a helping hand. It has not been mentioned as yet in our Magazine that four small companies accepted union demands, where about a hundred union men are working with paid-up cards.

As to the other companies, according to their own reports and statements, the production at present is less than one-half of what it was before the strike, but cost of production is doubled, and the present profit, if any, cannot meet the requirements of the hungry stockholders, therefore some move or settlement should be made soon; otherwise as long as these places are declared unfair there will be no chance for any fat dividends.

While these struggles have resulted in taxing union men with assessments, we should not forget victories for the workers won already. Since stronger efforts have been made to organize workers in Bingham in July, 1912, we can show and positively prove, that only through these efforts wages have been increased in Utah to over 8,000 men 25 cents a day, and to 1,000 men 50 cents per day. Therefore, we should be glad to forget all sacrifices and accept reward in the knowledge that we are helping in the great struggle between an exploiting and an exploited class to uplift justice and humanity.

No doubt we naturally incline to despise those among us who become traitors and scabs, but their own conscience will pay them back in full for their treacherous acts, and yet, when they wake up to see that it is better for an honest man to walk freely and proudly than to bend his head and shoulders to a cold, selfish, wealthy man.

MATT. ALFIREVICH,
Organizer, W. F. M.

DONATIONS FROM GOWGANDA MINERS.

Ontario, Canada, March 25, 1913

MR. E. MILLS,
Secy.-Treas. W. F. M., Denver, Colo.

Dear Sir and Bro:

Enclosed you will find list of names as voluntary donations in aid of Porcupine strike, this amount I have forwarded and wish you to have same published in next issue of Miner's Magazine and oblige,

Yours fraternally,
P. DWYER,
Secy.-Treas., No 154.

Lawrence Duggan	$4.00
Edward Dwyer	5.00
Chas. J. Erickson	4.00
Moise Hillis	3.00
Thos. Olson	4.00
Gerald Garvey	4.00
Arthur Lantagen	4.00
A. Earnest Caldwell	5.00
Geo. Black	4.00
Wm. Garvey	3.00
T. Roy Caldwell	5.00
Fred Coombs	1.00
Geo. F. White	3.00
Wm. H. Philipps	2.00
Frank Foisy	1.00
Geo. Hope	1.00
Karl Poleman	2.00
(Seal.)	$55.00

CONVENTION CALL.

January 2, 1913.

To All Affiliated Leagues and Members—Greeting:

You are hereby advised that in accordance with the vote of the third biennial convention of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, the fourth biennial convention will be held in St. Louis, Mo., beginning Monday, June 2, 1913, at 10 a. m., and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Representation.

The membership of the convention shall consist of the following:

The five officers and the other six members of the Executive Board.

Each local league shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote for every twenty-five members or fraction thereof, up to 500 members, and after that, one to every fifty.

Each affiliated trade union local, central labor body and State Federation of Labor shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

Every other affiliated organization shall be entitled to send one delegate with one vote.

In order to encourage interest in forming local leagues, members at large shall be given voice, but with no vote.

Only those leagues and affiliated organizations whose annual dues shall have been fully paid up sixty days in advance of the national convention, shall be entitled to vote at the convention.

Credentials.

Credentials in duplicate are enclosed. The original credentials must be given to the delegate elect and the duplicate forwarded to the secretary, Room 901, 127 North Dearborn street, Chicago, Illinois, not later than April 15.

Purpose: This being the tenth anniversary of the organization of the National Women's Trade Union League of America, we want to see to it that out of our widening experience we establish such measures for constructive work as will enable us to meet with greater knowledge and capacity the ever-growing problem of women in industry. The establishment of schools for women brickmakers and bricklayers, the introduction of women conductors and messengers, women core makers in the steel foundries, women taxicab drivers, even a woman smokestack painter, are but a sign of the times that all trades are being thrown open to women, even though often for the ignoble purpose of creating cheaper labor, and unless we safeguard conditions by the organization of women we will have them on a greater scale than ever before the underbidders in the labor market, to the hurt not only of themselves but of their families. A convention is after all but a living illustration of the thought, "As one lamp lights another nor grows less, so nobleness enkindleth nobleness," and, we may add, knowledge bringeth knowledge. The enthusiasm of such a meeting and the planning together

how better to equip ourselves for service helps to establish that concerted action so necessary to all constructive work.

The duty of the hour demands that every affiliated organization be represented and send its full number of delegates.

Be fully represented. Send to this important convention your ablest, most experienced, thoughtful and faithful members.

Business.—The president will appoint the following committees from the delegates to assist in transacting the business of the convention:

Credentials, rules and order of business, organization, resolutions, legislation, committee on officers' reports, Life and Labor, education, votes for women, union label, constitution, special committee on recent judicial industrial decisions.

Accommodations.—The St. Louis League will arrange for the reception and entertainment of delegates.

Note.—The place of meeting will be Aschenbroedel Hall, and any further information regarding the convention or traveling arrangements for out-of-town delegates will be communicated in a later circular. Fraternally,

MARGARET DRIUR ROBINS, President.
S. M. FRANKLIN, Secretary

RECENT NEWS FROM PORCUPINE.

The strike is still on and the struggle is still on. The judicial authorities, in their zealous devotion to the mine owners, in order to crush the strike, have reached the summit. On March 13th nine strikers were arrested and charged with assaulting five strike-breakers from the Hollinger mine. These nine men were kept in custody at Timmins until March 28th, when the trial was to be held.

Now, let us see what occurred when the time for trial came and the interested parties appeared at the "capitalist" bar of justice, and see how that justice is administered in Porcupine. The trial commenced at 1 o'clock on March 28th, and what do we hear? Magistrate Torrence says that the men are to be tried, not for assault, which was the charge placed against them, but for taking part in an unlawful assembly. Counsel for defense and all who were present were astonished; the accusation was for assault, and immediately when court opened the charge was changed. Counsel for the defense arose and protested that he had prepared to defend his clients on the charge that had been placed against them. Protests, however, did not avail. That was the way the powers that be wanted it, and that is the way it had to be.

The trial began and the evidence showed that no crime had been committed by accused men brought before the court; showed that innocent men were kept weeks in custody. The magistrate was forced to acquit the following: A. Petonett, John Cassidy, Alix Gauthier and Joe Roberts. A. Hollowell was let go by paying the court costs, John Skinner, Chris Kipp and Frank Bowers were held to appear before a judge and jury in Sudbury on April 26th. They would not take any chance on Magistrate Torrence's ideas of justice.

The mine owners demand that some of the strikers must go to prison and that the Miners' Union must be put to expense defending its members in the courts, but we feel satisfied that the trials of these men will show that attempts are being made to railroad innocent men to prison. It is a crime to go on strike without giving the masters sufficient notice, so that they can import scabs and thus not lose any profits. The courts are depended on to "deliver the goods" for the mine owners.

The three men to be tried are charged with being members of an unlawful assembly in a public place, namely, in the Bank saloon, Timmins. Five strike-breakers from the Hollinger mine filled up on whisky, and apparently acting under instructions to start a row with the strikers, came into the Bank saloon. The proprietor of the saloon said that they appeared to be intoxicated and even the strike-breakers admitted that they had been drinking and were feeling pretty good. The evidence went to show that what occurred was nothing more than an ordinary saloon brawl, and that some of the men held for trial took no part in it, but then they are strikers, and that is apparently sufficient grounds to condemn them.

The appeal in the "Lemieux Act" cases was held before Judge Kehoe on March 26th at Golden City. These are the cases against Cleary, Holowatsky and Croft for inciting to go on strike and for going on strike, whom the government was forced to release from prison by the protest of the working class. Magistrate Torrence had sentenced them to prison for ninety and sixty days, respectively. Judge Kehoe has taken the cases under advisement and will give his decision on April 5th.

We earnestly urge all men to stay away from the Ontario mining districts and especially not to come to the Porcupine district. The strike takes in all of the employés in the mining industry in all the crafts, trades and occupations. If you come into this district at the present time looking for work you will be aiding the mine owners to break the strike.

We ask you to give us your earnest assistance to secure liberty for the four men who were unjustly sent to the Central prison, Toronto. If there was any doubt in your mind as to their guilt, the action of the government officials in these recent cases should remove it.

The strikers are determined to win the battle and are confident of victory. We ask you to do your duty to preserve what little liberty we have left. Yours for emancipation, WM. K. RADIX.

YOU CAN NOT SERVE TWO MASTERS

Why certainly not; no one but a fool will think that such a thing is possible. No one can serve two masters and serve them well.

Being of this opinion and also being intelligent enough to realize that there are two distinctive classes of masters in society, one George Wadell, mill superintendent at McGill, Nevada, politely informed John Donohue, secretary of Steptoe Mill and Smeltermen's Union 233, for several years employed by the Steptoe Valley Smelting and Mining Co., that he could not serve two masters. In other words, that he could not be a trusted employé of the said company and at the same time be the financial secretary of the union. He therefore handed Secretary Donohue his "two-by-four," which the latter took without ado, only stating to Mr. Wadell that he was a union man since he was a young boy, and he was too old to change his mind now.

A couple of days after this took place, said superintendent met Secretary Donohue and informed him that he could go back to work if he resigned as secretary of the union, stating that he (Wadell) had no objection to any man being a member of the union, but that the company would not tolerate one of their trusted employés being an officer in the union.

This change on the part of the superintendent was perhaps owing to the fact that the company can not afford at this stage of the game to lose experienced men, as Brother Donohue is, and, therefore, they concluded to get him back to work, but at the same time not relax on their former position, because to do so would have shown a weakness on their part, and, of course, it would have perhaps encouraged the hundreds of slaves employed by them to raise their bended backs, if that were possible, and for once in their whole lives assert their manhood and proclaim their rights to organize.

But, O Lord! These slaves seem to have gone behind any hopes.

After due consideration we have concluded to let Brother Donohue go back to work, feeling that by so doing he was no less a staunch union man, but that he would be of better assistance to us in building up Local 233 by being on the job and in daily contact with those now union men.

The company's object in firing Secretary Donohue was to instill into the minds of their slaves the fear of losing their jobs if they dared to become members of our union, a needless effort on their part, because the poor fellows, not possessing any more backbone than a worm and no more brain than an ant, they are good, faithful servants of their master and would not do anything that would displease him. Oh, no, our Lord. We are your slaves and as such we will be faithful to thee to the extent of binding the chains of slavery upon unborn generations. No, our Lord; we will not become members of the Western Federation of Miners, because that organization compelled you, our Lord, to grant us unworthy ones an eight-hour work day and some increase in wages, and if we would all join hands with that organization they would compel you, our Lord, to recognize their unions, to grant us a further increase in wages, so that we could buy more food and clothing for our wives and children. They would compel you, our Lord, to install more safety appliances to protect our lives and limbs, and through their pernicious propaganda they aim to usher in the dawn of a day when there will be no masters and slaves.

All of these things, our Lord, would naturally displease you; they would lessen the profit you are making off of our labor and finally end your parasitic career, all of which, our Lord, does not harmonize with our ideas of American slaves.

We, therefore, hate the handful of men that, under these conditions, have the temerity of being members of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union, and at this date are instrumental in holding for us that, which through their effort, we have gained in the past. But, our Lord, this handful of men are fearless men; they seem to think that they are the ones that produce all wealth and, therefore, the wealth should belong to them instead of you, and with their persistent effort they propose to open our eyes and to finally get us to cooperate with them to throw you off our backs.

These things they propose to do, our Lord, in spite of you and ourselves.

They have here amongst them a black foreigner whom they call an organizer, and while he has not made very much progress with us, still he has succeeded to get around him a fairly good bunch, which some day may prove to be the foundation and backbone of our emancipation. But as yet, our Lord, you need not fear, because we are your slaves and willing to serve you, our only master. TOM CORRA.

LETTER FROM A SOCIALIST FATHER TO A SON WORKING HIS WAY THROUGH COLLEGE.

By W. E. G.

Dear Son—Apropos of your remarks regarding churches filled with unthinking people, you are right in that this orthodox multitude is the greatest obstacle in the way of obtaining a juster order of society here on earth.

They preach against the evils of the day, meanwhile by their vote giving honor, place and power to the grafter in their very midst who despoils them, while they complacently sing and pray and pass resolutions to remove the effects of the very evils they unknowingly help to create, but, after all, they may be a necessary conservative force, to hold in check the too radical element that is not yet sufficiently grounded in the constructive principles of BROTHERHOOD to successfully carry out the co-operative commonwealth.

The cost of living here below is increasing by such leaps and bounds, and Heaven with its tinkling bells and elysian fields seems so far away, that even these people are slowly being awakened to the fact that there is something earthy, so radically wrong, that it might be a good idea to start Heaven right here and now. Some day the human race will wake up to a realization of the fact that no one individual can have more than the rest without paying the price in an abnormal development that entails suffering. It will require a new race of men, altruistic in thought, reasonably sound in physique and unselfish in action to work out the new order. You should feel proud that you in your youth are one of the new race that will usher in the new time.

This new race is being born out of the débris of the old, and it behooves us as thinking men and women not to be so filled with the thought of the wreckage as to crowd out the evidences of the constructive forces at work upon every hand, for you cannot judge the man of today by the man of yesterday; neither can you judge the men of tomorrow by the men of today; therein is hope.

Remember, this universe is the work of the Supreme Intelligence. He created it, knows it—it must be good, all of it, the whole of it must be a perfect whole, and man as a part of it is working out exactly as He forsaw He would.

It seems incongruous that man should prey upon man, that creatures that rend and tear and sting each other should exist in a universe whose first law is harmony. I believe there is a correspondence between this outer condition and man's inner discord.

Coincident with the passing out of man's violence and greed from within I believe will go poverty and disease and all the warring elements of his world.

I am glad you can appreciate the undesirable features of business, as you say in your letter that you had rather herd swine than prepare for a business career.

Business as it is today is a system of reaping profits where others have labored; it is fundamentally wrong and diametrically opposed to the teachings of the "Sermon on the Mount;" it engenders hatred and jealousy and is the antithesis of BROTHERHOOD.

Everywhere one hears the expression, "That's good business," which is on a par with what was spoken fifty years ago of slave holders, namely, "He is kind to his slaves." The world was then unconscious of the wrong of human slavery, as it is today of the fact that "good business" is the successful exploitation of human beings.

A society whose individual members buy, sell and own the earth, and whose entire existence is largely expressed through the operation of all industry for profit is not very far removed from the childhood of the race.

We regret the mistakes of an individual, of a people, a race, forgetting that in the universal scheme of things there can be no final mistake, for through mistakes man gains wisdom and learns to live comformably to the law of his being.

The processes of nature are slow and orderly, but economy and harmony are the first laws of their operation.

She may seem to waste with a lavish hand, but we shall find later on that the waste was but the husks of some unfoldment, and that sometimes the unwholesome or irregular was but the coarser covering of a hidden beauty struggling for expression.

Man will some day be more than man, just as today man is more than animal.

To lift the weight of centuries of wrong thinking, to get away from the customary, the habitual, the legacy of untold millions of men, who have left us their unconscious mistakes and errors of thought, as well as their attainment, is growth, but the process of this growth is painful.

The whole world groans and suffers as it unfolds toward a better way of life.

To look at suffering as a philosophy of life may seem absurd, but this is a fact, that all live men suffer, and herein is hope, that suffering is the evidence of growth.

Here and there today we see the individual man dreaming an ideal of altruism, to be realized by the awakened man of tomorrow. And we who suffer most are but the advance guard in this army of the evolution, marching on to the heights of tomorrow.

To have awakened, to be able to suffer, is a privilege.

Ages of painful evolution lie between Jesus or Tolstoy with their thoughts and ideals, and a Hottentot with his bows and arrows, and as great a gulf lies between us and the man of tomorrow.

Millions of men have been used in the process, and so today numbers of

us suffer, while the system of individual ownership for profit is passing and the ideal of universal co-operation is being born.

Glad that you have a place where you can work and earn your board while attending school.

However, you seem to think your sleeping quarters in the little room above the horses in the barn as somewhat tough and lonesome, with only the scampering mice for company. Consider yourself a favored son of fortune, in that you have this great opportunity of truly plebian outlook; it may develop in you an understanding sympathy for the great army of unskilled workers, the non-attached, whose intermittant wage forces them to foot it from place to place, carrying their roll of blankets with them, to sleep in camps or barns, while aiding in the construction of the great works of our time—creators of the very prosperity that others enjoy—they themselves are forced out of the home-making class into an abnormal and unnatural way of life, fertile for vice and crime. I tell you this because some day you may be able to help remedy these barbarous conditions.

As regarding your lonliness, why, lonliness is but that condition in which the value of friendship is ascertained.

We hope this letter will give you a new viewpoint of the things that lay before you, and in which you may find your real work, aside from your work for bread, and thereby join us in constructive thought along these lines.

With love, YOUR FATHER.

DONATIONS FOR PORCUPINE MINERS.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, April 2, 1913.

Mr. Ernest Mills, Denver, Colorado:

Dear Sir and Brother—Enclosed find monthly report of Porcupine Miners' Union; also list of donations received by this local during the month of March. I wish to call your attention to the list of donations in month of February. On February 18th, R. Lochead, secretary of No. 119, S. D. P. of C., Port Arthur, Ontario, in the official journal is quoted as donating $5. It should be only $3.50. Please take note to avoid any confusion in future when I may be some distance from here. In regards to the strike situation, there is nothing new. The boys feel more confident than ever of accomplishing good results.

With best wishes, I remain, Fraternally yours,

JAMES DAGUE,

(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M.

List of Donations Received by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., During Month of March, 1913.

March 1.—C. Sugrue, secretary No. 185 Bro. of R. T., 154, Forward avenue, $5; P. Anderson, secretary No. 147, Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths, 13 Elgin avenue, Winnipeg, Man., $5; J. Gorton, secretary No. 1058, Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., Hillcrest, Alta., $25; Walter McCallum, secretary-treasurer Div. 817, B. of L. E., Edmonton, Alta., $10; W. O. Cornwith, secretary No. 413, Int. Moulders' Union of N. A., 1673 Fourth avenue, West Owen Sound, Ont., $4; J. R. McKinnon, treasurer Pretoria Lodge, P. W. A. No. 77, Sydney Mines, C. B. N. S., King street, $10.

March 2.—Wm. Graham, secretary No. 2633, U. M. W of A., Coleman, Alta., $25.00.

March 3.—Fed. Assn. of L. Carriers, Toronto, Ont., $10.

March 4.—Geo. Steel, secretary, No. 357, Int. Assn. of Machinists, 316 Sixth avenue, E. Calgary, Alta, $5; Alec. Peterson, secretary No. 102, Dist. 18, U. M. W. of A., Tabor, Alta., $10; Wm. H. Reeve, treasurer Winnipeg T. and L. Council, Room 14, Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man., $5; J. Klauck, recording secretary No. 378, Western Hotel, Port Arthur, U. Assn. of J. Plumbers, $5; Robert Walkden, secretary No. 258, Kootenay Lodge No. 234, Revelstroke, Int. Assn. of Machinists, B. C., $5; Int. Bro. of Blacksmiths No. 335, Box 922, Winnipeg, Man., M. Younger, secretary, $5.

March 8.—John Ahrens, secretary-treasurer No. 354, Int. U. of U. Brewery Workers, Box 912, Eighth street, South Lethbridge, $3; Int. U. of U. Brewery Workers No. 170, 21 Elgin street, Berlin, Ont., A. E. Shantz, secretary, $5; J. H. Poulter, secretary B. M. and P. Int. U., Labor Temple, James street, Winnipeg, Man., $225; Geo. Smith, secretary No. 78, Nat. Bro. of Operative Potters, St. John's P., Quebec, Box 495, $5.

March 9.—Geo. Dowling, secretary Build. Trades Council, Louise Bridge P. O., Elmwood, Winnipeg, Man., $5; Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Scott, Sask., Box 24, F. C. Mackay, secretary, $5.

March 10.—U. M. W. of A., No. 2314, Box 361, Fernie, B. C., T. Uphill, secretary, $25; Win. P. P. and Fed. U., King Edward P. O., Winnipeg, Man., No. 87, A. L. Marshall, secretary, $5; Lou. A. Bijue, secretary No. 414, Cigarmakers, Winnipeg, Man., $3; J. Hehl, secretary No. 71, U. Assn. of Jour. Plumbers, J. Redpath, Ottawa, $7.

March 11.—C. G. Andrews, secretary-treasurer No. 193, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Notch Hill, B. C., $5; J. H. Thompson, secretary, Edmont. Div. 591, O. R. Con., 1274 Eighth street, Edmonton, Alta., $5.

March 11.—Donations from Pearl Lake Mine Employés: Wm. Jackson, $2; James Murray, $3; James Miron, $4; Wm. Danskin, $4; Jerry Daoust, $1; Ben Miron, $4; Mike Soroski, $1; D. M. Boomer, $2; T. R. McIntosh, $2; D. M. Edwards, $3; J. B. Bissonette, $1; James Keon, $2; Nick Kirin, $2; Santo Candusso, $2; Wm. Goldie, $2; Damlan Motaja, $2; Theodore Rosene, $2; L. J. Marshall, $1; John Babineau, $1; Nipissing Stores, $5; Rand Cigar Store, $2; Ben Croskery, $2; C. E. Bonsall, $1; D. R. Lloyd, $3; Frank Labelle, $1; Jos. T. Labelle, $1; Wm. Dwyer, $3; Mike Cahill, $2; Thomas Temple, $1; George Stingle, $2; Arthur Stingle, $2; J. H. Brennan, $4.

March 12.—Jos. Kaiser, treasurer Federal Lab. U., 17 Ellen street, West Berlin, Ont., $3; Herman Knudsen, secretary Cigarmakers' U. No. 486, Box 613, New Westminster, B. C., $2.

March 13.—U. C. and Cap Makers No. 33, 27 St. Urbain street, Montreal, Quebec, H. W. Adleman, secretary, $3; Wm. Balderstone, secretary No. 2497 U. M. W. of A., Box 467, Hosmer, B. C., $50.

March 14.—Wm. Ison, secretary No. 69, Onward Lodge, Int. Assn of Mach., Schreiber, Ont., $5.

March 15.—H. Ball, secretary R. F. Handlers No. 177, 55 Inkster avenue, Winnipeg, Man., $5; E. E. Owen, secretary U. Assn. of J. Plumbers, 20 Morris street, Edmonton, Alta., $5; E. J. Harding, recording secretary U. Bro. of Carpenters No. 343, 370 Ross avenue, Winnipeg, Man., $5; Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. M., P. Dwyer, secretary-treasurer, $18.

March 17.—Henry Allison, secretary Stone Cutters' Assn. of N. A., 540 McGee street, Winnipeg, Man., Box 1911, $10; F. Muhlig, secretary No. 6 Int. S. and C. P. of Ottawa, 47 Strathcona avenue, Ottawa, Ont., $10; Int. U. Brew. Workers No. 24, Calgary, Alta, Fred C. Bartlett, secretary, Box 1946, $2; Fed. Assn. of L. Carriers, Peterborough, Ont., Branch 22, J. Edwards, secretary-treasurer, $1.

March 19.—Int. Alliance of Theatrical Stage Emp., 345 Huron street, Toronto, Ont., J. E. Ferris, secretary, $10; Tile Layers and Helpers' Int. U. No. 63, Box 647, Calgary, Alta., $10; F. Cody, secretary Int. Longshoremen's Assn., Hudson's Bay Wharf Victoria, B. C., Broughton street, $25; F. Foneri, secretary No. 201, Typographical Union, $5; Louis Rondeaux, secretary No. 322, I. W. W., 34 Cordova street, Vancouver, B. C., $10.

March 21.—D. B. Neighswander, secretary-treasurer No. 238, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Kenora, Ont., $10; F. Alldridge, secretary Int. Longshoremen's Assn, No. 38-41, Box 521 Prince Rupert, B. C., $15; R. J. Hodge, secretary T. G. & N. L. W. No. 5, 235 Royce avenue, Toronto, Ont., $3.

March 23.—Alec Fraser, secretary Am. S. of Carpenters and J., 260 Ellen street, Winnipeg, Man., $20.

March 25.—S. Beaton, secretary-treasurer No. 168, I. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Mission City, B. C., $10; P. Ferguson, secretary Pattern Makers' Assn., Winnipeg, Man., $5; Geo. E. Carter, secretary No. 417, Fort William Typographical Union, Box 396, Fort William, Ont., $10; David Napier, secretary Int. Quarry Workers' Union No. 161, Nelson Island, B. C., $10; J. Mitchel, secretary Carbondale No. 2227, U. M. W. of A., Box 105, Carbondale, Alta., via Coleman, $25.

March 28.—Gowganda Miners' Union No. 154, W. F. of M., $55; J. Wooding, secretary U. Assn. Plumbers, No. 254, Labor Temple, James street, Winnipeg, Man., $10; A. Scoble, secretary No. 99, Street Railwaymen's Union, Box 1902, Winnipeg, Man., $10.

March 29.—Geo. Seal, secretary-treasurer No. 145, Int. Bro. of M. of W. Emp., Box 391, Portage La Prairie, $5.

March 3.—United Bro. of Carpenters and Joiners No. 1390, Saskatoon, Sask, $10.

March 18.—Three Nations mine employés: Moise Duquette, $1; R. J. Steep, $1; Odlian Renaud, $1; A. Josbidon, $1.

(Seal)

ARE CHRISTIANS PROMOTING WARS?

By R. A. Dague.

General Sherman said, "War is hell." Now, I ask who is responsible for continuing hell in this world? All the so-called Christian countries are constantly increasing their armies and navies and taxing the people more and more each year to equip their armies and build war-ships. The "New York Call" says:

"By this time next year the standing armies of Europe (which now number five millions) will have them increased to six millions.

"It will require an addition of over $250,000,000 annually to defray the cost of the huge increase in German armaments that has just been ordered.

"Militarism has become a craze, a madness, a national lunacy."

Statisticians say that Great Britain expends four hundred and forty-four million dollars a year on war and only seventy-five millions on public schools. Russia is creating a billion-dollar navy. In the United States we are building two warships each year, at a cost of thirty millions, and our expenses to maintain our army and navy are increasing at a rapid rate.

Dr. David Starr Jordan, President of Stanford University, recently in a lecture said:

"Half of all the money in the world is spent in protecting one nation against another."

"San Francisco has just about as much use for the soldiers and warships stationed here as I have for the buttons decorating the tails of my coat."

A statistician has carefully made an estimate of the killed and wounded in wars in the past one hundred years, and places the figures at $140,000,000. He says the dead bodies of the victims of war since 1815 would cover an area of 2,800 square miles.

There are in the United States 300,000 Boy Scouts and 2,000,000 in the world. The movement was planned by professional men killers in England. The object of it is to cultivate the war spirit in the boys so that when scheming rulers and capitalists want to use them they will obey orders and become veritable fiends of cruelty, distruction and murder.

Poor innocent, deluded boys! Poor ignorant, betrayed and stupid working people, who are so willing for a mere pittance to go to war and murder other boys and other working men whom they have never seen and who have done them no harm, at the request of an ambitious King or selfish scheming plutocrats who want to capture the markets, or steal the lands or mines of other people.

The curse of war! The horrors of war! Can it be fitly described? No, no. There are no words in any human language that can properly portray the horrible, devilish, atrociousness of this unutterable curse that afflicts humanity.

A correspondent of "Brain and Brawn" who witnessed one of the battles in the recent Balkan-Turkish war, writes to that paper as follows:

"A gun collides with a cart (carrying wounded piled in heaps on filthy straw) and upsets it; with a crash, a shriek, a thud, the human cargo rolls into the slush, and the next gun goes right through the sprawling heap of maimed mankind. It does not much matter—only a few wounded men wounded a little more. Where they have fallen there is a purple pool; when we pass the spot a minute later the men's heavy tread splashes our faces with red specks. * * *

"There were three surgeons in the redoubt, these did their best with almost every necessary deficient. I saw them at their work with bare arms and blood-stained hands, soaked to the skin, faces streaming with the sweat of indescribably hard work; they looked with their saws and knives like the torturers of the Inquisition. Shirts served as bandages. volunteers assisted; but hardened men turned sick at some of the sights; halves of faces carried away, exposing to the core life's machinery; limbs torn off, bowels hanging out, pools of blood in which swam brain remnants and intestines like living worms; amputated legs and arms thrust into corners as offal for dogs. * * * Water ran short, for the enemy held the springs in the vineyards. Many drank the muddy pool water mixed with blood which had collected in the trenches; this caused vomiting, followed by thirst even greater that before."

Now, I ask, who has been responsible the past two thousand years for continuing this murderous, hellishness on this otherwise fair earth? Are they not fiends, wild-eyed, insane, inhuman demons? Surely these men are heathens—are blood-thirsty savages, more beast-like than human—monsters who have never heard that Jesus said: "Blessed are the peace-makers for they shall be called the children of God."

"The Son of Man is not come to destroy men's lives, but to save them."

Oh, no, these are not savages, not pagans, but on the contrary are Christian nations. They are chiefly Roman Catholics and Protestants who build houses for God, send Bibles to the pagans, pray three times a day: "May thy kingdom come, thy will be done, on earth as it is in heaven." They are the professed followers of Jesus whose birth was announced by angels who came singing: "Peace on earth, good will to men." For sixteen hundred years these professing Christians have fought their fellow men with all the malignity and ferocity of tigers. They have spilled rivers of blood and spread desolation, despair, death and hell throughout the world, and for what? The answer is because of religious bigotry, ambition and spoils, but chiefly for the latter. It is the brutal system of capitalism, or competition. that makes men lie, and cheat, and steal, and murder. It is the system that is supremely selfish and wicked. Men are not born heartless, savage murderers. They are made such by our system of capitalism that knows no mercy. Its motto is: "To the victor belongs the spoils." It appeals to the meanest propensities in men. It lives by selfishness and war.

Will that time ever come of which prophets tell us when "swords shall be beaten into plow-shares and spears into pruning hooks and nations shall learn war no more?"

No, not so long as the present system of capitalism exists. War is a necessary part of a system of which speculation profits, and the getting of wealth for nothing is its chief corner-stone. Wars will go on until Socialism stops them. It is the only international movement that is trying any practical methods for abolishing wars. Will not the Christian church put a stop to war? No, not the present mammonized church. There are many individual church men who oppose wars, but the church as an organized body in Europe with all the Kings and rich are busy promoting war. In the United States they are organizing the "Boy Scouts" and the "Militia of Christ," with the intent of using them in killing when necessary to protect their property in-

terests. Jesus is called the "Prince of Peace," but for sixteen hundred years the churches seemed to have followed the lead of the "Prince of War." But is not the modern church opposed to war? No, not the rich, powerful churches, either Catholic or Protestant. Some of the smaller and weaker sects are opposed to war, such as the Quakers, the Christian Scientists, Spiritual and Universalists—those classed as heretics. Even the agnostics and infidels are doing much active work in trying to abolish war and to get hell out of the rich fighting orthodox Christians.

The labor unions are also endeavoring to abolish war. While Socialism now numbering its fifty or sixty millions of adherents in all parts of the world, stands unwaveringly and solidly against bloody strifes. Its four corner stones are justice, reciprocity, universal brotherhood, and universal peace, and its rallying cry is "an injury to one is the concern of all."

After a careful study of the subject, I do not hesitate to say that Socialism is not only sound to the core economically and politically, but it more truly represents genuine Christianity than either the Catholic or Protestant denominations.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox, that gifted Socialist writer, said:

"O men, wise men, superior beings say, Is there no substitute for war in this great age and era? If you answer 'no,' then let us rear our children to be wolves and teach them from the cradle how to kill. Why should we women waste our time and work, in talking peace, when men declare for war?

In conclusion, I say to every man who reads this: Come with me, brothers, and let us take the pledge of George Kirkpatrick. He says:

"I extend to you my right hand.

"I make you a pledge.

"Here is my pledge to you:

"I refuse to kill your father. I refuse to slay your mother's son. I refuse to plunge a bayonet into the breast of your sister's brother. I refuse to murder your wife's husband. I refuse to butcher your little child's father. I refuse to wet the earth with blood and kind eyes with tears. I refuse to assassinate you and then hide my stained fists in the folds of any flag."

Creston, Iowa.

FARRINGTON PULLS THE MASK FROM GREED IN B. C.

Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, B. C., March 17, 1913.

Six months have passed since the Canadian Collieries Company, operating on Vancouver Island, British Columbia, locked out 1,500 of our members who were employed in their mines at Cumberland and Ladysmith. While the labor press of British Columbia has carried explanatory articles concerning this trouble, little has been written relating thereto for the United Mine Workers' Journal and other labor papers throughout the United States, and, as a consequence, a great majority of the rank and file of the Miners Union know little or nothing of the importance of this contest, the causes leading up to it, the difficulties encountered since its inception, or the influences that have been used to defeat the miners in this section of the Pacific Northwest who are struggling for a greater measure of the things to which they are entitled.

Vancouver Island is rich with almost inexhaustible deposits of the finest quality of bituminous coal yet discovered on the American continent, and said to be equal to the famous Welsh coal which is reputed to be the best in the world. These vast and rich deposits of coal have been monopolized by a few combinations of capital, the greater of which is our present foe, the Canadian Collieries Company, which is a ramification of the Canadian Northern Railroad and Steamship Company, a corporation composed principally of British capitalists and incorporated for $100,000,000.

Much of this coal is mined by Chinese and Japanese workmen, and all of it is mined under non-union conditions, and it is used for coaling vessels plying in the Trans-Pacific trade, but the greater bulk of it is shipped through the Straits of Georgia and Juan de Fuca into the markets of British Columbia, Alaska, Mexico, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle, in competetion with the union-mined coal of Washington and Easter British Columbia. An idea of the advantage this coal has in the markets of the Pacific coast will be gained from the knowledge that union-mined coal produced in the Roslyn-Cle Elum field of Washington, has been entirely excluded from the local Seattle market because it cannot be transported over the Cascade mountains and meet the competition of Vancouver Island coal. Again, Oregon with Portland as its chief base of distribution, receives almost all of its coal supply from the same source. Coming, as it does, down the coast and entering the Columbia River at Fort Stevens, whence it reaches Portland and is sold at a price that prohibits competition from the adjoining state of Washington, and this notwithstanding there is an import duty of forty-five cents per ton on all coal coming from the Island into the United States.

However, this is not the worst feature of a bad condition. There is another angle to it that must have the consideration of the United Mine Workers of America. Extending along the Pacific Coast of British Columbia six hundred miles, from Vancouver Island to Prince Rupert near the Arctic Circle, is one immense bed of high-grade coal which has been monopolized by practically the same interests that operate on Vancouver Island. Already this rich source of supply is tapped by many mines in process of development, so as to be ready for the opening of the Panama Canal, which will undoubtedly in the near future make this territory one of the greatest coal producing centers on the American continent. It is anticipated that with the opening of the canal myriads of alien workers from European countries will be induced to enter British Columbia via Vancouver City and Victoria, the natural ports of entry into this new field of labor. Even now the large steamship companies have agents scouring Europe, who are painting seductive pictures of the possibilities of this new El Dorado and offering inviting transportation rates to all those who wish to enter after the opening of the canal. That their efforts will result in multitudes of workers migrating into British Columrich mining properties and will be used to develop these ric
bia is not doubted. Much of this foreign labor will be used to develop these rich mining properties and will create a tremendous tonnage that must find a market. These mines are located so that the output can be dumped from the tipple into ocean-going vessels, and, with the long haul around the horn eliminated, can be freighted without transfer from the mines to the Atlantic seaboard at a transportation cost that will allow it to become a strong competing factor in the markets now supplied by the union-mined coal of the eastern states.

As a matter of fact the Canadian Northern and other steamship companies have already contracted for the construction of an additional number of modern ocean freighters to be used in this trade.

So that is it is not beyond reasonable conjecture to expect that within a comparatively short time we will find this coal bidding for market on the Atlantic seaboard as well as on the Pacific Coast. This feature in itself would not be so bad if there could be an interchange of competition but that cannot be, for the reason that the much superior quality of this coal will always bar outside competition from its own sons.

The duty devolving upon the United Mine Workers' of America because of this conditions, is to organize Vancouver Island and adjacent territory, raise the standard of employment and act as a balancing medium in the establishment of equitable competitive mining rates. This will be a herculean task, but it must be done, or we must suffer from inequitable competition, and the job can be easier done now than after the task gets bigger.

Recognizing the seriousness of this condition and being desirous of protecting the interests of our membership, as well as being anxious to extend assistance to the men employed on Vancouver Island who, because of the absence of an organization, were being infamously fleeced and subjected to impositions that reached the last degree of toleration, the International Executive Board decided to expand the power and protection of the organization to the island. In keeping with this decision a District Convention was held in Nanaimo during the month of November, 1911, and a district organization was formed. From the beginning the men took kindly to the organization which grew rapidly in numerical strength, and there was every prospect of a substantial organization being established, when, during September 1912, the Canadian Collieries Company, evidently fearing their power was passing, began singling out and discriminating against the more active of the men. Peaceful overtures from the men for an explanation of the management's action met only with arrogant rebuff. This sort of treatment was tolerated until it could no longer be endured without resentment, and after every peaceful means of redress had been exhausted the men decided to show their opposition to such injustice by taking a holiday, which they did, and after which the company refused to allow them to return to work unless they should sign individual contracts (old iron-clads so familiar to the men in the United States), the terms of which would make the signers little more than bondmen, and which would result in the voluntary dissolution of their union. This the men refused to agree to, and the fight has been on ever since.

During the progress of this struggle all the modern instruments used to defeat men engaged in industrial struggles elsewhere have been used to defeat the men engaged in this contest. Hardships, hunger, evictions, brutality, arrests, strike breakers, false press reports, illegal repression of vested rights, intimidation, political prostitution and armed guards are elements common to this battle for human rights.

However, notwithstanding that the company have mustered every influence at their command, they have not been able to produce any considerable part of their original tonnage, or to discourage the men involved, an dif solidarity, fidelity and courage are a harbinger of success the end will see the United Mine Workers' of America established on Vancouver Island.

FRANK FARRINGTON.

CONDITIONS OF THE COAL MINERS INVESTIGATED.

Nanaimo, B. C., March 24, 1913.

The Royal Labor Commission, appointed by the Provincial government to investigate labor conditions throughout the province of British Columbia, commenced their labors in Cumberland February 19th and completed their work of receiving testimony and evidence relating to mining conditions under the Canadian Collieries Company at Ladysmith on February 26th. The foregoing announcement will undoubtedly be of interest to the members of the United Mine Workers' of America, inasmuch as the function of the commission on the occasion mentioned, was to learn the causes which created our present trouble on Vancouver Island.

To recount all the testimony given before the commission under judicial oath would make an article too voluminous for ready comprehension. Hence only a recapitulation of the general testimony will be given, which will be sufficient to show that the Canadian Collieries Company is entitled to high rank among the scientific exploiters of labor. The story written into the records of the commission by the miners' representatives, and unrefuted by the company, is the same story that is woven into the history of every mining district where men toil without the protection of an organization. Frugal living, industrious and practical men who have spent all their working days in the pursuit of mining, told of cruel oppression, iniquitous robbery, infamous abuses, official arrogance and soul-racking drudgery encountered during their struggle to win a means of livelihood from this company.

Poorly ventilated mines, dangerous working conditions, excessive cost of living, exorbitant rentals, short weights, monthly pays, and lax, or non-enforcement, of mining laws are only a part of the cycle of evils surrounding these men. This company respects no specified or uniform scales for narrow work, dead work or company work. The rates of compensation paid for these classes of labor depend entirely upon the caprice of the pit boss, who is the only determining factor. No one employed at such work knows when he starts work what he is going to receive for his labor until pay day, when he receives what the pit boss has decreed he shall have. Those who object to the price paid have one of two alternatives to choose from, which is to accept the boss' fiat or quit.

The day wages paid range from $1.35 to $2.86; narrow work price from nothing to what the boss wishes to pay; dead work price the same as narrow work. The tonnage rate is 82½c based on the long ton of 2240 pounds plus ten percent coal added for impurities, which means that the miner must load 2464 pounds of coal for one ton. Or, in other words, a miner loading 100 long tons of coal receives pay for 90 long tons, the company confiscating ten percent of his output to cover impurities even though there are no impurities in his coal.

To add to this iniquity the company operates a docking system under which any particular car of coal found to contain 50 pounds of impurities is seized by the company.

The miners of Cumberland are compelled to pay the company thirty-cents per pound for thirty and forty percent giant powder. The miners of Ladysmith pay twenty-cents per pound for the same explosive, while the miners working for the Westen Fuel Company at Nanaimo, receive identically the same grade of powder for sixteen cents per pound. These three camps are all within a radius of eighty miles so that the wide difference in the price of powder cannot be rightfully attributed to the difference in freight rates. Neither is the comparatively low cost of powder at Nanaimo any recommedation for the Western Fuel Company, which concern has its own schemes for fleecing its employés. Nor is the inequality between the cost of powder at Ladysmith and Cumberland any evidence that the Canadian Collieries Company favor the Ladysmith men who, while they suffer to a less degree from extortionate powder cost than do the Cumberland men, nevertheless equalize the discrepancy through the application of other impositions. This powder abuse is given added significance by the facts that this coal is of an extremely stubborn nature, full of faults, and that it is not unusual for a miners' powder expense to run as high as $50 per month. This one evil alone demonstrates the utter helplessness of the men and the complete mastery of the company.

A few abbreviated quotations taken from the great volume of testimony, follows:

Mike Gedritis: "I worked two months and averaged $1.75 per day. The following month I earned $4.50 per day and the boss told I was earning too much money and reduced my yardage price fifty-cents per yard."

Frank Terry: "I drove 12 yards of narrow work and was paid for 9 yards. Was ordered out of the company's office when I went to claim the other three yards."

R. Smith: "Was earning $2.10 per day when my place caved and had to clean it up without compensation."

A. Griosi: "Received $9 for 18 days work but was afterwards made up to $2 per day."

Fred Doherty: Drove 31 yards of narrow work and was paid for only 20 yards. Made complaint and was told that I was earning too much money. I did not receive pay for the other 11 yards due me."

John Borus: "I worked a place where I had five feet of dirt to handle. I earned $31 for 22 days work. I complained and was told by the mine boss that the company did not pay anything for handlingg dirt."

William Langden: "I worked a place where I handled eight and nine cars of rock each day. I earned $54.80 in 25 days. I complained and was told that if I did not like it I could take out my tools."

The above quotations are only samples and are not an exaggeration of the

testimony of numerous other witnesses who testified before the commission, and are quoted only as additional evidence to prove the unscrupulous practices and ravenous greed of the Canadian Colleries Company.

Furthermore, it was developed before the commission, that the employés of this company have been contributing to an accident and sick fund, of which the company's general manager is the custodian, and which was created to care for the funeral and medical expense of killed, injured and sick employés. At the inception of this lockout there was a combined surplus of $8,000 in this fund which, by every manner of reasoning, belongs to the men who paid it in, but, notwithstanding, the company have paid nothing into this fund their general manager now refuses to allow the creators of the surplus to reap any of the benefits therefrom but is expending it to care for men who were imported to fill the places of the men who created the fund.

This coal retails in Vancouver City and Victoria for prices ranging from $8.50 to $10 per ton, so that both the producers and consumers are being pillaged and the loot is going into the hungry maw of the Canadian Colleries Company, one of whose spokesmen tesified that he did not believe in labor unions and that he preferred Chinamen to white workmen. The reason rs obvious.

Evidently fearing the light of publicity the real culprits who are responsible for the policies of this company did not appear before the commission in defence of their merciless and thieving practices, but remained in the background and sent a few petty subordinates to the front who, in the main, testified that they were without power to answer for the actions of the company. And this is the company whose officers while deserving the scorn and mental lashing of every decent and justice-loving man, wields sufficient power to have maintained at the expense of an already outraged public an army of special provincial police to protect them in their villainy, and whose general manager has decreed that the United Mine Workers' of America must be driven from Vancouver Island.

FRANK FARRINGTON, International Representative U. M. W. of A.

JOE ETTOR RETURNS TO HOME IN TACOMA.

Must Remain Here or Lose Parents.—Happy Father Says He and Wife Will Go Away if Boy Leaves Again.

Joe Ettor is home. He arrived late last night on Northern Pacific train No. 1. And it may be a long while before another train takes him back to his labors in the executive councils of the I. W. W.

Joe's father, M. A. Ettor, 1315 East Twenty-sixth street, a well-to-do teaming contractor of Tacoma, is going to try to divorce his son from the risky work in a radical cause. He says he will offer him a partnership in his business and he will give him everything in his power that a father can give to win the boy from the ways of the I. W. W.

But if Joe refuses, all the wrath of an outraged father will turn in disappointment and sweep the relationship of father and son aside forever. That was the decree of Ettor Senior last night, after he had clasped Joe in his arms at the union depot.

Boy Must Stay, Or——!

"I've got that boy in my heart," he said, "and I won't have any more of that stain on my name. Joe's had enough. I'm going to keep him here. I've got a good business and Joe can stay here and help me. But if he don't stay —then I'll sell everything I've got, take my wife with me, and go. Joe will never hear from me again. I'll hate to do it because Joe's been a good boy, but if I get mad enough—here he placed his cigar in his teeth and muttered the rest of the sentence.

Sleek and fat, with no trace of the ten months spent in a Massachusetts jail, showing in his plump cheeks, Joe sat in his home last night for the first time in six years. He smoked a big Havana cigar from a box his father had bought for him, and he told of the riotous scenes of the Lawrence strike. Asked what he and his companions, Giovannatti and Caruso, thought of while waiting for their trial on a first degree murder charge which grew out of one of the Lawrence riots, he said: "We didn't care a rap."

Never Expected Conviction.

"We knew they couldn't hang us or there'd be a revolution in Massachusetts the next day," he said. "The only thing we were the least bit worried about was that they would fake up a case that would send us up for a few years. I never heard so many lies told in my life as I did during that trial. They made them out of whole cloth. But it wasn't enough. That jury was a good one and they saw through the feeble attempt to get us. Yes, it felt good to be free again. But we never for o moment expected to be found guilty as charged.

During all of his conversation Ettor, who is but twenty-seven years old, carefully refrained from using the words "execution," "hang" or "electrocute." He passed over this part of the story quickly.

Expects to Remain Home.

"No, I won't go back East for a while. I was on my way home when the Lawrence strike began and they sent me down there. I had my grips packed and everything ready to start for home when the trouble broke out. Now I am home, and I guess I will stay for a few months," he said.

Ettor bears a livid scar about three inches long extending from his left eye straight up to the roots of his long, bushy black hair. He got this, he said, two years ago, when he was waylaid in New York.

"It's all in the game," he said with a smile. "We can expect those things. We have to bear them and grin and then go on fighting."

Ettor would give no intimation as to whether he would leave the general executive committee of the I. W. W., according to his father's wishes, or not.

Dining car conductors on the Northern Pacific who traveled with Ettor on his trip west, said last night that he lived on the fat of the land during the entire time. The best meals the dining car afforded were set up for him and his Pullman accommodations were also of the best.—Tacoma Ledger.

LABOR PARAGRAPHS.

Illuminating the Keen Struggle Between Labor and Capital.

Higher wages won't solve the industrial problem, or give the producers justice, because higher wages are offset by higher prices. The element of private profit must be driven out of industry before industry can be conducted on just, humane and rational lines.

The industrial problem lies at the bottom of all problems.

The agitator always has been and always will be an educator.

He points out incongruous conditions and he challenges the right of those who exist without returning to society an equivalent.

If we first free the mind, then the shackles will fall from limb and soul.

Some people imagine prices have gone up in an airship and must soon come down.

The fact is they are up in the solid sphere of monopoly and will only fall when capitalism falls.

War provides employment; that's one of the capitalist's excuses for it. When next he uses that argument remind him that burglary also provides employment.

Socialism isn't a system. Capitalism didn't appear in the world as a system; it gradually grew into one. So with Socialism, one can not give a cut and dried plan of its operations.

Labor believes in work. That's why it opposes the capitalist, who seldom works.

Some small capitalists work, but a number of others, who live on rents and dividends, dodge it.

The shirkers are increasing in number, because inventions, which are creating more dividend drawers, are at the same time creating more unemployed.

Labor believes in private property, but would reorganize industry so that every worker would, almost automatically, acquire private property.

The private property which labor opposes is the sort which is used to exploit others, such as land, factories, machinery, etc.

Socialism will triumph and wage slavery vanish, only as a result of economic education. The workers, therefore, must concentrate all their thought, energy and sacrifice on this education. Nothing else now matters.

Socialism is an economic movement, therefore it does not concern itself with religion. But by freeing men from wageslavery, and the unnecessary struggle for existence, it will give them greater opportunity for spiritual development.

Isn't it worth $25, or $50, or $100 to each worker to become his own boss? Well, let him put that amount into an education fund. Economic education will abolish wage slavery.

When social co-operation has been brought about exploitation will cease, for co-operation doesn't mean "dividing up things" and then making a fresh start on the old robbery.

Socialism doesn't mean "dividing up" at all. Socialism simply means the public ownership of all the principal social services, and neither individual nor sectional robbery would be possible under it.

Unionism is by its cultivation of the social spirit is laying the foundations of future society. Its watchword is brotherhood, its aim freedom and its gospel humanity.

Employerdom is anti-social, for it is based on competition. The employer not only robs his employés, but in order to live he must trample on rivals.

The ranks of unionism are ever open to the non-unionist worker. They are not open to the capitalist, because unionism's mission is to abolish the capitalist, not to absorb him.

Nothing can stay the progress of Socialism except ignorance, for it is based on reason, science and truth. Because of its firm foundation its opponents find difficulty in fighting it.—New York Daily People.

MAKING HUMAN SACRIFICES OF THE AGED.

In the holiday mail which came to this office was the following letter:

"Respected Friend—I am an old man, refined and intelligent, in fairly good health for my age of 80 years. I have but few dollars, no friends, no home, but a room with strangers; no vices of any kind. Now, my dear friend, what am I to do? I fear a possible lingering illness, entailing therefore a burden upon those who may witness my last hours. My multiplied years admonish me that the shadow upon the dial of time will before long cease to record the passing days of my earthly life. I want to escape the almshouse and suicide, which is in my daily thoughts. I do not want to become an actor in a tragedy as dark and deep as was ever woven from the warp and woof of human experience.

"Can you give me any comfort, or shall I sink down into the rayless depths of utter despair and find serenity in death?"

The letter was written in a hand showing the traces of age, but remarkably firm for one of four-score years. The chirography corroborated the evidence of the phrasing of the letter that the author is a person of unusual mental background, who has retained his strength of mind and has keen appreciation of his present position.

The communication was signed by the full name and address of the writer, an important detail, as it permitted the North American to institute an inquiry into the genuineness of the letter. The report we have received from an expert charity investigator confirms every point of the letter. The writer is old; he is a man of a respectable and useful past; he has refined personal tastes; he has lived a clean life so far as any record can show; he has no bad habits; he is sprightly in mind and body; he is poor; when he wrote the letter he was facing the almshouse or a more horrible alternative.

Now, this case in itself is not important enough to call for such prominent notice as we give it here. If it were only an instance of an old man in the situation that hundreds of thousands of other aged persons, men and women, are in at this moment, we would, however reluctantly, be compelled to pass it by with an appeal to the charitable for temporary relief. But it is just because of those hundreds of thousands of others that we make this old man's case the subject or rather the text for an editorial. He is not worse off than they. Indeed, he is much better off. For he is to be taken care of, while they must struggle on under their weight of years, helpless, hopeless. dependent on desultory aid or virtual prisoners in the sordid and repulsive surroundings of the almshouses, to which our public sentiment, miscalled charity, condemns the unfortunate old.

And among these hundreds of thousands, convicted of the most heinous of modern crimes—poverty—and undergoing life sentences for their offense, are thousands of married couples whose lives go back together to youth. Their memories span the gulf of years to the time when with the world full of promise they joined heart and hand in a bond that God and man promised them should be till death did them part.

Through toil and endeavor, sickness and health, storm and sunshine, with high hopes or disappointed hearts, they have worked on, giving their best to the world. With the sinking of the sun in their western sky they have felt the chill of the coming night. It has made them dearer to one another. They have drawn closer for companionship as all other companions faded. Like children in the woods as darkness falls they have huddled together more fully to realize the only human touch that each had with life.

The end comes. The magnificent charity of a world overflowing with plenty offers them a life term in disgusting prisons, herded with derelicts and degenerates. That is their reward for years of toil whose product has gone to enrich the community. But, anguish of anguish, the almshouse prison with all its sordid surroundings is made infinitely worse by the separation of these old men and women. More to each other than any other human beings, more a thousand times than any bride and bridegroom, the old man is sent to one prison and the old woman sent to another. The world gives them but one choice—suicide by starvation or otherwise.

This is the picture which lies behind the very moderate case brought to our attention by the letter which we have quoted in this editorial. We are happy to say that this one old man is already provided for. Some kindly persons have undertaken to see that he will have a home for the rest of his days. But what about the great army of which he was but one, and in which

he occupied a particularly favorable position? Is society to go on forever offering its aged poor as human sacrifices?

The methods of charity at best can never be anything but palliatives applied to a few isolated cases. What about the others? It is part of the great problem of social and industrial justice. Old age pensions is one answer. These as features of the comprehensive plan for a better and higher civilization founded on the eternal principles of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God will save our old people from "a tragedy as dark and deep as was ever woven from the warp and woof of human experience." That our aged correspondent's letter may help to hasten the day is the comfort that we offer him, now that his individual future is assured.—Philadelphia North American.

THE RELIGIOUS EXHORTER.

Many people have wondered why Gypsy Smith, Billy Sunday and other professional evangelists have so much advertising in the papers and also why they are paid about $1,000 per day by the business men of the city which they "clean up" morally. We must study up on the question of what morality consists of to find the answer.

Under the ancient tribal system, all wealth was owned collectively by the tribe.

The government of the tribe was by tribal council, which consisted of all grown up members of the tribe, both male and female. The elders were always listened to with great respect, because of their greater experience, but a majority always decided each question discussed.

The code of morals was intended to, and actually did, put the welfare of the whole tribe ahead of the selfish wishes of any individual member. "Good" was something that protected the tribe. "Bad" was something detrimental to the tribe.

Under the system of chattel slavery we find quite a different code of morals. What was "good" was what the master wanted done. "Bad" was what the master class did not want done. To make this more plain, it was "good" for the master to take the slave's product away from the slave. This was not stealing but was moral, legal, and was sanctified by all the gods kept by our heathen ancestors who maintained the institution of chattel slavery in Europe 2,000 years ago.

Should the slave, while hungry, take more food out of his own product than the master allowed him, this was "bad," immoral, illegal, irreligious and not only subjected the slave to punishment from the master, but the slave was threatened with hell after he died. The priests were more effective in keeping the slave in abject submission than the club of the master so priestcraft grew and prospered.

When the feudal system gradually took the place of the system of chattel slavery, we still find the moral code evolving to serve the new master class.

It was good if it was what the baron wanted done.

It was bad if the baron did not like it. When the capitalist class carried through their successful revolutions against feudalism and established the present capitalistic state, we find the moral code evolving again.

It is now good to do what the collective capitalists have decided is the right way for us to behave.

It is bad to break those rules. It is bad to steal food when you are hungry even if your family is starving for the lack of it.

It is good for the capitalist to hire the worker for a "living wage" and steal all the worker produces over that amount.

If you steal a railroad from the people they send you to the Senate, but if you steal a ride on the railroad you helped to build, they send you to jail.

The capitalists have, through their lawmakers, worked out an elaborate code of morals, made them law, employ through the state judges to enforce them, and privately they employ editors, teachers and subsidized ministers to drive them into our heads.

Every once in a while the workers show signs of waking up, then they employ a professional hypnotist to put them to sleep again.

They call these people evangelists. They are skilled in hypnotism and the business men get out a great crowd for them, through slever advertising, and the hypnotist drives the code of morals into them, then threatens them with hell fire if they break the code again.

Billy Sunday may not have saved many souls, but he has saved several hundred thousand dollars of the money given him by the business interests to keep their clerks and other working people "good."

When the working people wake out of this hypnotic sleep and realize that they outnumber the capitalists ten to one, we will be able to capture this country at the ballot and write new laws and a new code of morals.

The new code will, like the tribal code, stand for the material interests of the whole people.—H. H. Caldwell, in Oakland World.

PERSPICUOUS PASSAGES.

There are only two classes—the producers and the parasites.

Many of the parasites, the unemployed, for instance, would become producers if industry were socially organized.

The co-operative commonwealth is not "coming." We are now actually entering it.

The Socialist is the world's schoolmaster. He is teaching the world how to live. Anti-Sosh would merely have people exist.

Commonwealth means wealth for the use of all.

Organized labor is a menace, not to industry, but to the control of industry by organized capital.

When Liberty is attained, love and leisure will also come.

When the producers, rural and urban, are united, they will not be the tail of the kite.

The workers do everything, but get only enough to enable them to continue working.

The capitalists do nothing, get nearly everything, and the more they get the less capable they become of doing anything.

Once capitalists worked—as managers. But the rise of the joint stock company is permitting more and more capitalists to live without work—on dividends.

It can't be done? That was said of everything—before it was done. It was said of aerial navigation ten years ago.

To replace competitive chaos, in production and distribution, by scientific organization, is all that labor is trying to do.

Competition means waste, costliness and—failure. Co-operation means directed effort, cheapness, plenty and—success

It takes a lot of slaves to keep a few masters. And who, think you, are those slaves?

The survival of the fittest means that, under capitalism, the misers, money-grabbers, swindlers and sweaters are fittest, so they come out on top.

Establish social co-operation, and the fittest would be those performing the best social service. Greed and selfishness would then represent fitness —and handicaps.

Under capitalism the premier handicaps are truth, honesty and generosity.

The class struggle is such a hideous fact that the press denotes it in big black headlines, using such words as "murder," "crime," "tragedy," etc.

You know how much you've got. Now figure out how much you've made. The shortage is due to the fact that the producer doesn't get the value of the product.

As to compensation, it may be noted that capitalism, when it drives a competitor out of business, does not compensate him. Nor when it introduces labor-saving devices, does it compensate those thrown out of work.

All taxes, direct and indirect, are paid out of the products of labor. Whether the taxes are high or low does not concern the worker, for he has no say in the matter.

When the producer can claim the full value of his product, then taxation will concern him, for he will have to pay direct out of the value. The main thing now is to get the full value.

The King of England pays his agricultural workers on the Balmoral estate sixteen shillings a week. Which is the more important social service, producing a potato, or opening a bazaar?

The right to work simply means the right to live. No one can go to the capitalist and demand work and the right to live. For that reason society itself should control industry.

Society admits the right of a man to live. Indeed, it denies him the right to take his own life. This attitude will become rational only when society can offer a man work.

Socialism would destroy the home, would it?

Drunkenness, divorce, poverty, squalor, are fine preservatives of the home are they not?

Well, Socialism will abolish these.—Westralian Worker.

THE TRAIL OF MANKIND.

The great antiquity of mankind upon the earth has been conclusively established. It seems singular that the proofs should have been discovered as recently as within the last thirty years (written 1877), and that the present generation should be the first called upon to recognize so important a fact.

Mankind are now known to have existed in Europe in the glacial period, and even back of its commencement, with every probability of their origination in a prior geological age. They have survived many races of animals with whom they were contemporaneous, and passed through a process of development, in the several branches of the human family, as remarkable in its courses as in its progress.

Since the probable length of their career is connected with geological periods, a limited measure of time is excluded. One hundred or two hundred thousand years would be an unextravagant estimate of the period from the disappearance of the glaciers in the Northern hemisphere to the present time. Whatever doubts may attend any estimate of a period, the actual duration of which is unknown, the existence of mankind extends backward immeasurably, and loses itself in a vast and profound antiquity.

This knowledge changes materially the views which have prevailed respecting the relations of savages to barbarians, and of barbarians to civilized men. It can now be asserted upon convincing evidence that savagery preceded barbarism in all the tribes of mankind, as barbarism is known to have preceded civilization. The history of the human race is one in source, one in experience, and one in progress.

It is both a natural and propr desire to learn, if possible, how all these ages upon ages of past time have been expended by mankind; haw savages, advancing by slow, almost imperceptible steps, attained the higher condition of barbarism; how barbarism, by similar progressive advancement, finally attained to civilization; and why other tribes and nations have been left behind in the race of progress—some in civilization, some in barbarism, and others in savagery. It is not too much to expect that ultimately these several questions will be answered.

Inventions and discoveries stand in serial relations along the lines of human progress, and register its successive stages; while social and civil institutions, in virtue of their connection with perpetual human wants, have been developed from a few primary germs of thought. They exhibit a similar register of progress. These institutions, inventions and discoveries have embodied and preserved illustrative of their experience. When collated and compared they tend to show the unity or origin of mankind, the similarity of human wants in the same stage of advancement, and the uniformity of the operations of the human mind in similar conditions of society.

Throughout the latter part of the period of savagery, and the entire period of barbarism, mankind in general were organized in gentes, phratries and tribes. These organizations prevailed throughout the entire world upon all continents, and were the instruments by means of which ancient society was organized and held together. Their structure, and relations as members of an organic seris, and of the members of the phratry and tribe, illustrate the growth of the idea of government in the human mind. The principal institutions of mankind originated in savagery, were developed in barbarism, and are maturing in civilization.

In like manner, the family has passed through successive forms, and created great systems of consanguinity and affinity which have remained to the present time. These systems, which record the relationsbip existing in the family of the period, when each system respectively was formed, contain an instructive record of the experience of mankind while the family was advancing from the consanguine monogaman.

The idea of property has undergone a similar growth and development. Commencing at zero in savagery, the passion for the possession of property, as the representative of accumulated subsistence, has now become dominant over the human mind, in civilized races.—Lewis H. Morgan, in the preface to Ancient Society.

EAGLE RIVER REGION, SOUTHEASTERN ALASKA.

Important Gold-Bearing Territory Reported on by United States Geological Survey.

The first gold mining in Alaska was done in the so-called Juneau gold belt, where operations were begun over thirty years ago. The value of the gold produced in this region is more than $50,000,000. Most of this gold has been taken from the famous Treadwell and other mines near Juneau. The auriferous belt is, however, known to stretch for some fifty miles to the north and includes the Eagle River region, described in a report by Adolph Knopf, just issued by the United States Geological Survey as Bulletin 502. This report, unlike many others on mining districts in Alaska, which are of a reconnaissance character, treats of the region in detail. It is entitled "Geology and Mineral Resources of the Eagle River Region, Alaska," and is accompanied by a topographic map on a scale of a mile to the inch, with 100-foot contours, by J. W. Bagley, and a detailed geologic map on the same scale.

Gold-bearing lodes constitute the only mineral resource of the Eagle River region now under development. The ore bodies occur in certain geologic associations which are described in the report and elucidated by the map. This book will therefore be of great service to the prospector by guiding him to the most promising localities in which to search for ore bodies. A copy may be obtained on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

LEAD PRODUCTION IN 1912.

The final figures of the production of lead in the United States in 1912 have just been published by the United States Geological Survey. These figures have been compiled by C. E. Siebenthal of the Survey from reports of the output of each lead smelter and refinery in operation in this country in 1912. Two tables are given. The first one shows the lead smelted in this country from ore from each lead-producing state and from each foreign country furnishing ore for treatment. These figures include soft lead, lead content of bullion (that is, "work lead"), and antimonial lead and their total necessarily does not agree with the total refined lead output of the country, shown in the second table. The refined lead, however, can not be traced to its sources so exactly as the smelted lead, hence the figures for smelter production are used in the table showing production by states.

The total production of refined lead in 1912 was 480,894 short tons, which is 71tons less than the estimate given out by the Survey on January 2, 1913. This quantity is exclusive of 13,552 tons of antimonial lead. The total of refined lead is made up of 88,377 short tons of desilverized lead of foreign origin, 221,480 tons of desilverized lead from domestic ores, 141,248 tons of domestic soft lead, and 29,789 tons of desilverized domestic soft lead. The value of the whole quantity of refined lead was $43,280,460; of this the domestic lead was worth $35,326,530, calculated at 4.5 cents a pound, the average New York price for the year. The total refined lead output was less than that for 1911 by 6.085 short tons, a decrease of 1.2 per cent.

Among the states, Missouri had the greatest output—162,610 tons, a decrease of almost 20,000 tons from that of the previous year. Idaho had the next largest production—127,707 tons, a gain of 10,372 tons over the output of 1911.

In the absence of complete figures of domestic stocks, it is not possible to calculate consumption except for the lead of foreign origin. However, by taking into account domestic production and foreign imports, exports and stocks in bonded warehouse, it is possible to estimate the quantity of lead available for consumption from year to year. On this basis the lead available for consumption in 1912 was 410,953 tons, an increase of 11,766 tons, or 2.9 per cent. Whether this increase represents an increase in consumption or an increase in domestic stocks is not determinable from the information at hand.

The report includes a graphic chart showing the fluctuation of the price of lead at New York and London for the period 1906-1912, a list of lead smelters and refineries in the United States, a table of the lead production of the world by countries, and tables of imports of lead by countries and by classes, as shown by the records of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. The general imports of lead show a continued decline from 1909, when 225,090,312 pounds of lead was received to 1912, when the imports were 167,121,592 pounds. Of the 1912 imports, 159,455,664 pounds was received from Mexico in the form of ore or base bullion, 3,207,936 pounds of lead in ore from South America, and 3,309,356 pounds from other countries, mostly in ore from German East Africa.

A copy of the report may be obtained by addressing a request to the Director, United States Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN.

Your world is full of misery, and want, and sin, and hate;
Your thoughts are cold and brutish and selfish and sensate;
For other's woe and suffering you do not care a damn;
You do not wish to learn about the brotherhood of man.

"Survival of the Keenest" is the slogan of your camps,
The products of your policies are masters, slaves and tramps.
Emotions egotistic fill out your lives' short span,
No thought you give, however brief, to brotherhood of man.

Your morals are the rules of beasts—of beak, and fang, and claw;
The wrongs ye wreak defended by the statutes of the law;
With faltering, hypocritic cant, with all the power you can,
You cast reproach upon the cult of brotherhood of man.

The Church, too, lends her ready ears to your seductive wiles,
The senser swings, the prayer resounds within her venal aisles.
For Mammon's sake the Golden Rule is placed beneath her ban,
She disregards the Saviour's plea for brotherhood of man.

Your statesmen (?) seek with foul intent to vilify the new,
To glorify the ancient wrong, to vitiate the true;
With bold, mendacious art deceive and mystify the clan
Regarding altruism and the brotherhood of man.

What will you do, ye strong of earth, where will you hide, O priest,
When the reign of wrong is ended and the new light paints the East;
When martyr, saint and patriot declare that day began
With the rising sun of Socialism bringing brotherhood of man.

A. A. KAUTZ.

THE HOBO MINER.

(Tune—"Where the Silvery Colorado Wends Its Way.")

The hobo gayly wanders round the West to find a berth
That all miners love to call a cozy dump.
For there eats and better bunking put some substance to his girth
Anent the time he'll make another jump.
He will ramble in the spring time and his heart will know no pain;
He'll warble songs to smooth his rocky way,
And find sleep beneath the heavens till fresh and spruced again;
He'll defy the tasks ahead to dull his day.

REFRAIN.

He's a friend in every pinch,
Tho' his life affords no cinch
On the worldly goods that seldom come his way;
And when summer days are come
Around the West he floats a bum,
Where the weakling gad-abouts do never stray.

The fiercely burning deserts in his mind no fears arouse,
Tho' the thirsty heat doth sap his flesh away,
While he walks with bleeding paddles and with aches that vainly souse
With their dope the merry thoughts he won't betray.
He has tackled in the June time all the spooks that haunt the plains
For years and years he has braved their angry breath,
And has tapped the hills in places where the snow a reign maintains
With an icy avalanche that's tipp'd with death.

The ripping, roaring Teddy to the jungles went his way,
And the nation mark'd with awe his mighty deeds,
And yet blacks, a goodly number, made his hardships merely play;
With their guns and heavy loads they filled his needs.
But the hobo, if the same job with less pay, should come his way
Would gladly pitch his tents on Afric soil,
To win rest where lots of shooting would make a holiday,
For his mirthful soul that even throve on toil.

The winning merchant, smiling at his making of the dough
Is but jolly when his graft is going right,
For he frets and worries treble if he loses on a throw.
To be "safe and sane" his life must know no night;
But the miner on the hard hike is for aye the pard of cheer—
The grouchy thought is exiled from his skull.
Although Fate betrays his purpose, the future holds no fear
For the blooming optimist who's tried in full.

Salt Lake City. JOSEPH ROGERS.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, March 27, 1913.

Whereas, Once more the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Emil Dahlgren, who passed away on Thursday, March 6, 1913, at his home in Bessemer, Michigan; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Dahlgren, Miami Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of bereavement, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

JAMES A. LILES,
E. A. HUGHES,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Miami, Arizona, March 27, 1913.

Whereas, Once more the Grim Reaper has invaded our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, Lee Gasovich, who passed away on Saturday, March 22, 1913; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Gasovich, Miami Miners' Union has lost a true and valued member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathies in this, their hour of bereavement, that we drape our charter for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our union, a copy sent to the deceased's relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

KENNETH CLAYTON,
GRANT ALLEN,
L. A. MEDIN,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Phoenix, B. C., March 27, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Phoenix Miners' Union No. 8:

Brothers, we, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Paul Nelson, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Paul Nelson, Phoenix Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Phoenix Miners' Union extend to the bereaved family our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. J. PARKER,
DAN PETERSON,
D. A. VIGNAUS,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Grobe, Arizona, March 25, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M.:

Brothers—We, your committee, elected to draft resolutions of condolence on the death of our late brother, Herbert Kempton, respectfully submit the following:

Whereas, The Grim Reaper, Death, has again invaded the ranks of our organization and taken from our midst our beloved and respected brother, Herbert Kempton, who, while still young and vigorous, has been separated from friends and loved ones, leaving in a cold and cheerless world wife and children bereft of their breadwinner, and as in the death of our brother, Globe Miners' Union is again called upon to mourn the loss of a brother who was ever ready to do his part in the best interests of his organization, and whose genial disposition won him the esteem and confidence of all who were intimately acquainted with him, and his faithful adherence to the principles of unionism showed him to be a man of sterling quality, fearless and true, and while we mourn the loss of a faithful member, our hearts are drawn out in heartfelt sympathy and condolence toward the bereaved widow and other loved ones of our deceased brother, and as a mark of our esteem to his memory, be it

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the sorrowing widow of our deceased brother, a copy entered upon the records of this union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

MATT. A. KALEB,
THOMAS J. KENT,
H. E. WILLIAMS,
Committee.

(Seal)

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chlorlde.....	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
70	Mlami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	R. J. Wilbert.....	1304	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superlor M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U....	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Brltannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	C. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Klmberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenlx.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Sllverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trall M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell .	26	Trail
85	Ymlr	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodle	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Granlteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrler...	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	T. D. Bailey	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Frl	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy..	102 C	randle St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner.....	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountaln...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	Iron Mountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Ssarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Wlnthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis.....	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Frl	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan..	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Milllers
263	Ploche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Frl	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthler.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	Su Aft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Melo	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
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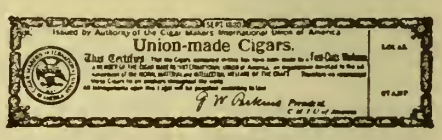

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 17, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 512.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 17, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 512
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC.

of THE MINERS' MAGAZINE, published weekly at Denver, Colorado, required by the act of August 24, 1912.

Note.—This statement is to be made in duplicate, both copies to be delivered by the publisher to the postmaster, who will send one copy to the Third Assistant Postmaster General (Division of Classification), Washington, D. C., and retain the other in the files of the postoffice.

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Managing Editor.....

Business Managers....

Publisher, Western Federation of Miners.

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Western Federation of Miners.

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Average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date of this statement.
(This information is required from daily newspapers only.)

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
(Signature of Editor, Publisher, Business Manager or Owner.)

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 17th day of March, 1913.
(Seal) FANNIE M. PETERSEN,
My commission expires May 6th, 1915. Notary Public.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

MINERS are urged to stay away from Vancouver, British Columbia. A strike is on at the Britannia mine.

PRESIDENT MOYER left Denver last week for Indianapolis to attend a convention of the Mining Department of the American Federation of Labor.

THE WIFE of a Chicago merchant recently paid $10,000 for a blooded dog.

The $10,000 that was paid for the dog made it necesary for underpaid women to solicit on the street.

AT THE RECENT CITY ELECTION held in Butte, Montana, the Socialists elected the mayor, treasurer, police judge and six of the nine members of the city council. The city council of Butte is now made up of seven Socialists, five Democrats and four Republicans.

PERSONALLY Morgan was almost unknown, but financially, he was known throughout the world.

As an industrial despot, he was peerless in his brutality, and as a pirate in finance, he knew no mercy and gave no quarter. Morgan left few to mourn his exit.

THE LABORING PEOPLE of Germany are holding mass meetings protesting against the high cost of living.

As the people of other nations are in rebellion against the cost of living, there is liable to be a world-wide mass meeting, that will ultimately result in the death of greed.

MANHOOD SUFFRAGE is demanded in Belgium. A strike involving 400,000 has been declared as a means to acquire the right to cast an equal ballot. The strike is under the supervision of the Socialist party of Belgium and the children of the strikers are being sent to Germany, France and Holland to be cared for by the Socialists.

THE STREET-CAR MEN of Buffalo, New York, at this writing are on strike, and as usual, the brave "boys in blue" are aiding the railway magnates to suppress the strikers.

A number of those involved in the strike have already felt the prod of the bayonet while others have been taken to the hospitals in order that surgeons may probe for bullets.

MAX S. HAYES, editor of the Cleveland Citizen, has been required to drop his pen under the orders of a physician and take a vacation, Max is one of the ablest writers in labor journalism in America, and as a speaker, ranks with the most eloquent.

Thousands of men and women throughout the United States, will hope that a rest will result in his complete recovery.

AT MUNICH, GERMANY, organized labor has just completed a labor temple at a cost of $200,000.

The labor organizations and socialists will occupy the building as headquarters.

Munich boasts of a membership of 70,000 and these members erected a labor temple that is a creditable monument to unionism.

NEARLY SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT of our appropriations are expended for war purposes.

It is no wonder that millions of people in the United States are impoverished and that nearly a million women have sold their honor for the means of life.

Glorious civilization!

NOW all the building trades in Australia are discussing the proposition of amalgamating in one organization. The question may be put to a referendum almost any day. The same action is being considered by three national unions of workers employed in the retail trade. The spirit of industrial unionism is forging to the front in every country in the world just as if the meddlesome I. W. W. weren't on earth.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT in Ontario, Canada, was thrown into the scrap-heap by the law makers who obey the orders of a master class. Organized labor of Ontario has been working for years to enact this measure into law, but so far have been defeated by combinations that are solidly arrayed against labor.

The labor movement of Ontario, however, is not discouraged and will continue the battle for a workmen's compensation law.

TEN YEARS AGO there were forty Socialist newspapers in the United States. Today there are 352, thirty of which are in foreign languages. Two years ago there were 1,050 Socialists elected to office. Last fall over 3,000 were elected. The percentage of Socialists who can read and write is much higher than with the Republicans and Democrats. At the election bribery cases of Ohio, of the 1,100 men who were charged with selling their votes, not one was a Socialist.—District Ledger, B. C.

THE FOLLOWING appeared in a press dispatch sent out from Douglas, Arizona:

The entire works of the Cananea Consolidated Company, owned by the Cole-Ryan interests of New York, shut down today at Cananea except the mine pumps. These, too, may have to close in a few days which will mean that the mines will flood and perhaps months pass before work can resume. There is danger of a famine among the nearly 3,000 employés, most of whom are destitute."

AT PERTH AMBOY, NEW JERSEY, the companies have increased wages. The American Smelting and Refining Company granted an increase of 2½ cents an hour and reduced the hours from ten to nine. The press of New Jersey has given credit to the Western Federation of Miners for improved conditions. At Wharton the strikers are standing as solid as a stone wall, and a Catholic priest named Ferguson has become the uncompromising champion of the miners. The strikers at Wharton feel confident of victory.

THE OLD DECLARATION so frequently made that "Socialism would destroy the home," is being relegated by those sanctimonious hypocrites who have been permitted to wear the livery of the church, while defending the interests of a master class. The fact, that *Capitalism has* destroyed *the home is* becoming so apparent, that even the most illiterate among the workers are beginning to detect the sophistry of a number of the clerical gentry, who have prostituted religion for "a mess of pottage."

Six millions of women have been driven from *homes* through poverty and are now slaves in the profit-pens of heartless bosses, whose greed has blinded them to every principle of justice.

Nearly 2,000,000 children have been snatched from the school and the play ground, to grind out profit for that merciless element of society, to whom dollars are more priceless than the health, purity and innocence of childhood. The courts are grinding out nearly 100,000 divorces annually and the "red-light" districts are becoming more densely populated with the *scarlet women* whose honor was sold for bread.

The grim joke that "Socialism would destroy the home," is a burlesque that should make despots laugh and angels weep.

ACCORDING to a special dispatch to the Rocky Mountain News of last week, the city officials of Grand Junction, Colorado, made an appropriation to supply a "hand out" to the *revolutionists* who drifted into that city on their way to Denver.

The special dispatch reads as follows.

Grand Junction, Colo., April 8.—The city commissioners today made an appropriation for the purchase of enough food for a 'Mulligan stew" for 200 Industrial Workers of the World, who started to arrive here yesterday. A vanguard of the I. W. W. army, numbering about thirty-five, is camped west of the city.

Soap box orations were delivered on the street corners tonight, and the campaign song, "Mr. Block," was rendered in chorus. The I. W. W. leader, P. McEvoy, waited on the city commissioners and promised that the band of 200 men would leave town as soon as possible. He declared the army will invade Denver for an open air speaking campaign

According to the above, Denver is to be invaded by the Trojans who sing "I'm A Bum" and "Mr. Block" to airs stolen from the Salvation Army. Denver in all probability will be called upon to make appropriations for "Mulligan stews" to that band of brave and fearless spartans, who have promised to redeem a world from the brutal bondage of capitalism.

When Denver responds with a "Mulligan stew" to the soldiers of the I. W. W. then the lung artists will be in physical condition to assault anything and everything that stands in the way of "free speech," "free soup" and *"One Big Union."*

A labor organization that is built on a donation of "Mulligan stew" is destined to tear from the limbs of labor the shackles of wage slavery and bequeath to humanity the heritage of economic liberty. Let us worship at the shrine of "Mulligan stew."

The "Bummery" Going on the "Bum"

THE TOLEDO UNION LEADER of Toledo, Ohio, in its issue of March 28th had the following, relative to the I. W. W. fiasco, at Akron, Ohio.

"The I. W. W. rubber strike at Akron is over. The affair flattened out last week and now all the "soap-boxers" have left the town, while 20,000 workers are back to work after listening for nine weeks to a steady stream of hot air and wild pledges of support by the imported windbags.

"The Wonder Workers failed because they couldn't support the strikers. The "beauty"' of low dues and no treasury was here shown. The Wonder Workers have always depended on A. F. of L. unionists to finance their strikes, but in this case they were fooled. They were allowed a free field to "deliver the goods"—to show the workers how their infallible cure works. Unionists who have been jeered, cursed and defiled kept out of the fight, even though the cause was worthy.

"Neither can the Wonder Workers charge the A. F. of L. with scabbing on them—a favorite statement of theirs.

"They were left on their resources. They were given a free hand for the wildest claims and most impossible assertions which were madly cheered by workers who didn't know any more about strikes than the man in Mars, but who believed the Wonder Workers with a simplicity almost childish. Every "big gun" among the Wonder Workers was swung into the fight to encourage solidarity. The plants were completely tied up for two weeks. But the employers knew that men can't subsist on wind, and as the strike was general all of them were in the same boat. So they just waited.

"While the Wonder Workers may try to defend themselves by citing the times A. F. of L. unions have lost strikes, it must be remembered the Wonder Workers have an INFALLIBLE system—they CAN'T lose. But Akron proved the contrary, and the incident will make hard picking for the bunch of professionals that have fattened of the working people. It will also cause a lot of well intentioned workers, now friendly to the I. W. .W., to think twice, as a crushing defeat like this will have a tendency to sober men up and cause them to think instead of rave and prance around with a red sash in the belief that they are alarming employers.

"The strikers return on the same conditions. They gained nothing but a lot of experience and knowledge of how a bunch of wandering Willies can slide into a town, make several good collections, and then quietly slide out again.

"The I. W. W.'s are entitled to the questionable "honor" of engineering one of the bitterest and most stinging defeats that have been administered to American workers in the last ten years.

"No American Federation of Labor union ever suffered such a quick, decisive and humiliating defeat as did the Akron rubber workers, led by Haywood, St. John and their crowd that looks on strikes as merely propaganda for the "revolution" that's a-comin' as sure as shootin'."

The rubber strike at Akron, Ohio is typical of the majority of strikes launched by the revenue promoters of the Workless Wanderers. Without a strike the wind artists are without pretexts to send out circulars appealing for financial assistance. In the news service of the American Federation of Labor, appeared the following significant comment on funds collected by the howling revolutionists:

"One feature has been injected into the state Senate probe committe's investigation of the Akron rubber strike that is likely to be very interesting. One of the so-called organizers of the I. W. W. was asked what had become of the $8,000 which had been collected in that city from the strikers and he refused to answer, saying that "all money would be accounted for after the strike was over." These I. W. W. organizers are now leaving Akron for the alleged purpose of going west to secure funds to assist the strikers. There have been expressions of suspicion from some quarters that the money collected by this aggregation is not devoted in very great part to the needs of the working people, but is entirely used to defray the expenses of the "traveling warriors," and that very little, if any, of the money contributed by workmen on strike to the I. W. W.'s is devoted to the strikers' needs. A public detailed report of receipts and expenses would be an interesting document and throw light on I. W. W. fiscal operations."

It has been openly charged by a number of men who were formerly members of the I. W. W. that the *professionals* were afflicted with the chronic habit of refusing to make any reports relative to funds collected or disbursed.

San Diego, Spokane, Lawrence, McKees Rocks and a few other places in which the Bummery declared strikes, netted handsome returns to the *promoters*, owing to the fact that men in the labor movement were unacquainted with the swindling tactics and methods utilized. And believing that the circular distributors were engaged in a laudable effort to better the conditions of the working class, parted with their money, but men who were once the victims of the swindlers have advertised the Bummery in its work of securing funds, very little of which reached the unfortunate dupes who responded to strike calls issued by the fund-raisers. The Socialist party and many of the local unions of the A. F. of L. have made it possible for this aggregation to continue its infamous work, but the work of the profesional beggars has been so raw and clumsy, that even the most sympathetic and thoughtless are showing a reluctance to make further contributions to the disruptors and vilifiers of the labor movement.

When the Socialist party and the local unions of the American Federation of Labor, refuse to be victimized by sweatless vagrants, the I. W. W. will go into the morgue.

The Public and the Boy Scouts

THE SECOND ANNUAL RALLY of the Boy Scouts of America recently took place in New York, and *The Outlook*, commenting upon it, says:

One was glad to note that certain day and boarding schools in which the scout manual is well adapted for use were represented, and one was quite as glad to note that there were also many factory boys in the number. But they were all Boy Scouts together. They were all obedient to a certain set of principles. They were all getting the same kind of instruction. The result was that race, color and education were forgotten.

This rally and the comment concerning it serve to remind us of the fact that very little has been heard here recently concerning the Boy Scouts. A year or two ago a great deal was being said about them. There were public discusions concerning the scouts, and frequent articles in the newspapers served to call attention to the importance of the scout movement. But after a little while the subject was dropped It was like so many other things that excite us for a time and then are forgotten. This is unfortunate. The scout movement is one that the people of this country cannot afford to let go by default. Any one who has taken the trouble to investigate the work which is being done by the scouts will at once appreciate the benefits the boys derive. Discipline, helpfulness, honesty, patriotism and an appreciation of nature are a few of the things that the scout is taught. There are many other things of first importance that come in the regular line of his work

Notwithstanding the lack of public interest in the matter the Boy Scout movement has not been permitted to come to a halt. Through the efforts of courageous and enthusiastic men the work of organizing new troops and keeping the old ones together has been going steadily forward. The Boy Scouts are stronger in this city and in this country today than they have ever been before. But it will be difficult for scout masters and scout commissioners to retain their enthusiasm if the public is going to be apathetic.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Thoughtful men will not waste time in denunciation of the Record-Herald in its attempt to arouse enthusiasm in favor of the Boy Scouts. The Record-Herald is class-conscious and knows that the Boy Scouts is being organized for no other purpose, except to provide in the near future a standing army to hold in subjection the victims of industrial despotism. It is but natural that a subsidized press should mask the real purposes of the Boy Scouts.

The professional libertine who sets his trap to ensnare his victim never ungloves his hand, nor will the promoters of the Boy Scouts or their allies, tear off the mask to expose the brutal purpose contemplated by preparing the boy to become a professional murderer.

Capitalism is interested in the development of the youth of this country, only so far as that development will result in benefit to a class of privilege, that is now realizing that the working class is awakening to the infamies of a system that enthrones the dollar and enslaves man.

The Boy Scouts is promoted by exploiters and it is their intent and purpose that the *boy* who is a scout shall become a trained man-killer to serve the interests of a master class.

Charity Balls and Banquets

Eugene V. Debs, in Terre Haute Post.

THIS IS THE SEASON for "charity" rehearsals. The "charity" ball and "charity" banquets are now all the rage.

The other day—or night, rather—a lot of high-toned women at Chicago, half-naked, and covered with ten million dollars' worth of diamonds, danced the "grizzly bear," the "turkey trot," and the "bunny hug" with their male escorts, at what was called the "charity" ball of the smart set."

This vulgar exhibition and others like it outrage every sentiment of true charity. The gang of parasites that cavorted about on this occasion were wholly absorbed in displaying their "charms" and outrivaling one another with blazoned jewels and crass ornamentations, and there was not a thought of charity nor a charitable impulse in the whole affair. They "licked-up" more champagne than the net proceeds amounted to.

Think of one set of human beings dancing with glee and filling themselves with champagne, wine and truffled tid-bits because another set of human beings is starving for the want of bread!

And this is "charity" from the point of view of the class who live out of the sweat and misery of the victims upon whom they bestow it.

Think of Jesus Christ, who "had no where to lay his head," looking upon such a scene! What would He say if told that the "grizzly bear" was being danced by half-nude women and the champagne guzzled in his name, and to feed his sheep? If he did not rebuke such mockery and scourge the bacchanalian revelers from the scene, he must have changed mightily from what he was in Jerusalem twenty centuries ago.

To give the proceeds of such an affair to the hungry and naked is not a charity. It is the extreme opposite of charity and is as discreditable to those who give as it is to those who receive.

Such perversion of charity follows the denial of justice. As long as one set of human beings own the means of life and another set of human beings depend upon them for a chance to get a living, one set will be sated and the other starved, and the more of this so-called "charity" that is dispensed the worse it will be for all concerned.

In thinking of the abuses to which this word is subjected, I feel moved to paraphrase Madame Roland:

"O, Charity, what crimes are committed in thy name!"

There is something radically wrong in a society in which the few have to dance periodically because the many are starving perpetually.

The relation that those who dance sustain to those who starve precludes all possibility of true charity.

I want no dude to dance in a dress coat that I may eat.

To be fed that way paralyzes the moral fiber and destroys self-respects.

What the poor need is that the rich shall get off their backs, and then they will not have to go to the trouble of dancing at "charity" balls to feed their victims. But that is exactly what the rich will not do, and, therefore, the poor, the wide world over, are preparing to unload.

And this is the significance of the labor movement and of the agitation of the working class in every nation on earth.

There is a mighty change impending, and when this change has taken place and society is rightly organized and social righteousness prevails "charity" balls and "charity" banquets will be unnecessary and unknown.

The Strikers Are Wiser Now

THE RUBBER STRIKE in Akron has collapsed, as did the strike in the same industry in Cleveland last week.

The cause of the failure in both instances is not far to seek. Financial embarrassment was the principal reason for the defeats in both cities.

It could not be otherwise. The employers are neither children or fools.

When an organization like this much-vaunted I. W. W. starts out with a grandiloquent declaration that there will be no high initiation fees, no high dues, no assessments, etc., the average capitalist knows in advance that all he will have to do is sit tight for a few weeks, until the few rainy day dollars of his workers are exhausted, and then hunger will drive the toilers back to the shop in droves.

It is all very fine for enthusiastic agitators to shout that it is only necessary for labor to "fold its arms" and then the capitalists will be starved into submission. The direct opposite is true.

The organizations of labor that have accumulated substantial defense funds and that can operate assessment machinery for long periods of time are the ones that usually gain victories or at least material concessions in strikes and lockouts.

And it frequently occurs that even under the most favorable circumstances extraordinary sacrifices are required by the strongest of labor organizations to secure improved conditions through strikes, because combinations of capitalists and the powers of government are against them. Hence efforts at conciliation of arbitration are made before strikes to gain advantages.

It is the part of wisdom for unorganized workers to learn from the experiences of others who are in unions that have required years to build up rather than to expect something for nothing.—Exchange.

The above report relative to the termination of the strikes at Cleveland and Akron, is what was expected by men in the labor movement who are becoming familiar with the tactics and methods utilized by the "Bummery."

The travelling jawsmiths, when learning of any dissatisfaction in any town or city between employers and employés, immediately "pull their freight" for such towns or city, and when arriving, add fuel to the flames, in order that the dissatisfied may be called out on strike, thus furnishing the *professionals* the necessary pretext to forward heartrending and pathetic circulars to every labor organization and local of the Socialist party in the country, urging that funds be forwarded at once to crush the oppressors and win victory for the starving strikers. There was a time when labor organizations and locals of the Socialist party responded generously, and as a result of such generosity, the *professionals* lived upon the fat of the land.

But the *professionals* while clever experts at painting pathetic pleas for funds for strikers, are not experts at keeping books or making reports of funds received and expended, and even the most sympathetic, have become dubious as to the sincerity of the circular writers, who have discovered that strikes furnish an income for chronic vagrants, who have become too strong to work.

Again, these *professional beggars* pauperize the English language to find scurrillous vituperation to hurl at the very labor organizations and the Socialist party, which organizations they have "bummed to death" in carrying on carnivals of lunacy.

The I. W. W. has about reached the end of its rope, for calumny, slander and villianous defamation, will no longer be met with generous responses from organizations that have been villified by the *tramp aggregation.*

The Proposed Eight Hour Law for Ontario, Canada

No. 83,

BILL.

An Act to amend The Mining Act of Ontario in respect to the Hours of Underground Employment.

IS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

1. *The Mining Act of Ontario* is amended by inserting therein the following section: (8 Edw. VII, c. 8, amended.)

Hours of Labor Underground.

159.—(1) No workman shall remain or be allowed to remain underground in any mine for more than eight hours in any consecutive twenty-four hours, which eight hours, where the employer obtains from the Inspector a cerificate that the means and methods in use at the mine of getting to and from the place of work in the mine are proper and satisfactory, shall be reckoned from the time of arriving at such place of work until the time of leaving such place, otherwise such eight hours shall be reckoned from the time of leaving the surface until the time of returning to the surface, or in such other way as the inspector may direct; provided, however, that

Proviso.

(*a*) Time taken for lunch, not exceeding one half hour, need not be reckoned as part of such eight hours;

(*b*) A Saturday shift may work longer hours for the purpose of avoiding work on Sunday or changing shift at the end of the week or giving any of the men a part holiday.

(*c*) The said limit of time shall not apply to shift bosses, pump men, or persons engaged solely in surveying or measuring, nor shall it apply in cases of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger, or in any case of repair work, or to any mine where the number of men working in a shift does not exceed six.

Interpretation

(2) In this section

"Workman."

"Workman" means any person employed underground in a mine who is not the owner or agent or an official of the mine.

Shift.

"Shift" means any body of workmen whose hours for beginning and terminating work in the mine are the same or approximately the same.

Certificate of Inspection.

(3) Where any question or dispute arises as to the meaning or application of paragraph (*c*) of sub-section 1, or as to the meaning of "workman," "shift," or "underground," the certificate of the Inspector shall be conclusive.

Application of 8 Edw. VII. c 8, ss. 174, 175, 179-181.

(4) For greater certainty it is hereby declared that sections 174, 175, 179, 180 and 181 of this Act shall apply to contraventions of this section; provided, however, that a workman shall not be guilty of an offence for failure to return to the surface within the time limited by this section if he proves that without fault on his part he was prevented from returning owing to means not being available for the purpose.

Suspension of Operation of Section.

(5) In the event of great emergency or grave economic disturbance, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may suspend the operation of this section to such extent and for such period as he deems fit: or upon the Inspector certifying as regards any iron mine that the precautions, safeguards and arrangements for protecting the health, safety and comfort of the workmen employed therein are satisfactory and in compliance with this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council may, upon the recommendation of the Minister, in like manner suspend the operation of this section in so far as such mine is concerned.

Commencement.

(6) This section shall come into effect on the first day of January, 1914.

WHAT WE ASKED FOR.

An act to regulate the hours of employment in mines, mills, smelters and co-relative industries:—

HIS MAJESTY, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Ontario, enacts as follows:—

I. This act may be cited as "THE EIGHT-HOUR ACT" for all employés of the Mining Industry of Ontario.

II. In this act, the words "Mining Industry" shall mean any opening or excavation in, or working of the ground for the purpose of winning, opening up or proving any mineral or mineral-bearing substance. And any ore body, mineral deposit, stratum, soil, rock bed of earth, clay gravel or cement or place where mining is or may be carried on, and all ways, works machinery, plant, buildings and premises below or above ground belonging to or used in connection with mines, and, also, any excavation or opening in the ground made for the purpose of searching for mineral, and any roast yard, smelting furnace, mill, work or place used for in connection with crushing, reducing smelting, refining or treating ore, mineral or mineral-bearing substance and shall include any mode or method of working whereby the soil or earth or any rock, stone or quartz may be disturbed, removed, washed, sifted, roasted, smelted, refined, crushed or dealt with for the purpose of obtaining any mineral therefrom, whether the same may have been previously disturbed or not.

III. It shall not be lawful to employ any person in or around the mines, mills, smelters and co-relative industries for more than eight (8) hours within any twenty-four (24) hours, and the act of decending to and ascending from the point or place of work underground shall be considered part of the employment therein and the time occupied in so descending to and ascending from such place of work shall be reckoned as a part of said eight (8) hours or work-day; Provided, however, that the period may be prolonged in case of emergency where life or property is in imminent danger but only during the continuance of such imminent danger.

IV. Every person, corporation, superintendent, manager, foreman, officer, employer or agent or representative of employer who shall employ, hire, contract with, command, persuade, cause or allow any person to work in contravention of any of the provisions of this act shall, on summary conviction thereof, incur and pay a fine of not less than twenty-five ($25.00) dollars and not more than two hundred and fifty ($250.00) dollars, with costs of prosecution and in default of immediate payment of such fine and costs, shall be imprisoned in the Common Jail of the County or District within which the offence was committed, for a period of not more than three months, and every day's violation of the provisions of this act shall constitute a separate offence.

V. On the trial of any proceeding under this act, the person opposing or defending or who is charged with any offence against or under any of the provisions of this act shall be competent and compellable to giving evidence in or with respect to such proceeding.

VI. All fines or penalties in money imposed or recovered in or under the provisions of this act shall be paid by the convicting justice or police magistrate, as the case may be, to the treasurer of the Province to and for the use of the Province.

VII. The following provisions shall have effect with respect to summary proceedings for offences and fines under this act:

1. The information shall be laid within two (2) months from the date of the alleged contravention of the act.

2. The description of an offence in the words of this act or in similar words shall be sufficient in law.

3. A conviction or order made in any matter arising under this act shall not be quashed for want of form.

4. All prosecutions under this act may be brought and heard before any two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace in or for the county or district where the penalty was incurred or the offence committed or wrong done. an in cities or towns where there is a police magistrate, before such police magistrate; and save where otherwise provided by

this act, the proceedure shall be governed by the Ontario Summary Convictions Act.

1. In all cases of prosecution for any offense against the provisions of this act, the conviction or order of the justices or police magistrate, as the case may be, except as hereinafter mentioned, shall be final and conclusive, and except as hereinafter mentioned, against such conviction or order there shall be no appeal.

2. An appeal shall lie to the judge of the county court in the county in which the conviction is made, sitting in chambers without a jury, providing notice of such appeal is given to the prosecutor or complainant within five (5) days after the date of the said conviction, or order.

XI. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

We, your committee appointed to draft the objections of this organization to the proposed eight-hour law, beg leave to report as follows:

First—While the act nominally provides for an eight-hour day, it specifically directs wherein the act may be violated and for the issuance of a permit for such violation, a certificate from the mining inspector enabling the operators to keep the men under ground for a longer period than eight hours.

Second—Not more than 30 per cent. of the men employed in mining and co-relative industries will be benefited by the provisions of the act. Whole classes of men are exempt. The iron miners, a large and growing class, are left to win by organization what this legislation should have given them. The surface workers, particularly the millmen and hoistmen, are wronged by their exclusion—the former exposed to dampness and cyanide fumes, the latter holding many lives in their hands, suffering an unusual strain. At present the majority work twelve hours per day, with an eighteen-hour shift on change days; should certainly appeal to the humanitarian instincts of any legislator. There is no class of workers, who, from the exhausting nature and unhealthy character of their occupation, are better entitled to an eight-hour day than the smelter workers. This is especially true of those engaged in reducing the arsenic-bearing nickel and cobalt ores from the Sudbury and Cobalt districts. Another class of labor that should be protected by eight-hour legislation, is the workers in the cement industries.

Third—Progressive legislation is tending toward the six day week with a half-holiday on Saturday. The proposed measure sanctions a longer workday on Saturday. Mining practice in other districts shows that it is unnecessary to work longer hours on Saturday, either for the purpose of avoiding Sunday work or changing shifts. Where two shifts are employed it is easy to put them in between 7 a. m. and 12 p. m.; in the case of three shifts, if the shifts end at midnight, there is no loss of time to the operator. In no case is there any loss of time in changing shifts under the eight-hour system.

Fourth—The lieutenant-governor may suspend the operations of the law in cases of grave economic disturbance. Why should the operation of a law be suspended solely for the benefit of the employer?

Fifth—Grave abuses are likely to arise in the practical operation of the act on account of the arbitrary authority reposed in the mining inspector.

Sixth—Any person should have the right to bring an action for the violation of the law.

Seventh—Experience has clearly proven that an eight-hour law benefits both parties in the mining industry. Why should the date of its enforcement be set so far in the future and to take effect at a time when the worker is less able than at any other to resist a cut in wages? Was the law aimed at the worker instead of for him? Was it intended to discourage the worker from asking anything from the government that he is expected to offer his life for in case of need?

Committee: C. H. RICHARDSON,
J. C. NICOL,
W. N. WELSH.

Abolishing the Social Evil

BERNARD SHAW, in challenging the efficacy of the flogging act proposed by the British parliament to abate the social evil, contends that the cause lies deeper, and that social justice must precede the abolition of the social evil. He said:

"You may refused to be convinced of this, and say we shall soon see whether we cannot get rid of the rascals who live on the profits of prostitution by flogging them soundly under the new act. Do not deceive yourself; most of those who are living on the profits of prostitution will not be flogged; on the contrary, they are already among the most indignant advocates of flogging. They are ladies and gentlemen, clergymen, bishops, judges, members of parliament, highly connected peers and peeresses, and pillars of solid middle-class Puritanism.

"These people have shares in industrial enterprises which employ women and girls. Thousands of these women and girls get wages which are insufficient to support them, and are treated with less personal respect than any prostitute. If a woman applying for employment complains of the low wages and asks for more, she is told that if she will not take it others will. If she asks how she is to live on it she is told that others contrive to live on it. They manage to make it up somehow, she hears.

"Some women are saved from the streets by their husbands' or their fathers' wages, but there are always orphans and widows and girls from the country and abroad who have no husbands to support them.

"Thus the woman's strength and energy are maintained by what she earns in the streets, and used in making dividends for rich shareholders who clamor to have public attention distracted from their complicity by the flogging of a few bullies. But when these bullies take a house for their purposes and offer high rents, do they find any difficulty in getting one? And does anyone ever propose to flog the landlord?

"You, humble reader, who are neither a shareholder nor a landlord, do you thank God that you are guilty of this matter? Take care. The first man flogged under the act may turn on you and say, 'God shall smite thee, thou whited wall.'

"The wages of prostitution are stitched into the buttonholes and into your blouse, pasted into your match boxes and your boxes of pins, stuffed into your mattresses, mixed with the paint on your walls, and stuck between the joints of your water pipes. The very gaze on your basin and teacup has in it the lead poison that you offer to the decent woman as the reward of honest labor, whilst the procuress is offering chicken and champagne.

"Flog other people until you are black in the face and they are red in the back; you will not cheat the Recording Angel into putting down your debts to the wrong account.

"And please remark that every additional power you give to the policeman to harry these victims of yours increases the power of your organizer and exploiter of prostitution over the prostitute.

"When you are robbed and beaten and bullied you call the police: and they protect you. But the policeman himself may bully and beat the prostitute: he may tear her fine clothes to rags and drag her through the mud, and twist her arms almost out of their sockets, and then have her sent to prison on a charge of disorder or solicitation if she annoys him with appeals for protection and if she refuses to share her gains with him.

"In every police force in the world there are men who do this systematically; for though the policeman may be no worse than the rest of us, you cannot find 18,000 angels in London for 24s a week to exercise powers which we cut off the head of a king sooner than entrust to him.

"This is the secret of the terrible power of the white slave agent over his victim. Why does she cling to him in spite of all she suffers at his hands? Simply because he can always bring her to his knees by threatening to set the police on her.

"She is far more afraid of the policeman than of the couteneur, for a police magistrate might take her word against a couteneur's, and if she defends herself by main force against his violence he has only his own hands to help him, and may get the worst of it; but nobody will take her word against a policeman's, and to assault him is to have to face the whole forces of the state and its prisons."—Exchange.

Did Christ Look Like a Workingman?

A BOSTON ARTIST has committed an outrage for which he is being severely censured by the good people of that esthetic locality. He has painted a picture of Christ, as a brawny workingman, as liberally supplies with thews, muscles and sinews as a modern "white hope," as in another sense, to be sure, He may be regarded. The artist defends his work with the remark that, as Christ had been swinging axes and hammers for years in a carpenter's shop, He naturally must have developed a fairly powerful physique, considering that He had plenty of fresh air and exercise, enough to eat, and wasn't exploited and overworked like the modern factory wage slave. There were no Grand Rapids furniture factories in His day, and He was probably a sort of local handicraftsman doing odd jobs for the natives, and His own boss most of the time, for when working with His father it is not likely that Joseph either starved or overworked Him.

That idea of Christ being a workingman is all right, of course, in the conventional sense, only it mustn't be pushed too far. There should be moderation in such things. It is correct enough to say He was a workingman, but it is doubtful taste to represent Him as actually looking like one. Our "best people," who would scorn to be workingmen themselves, and who, if they ever were, would try to hide the fact as much as possible, naturally feel that it isn't good form to insist too much on the working class characteristics of Christ, especially as a manual laborer. It is a sort of disparaging reflection upon Him and them also. Of course, if He had started work in a bank or a broker's office and learned the business "from the bottom up," or even had put on the carpenter's overalls, when He didn't actually have to, for the sole purpose of showing the discontented proletariat of Galilee that He stood for the "dignity of labor," it would have been all

right. Our best people are never ashamed of that sort of a "workingman," but when a fellow has to get out and hustle with hoi polloi out of sheer necessity, it isn't quite the same thing, of course. To be sure, the evangelists the good people send out specially to convert the workers always make a fairly strong point of the fact that He was a workingman, but they don't usually go so far as to draw an actual picture of a big, husky, muscular person sweating and perspiring while swinging a ten-pound broadax over a massive timber. Even with them Christ is a sort of etherealized workman.

Pictures of Christ at work, though few, nearly always represent Him as standing with a dreamy, far-away look in His eyes, and, though His delicate hand is on a jack-plane, He isn't keeping it going. A wage worker who attempted anything of that kind nowadays would be told to "get his time" so quick that it would make his head swim.

Ordinary conventional pictures of Christ nearly always represent Him as a delicate, anemic-looking person, enveloped in a mass of flowing drapery, which would certainly impede His locomotion quite as much as if He were trussed up in a hobble skirt. How He could ever perform the physical stunt of whipping a lot of money changers out of the temple and upsetting their gear, while handicapped with a frail constitution and twenty-five yards of immaculate-colored lingerie clinging around his unmanly form, is one of those mysteries, perhaps, which can only be explained by assuming it to be a miracle.

It is fairly certain He didn't tramp around the country for three years without shedding most of these superfluous habiliments, and is altogether likely that He Himself set an example to His apostles when He told them to go out soap-boxing and confine their wardrobe to one handy garment, so they could travel light and get around quickly.

It may be that being hunted from post to pillar for three years wore Him down somewhat physically, but it would hardly have the effect of making Him look delicate. It is on record that after having been slugged and whipped and pounded, much as Chief Long might beat up a Little Falls striker, He still had strength enough to carry his heavy cross to the last scene of His activities. It is true that He died on the cross some time before the thieves who were crucified with Him, but in all probability they were more than usually husky and hadn't been abused and weakened as He had been during the preliminaries.

Altogether, we like this working class picture of Christ much better than the other, and consider it comes much nearer a true representation of what the figure was actually like than the namby-pamby representation of a doubtful-appearing male who looks more like something specially designed to officiate at a pink tea or give instructions to a class in fancy embroidery than a man who could go out and do a day's work, and had both the physique and courage to tell the exploiters and hypocrites of His day just what He thought of them. We are quite inclined to agree with the revolutionary poet who demanded the elimination of this effeminate figure in the vigorous stanza:

Take away your paltry Christ;
Your "gentleman's" god!
We want the Carpenter's Son,
With His saw and His hod!

Possibly the Boston artist may have gone too far if he made his Christ a mere mountain of muscle, but sometimes it is necessary to deal with an evil by exaggerating the opposite impression. Even allowing for this, however, we are fairly sure that Christ wasn't at all what would be called a "nice person" by the "better element" of His day, either in language, dress, manners or personal appearance, and we are just as sure that if He came to earth today, the modern prototypes of that same "better element" would pass exactly the same judgment upon Him, before murdering Him. They have no more use for a genuine workingman now than they had then, except for purposes of exploitation, and there is nothing strange in the fact that the Boston artist has come by the cudgels for representing Him as looking like one. However that sort of Christ suits us, and the other doesn't. He was on our side in the class struggle of His day, and we are tolerably certain that He looked the part generally, quite as well as acted it.—New York Call.

There Will Be No More War

UNDER THE HEADING, "Amounts to Treason," the American Employer had the following comment on a resolution passed at a late convention of the United Mine Workers of Illinois:

"At the annual meeting just held at Peoria, Ill., says American Industries for March, 1913, the miners' union passed a resolution that should arouse the ire of every patriotic American. If any country, it provided, declares war upon America, the miners shall instantly declare a general strike. This was adopted as the sense of the miners of Illinois. Officials of the union said that this action was merely taken as a preventive measure in hopes of discouraging any proposition which might lead to the declaring of war either by or against the United States.

"The significance of the resolution cannot be disguised; it means plainly that the miners, by refusing to produce coal, would cripple the navy or army of the nation and make it easy for an attacking force to gain an easy and quick victory."

The American Employer is supported by exploiters, and no one who reads this publication will doubt for a moment its loyalty to its paymasters.

The promoters identified with the "American Employer" have discovered that any journal or magazine that is devoted to the interests of profit-mongers, as a general rule, reaps a rich harvest. In other words, the American Employer knows that *employers* have the *money* and that it *pays* to espouse the cause of those who are legalized to victimize the disinherited.

The caption, "Amounts to Treason," opens up a wide field for discussion, and the question naturally arises, *treason to whom?*

The United Mine Workers of Illinois passed a resolution of opposition to proclamations of war and declared that if war was proclaimed by or against the United States that the United Mine Workers of Illinois, as an organization, shall declare a strike as a protest against human slaughter. The United Mine Workers in that resolution has declared *war against war,* and for that reason the organ of an employers' association has brought in the charge of *treason.*

Who is it that is responsible for war? Are the countless millions of men of the nations of the world, who work in mines, mills, factories, railroads and all the other industrial and commercial institutions, responsible for the carnivals of slaughter that have taken place on land and sea?

No. But those responsible for war belong to that class of privilege that comparatively few who proclaim war and escape all the agonies and suffering that are endured by another class, who in the past have done all the fighting.

The United Mine Workers of Illinois, as an organization, has placed itself on record as *against war* and in favor of *peace,* and for this the subsidized mouthpiece of exploiters has brought in its verdict of *treason.*

The injunction of Scripture, "Thou shart not kill," has been thrown into the scrap heap by the American Employer, and the organization that stands for *peace* and against *war,* is indicted as a *traitor.*

The United Mine Workers of Illinois can well afford to be branded as *treasonable* by the scribbling chattel of combinations that coin dividends from sweat and tears in the industrial realm and mint *profit* from human blood on the field of battle.

For a workingman to use a weapon of murder in a strike against employer for humane conditions, is *anarchy;* but for that same workingman to shoulder a rifle and "shoot to kill" in the interests of capitalism is *patriotic* and worthy of all the disgusting adulation that flows from the mortgaged pens of the servile lickspittles of journalism.

The slave will soon cease to fight the battles of a master class, and when that time comes *there will be no more war.*

The Church Dominated by Wealth

DR. GEORGE CHALMERS RICHMOND delivered a sermon recently in Philadelphia, at St. John's Episcopal church, taking for his subject, "Christian Standards of Life."

During the course of his sermon, he referred to America's great financier who lately passed away in Rome, Italy, and likewise declared that Morgan practically molded the policy of the Episcopal church.

The following are extracts from Dr. Richmond's sermon:

"Mr. Morgan was a great financier, but not a great man. We shall never see a man just like him in our American life, and we ought to be glad of it. His death is providential in many ways.

"The wreck of the Titanic came with God's knowledge. The floods and tornadoes of the West are of God's intent, and we must learn the lessons involved. So God knew just when to take Mr. Morgan out of this present world and send him on into another state of existence.

"Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, for there is no such place as heaven. He would be very unhappy up among the angels, with all his art treasures down here. Our old idea of heaven has gone, never to return. Mr Morgan is now beginning a new life in a new world—perhaps in this other world he is a common day laborer. He will now see that God is of more importance than cash.

"He didn't lift his hand to help the American workingman. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of higher wages for the man who toiled on his railroads. He helped to foment strikes by his lack of vital interest in the men who sweat for his money.

"In the Episcopal church Mr. Morgan controlled our house of bishops. For years he has prevented our church from declaring her position on the great social and industrial problems of our age, so that the Episcopal church is at the fag end of things. Our church will never progress till about twenty-five rich corporation officers and retired financiers and aristocratic gentlemen who at present control our church go to join Mr. Morgan up above the skies. The sooner they go the better."

The editor of the Miners' Magazine is not interested in the present whereabouts of that element in the spiritual make-up of the departed banker which religious scientists look upon as immortal. We care not whether Morgan is operating a bank in the *Kingdom Come* or whether he is a stoker in a more tropical clime.

But the editor is interested in the statement of this minister who has declared that Morgan controlled the bishops of the Episcopal church. If that statement is true, then the bishops of the Episcopal church can lay no more claim to being *religious* than the man who is charged with the fomenting of strikes through oppressive measures which he inposed upon "the men who sweated for his money."

Thousands of times during the past several years, preachers in their pulpits have asked why the laboring man stays away from the church, and the answer is found in the statement of Dr. Richmond of Philadelphia. If Morgan controlled the bishops of the Episcopal church, then other men powerful in finance and industry control the hierarchy of other churches, and the vision of the laboring man has discerned the fact that churches are being prostituted to serve the interests of a master class.

Morgan, in controlling the bishops of the Episcopal church, made that church a personal asset, and the time is almost here when other ministers of various denominations will be forced to make the same admissions as Dr. Richmond.

The International Miners' Congress

THE TWENTY-FOURTH CONVENTION of the International Miners' Congress will meet at Carlsbad, Bohemia, on Monday, July 21st, 1913.

As the Western Federation of Miners, in the last annual convention held at Victor, Colorado, elected Charles H. Moyer a delegate to the International Miners' Congress, the membership of the organization should feel interested in all matters that will be brought before a convention of delegates drawn from all the principal mining districts of the world.

The following is the program of the International Miners' Congress:

Program of Business.

Mr. Robt. Smillie, J. P., the British president, will preside over the congress the first day until the election of officials and committees for congress are completed.

President's opening remarks.

Response of nationalities.

Election of Officials and Committees for Congress.

1—Appointment of tellers.
2—Credentials committee.
3—Business committee.
4—Time of meeting and adjourning each day.
5—President for next day.
6—Vice presidents (one for each language).

Subjects for Discussion—Hours of Labor.

1.—We move that steps be taken to hasten the realization of an eight hours' working day from bank to bank for all workers underground; that an interval of sixteen hours be made obligatory between shifts; and that the maximum shifts to be worked must not exceed six in each week.—Great Britain and Belgium.

1a.—This congress is of opinion that the hours of labor of workmen employed in the mining industry should be legally fixed at a maximum of eight hours from bank to bank. At hot or wet places the hour sof labor must not exceed the maximum of six hours from bank to bank.—Germany, Austria, Holland.

Protective Mining Laws.

2.—In view of the numerous mining catastrophes that have happened these last few years, and in view of the continually increasing number of separate accidents in the mining industry, this congress demands again and urgently better protection for the life and limb of the miners. In order to bring about that better protection the appointment of miners' inspectors who are elected by the miners from their own ranks, by secret and direct ballot, and are paid by the state is held to be urgently necessary by this congress.—Germany, Austria, Holland.

2a.—This congress is of opinion that the laws should secure greater safety for the mining population in every respect.—Belgium.

Evictions.

3.—That labor members of Parliament in every nation press upon their government to pass a measure to prevent employers of labor evicting workmen from their houses during any trade disputes.—Great Britain.

4.—International committee's report on the question of the regulation of the output of coal.

5.—This conference demands that collective working agreements be introduced by the trade unions in the mining industry, either for the various districts or for the whole country.—Belgium.

Nationalization of Mines, Etc.

6.—That this congress is of opinion that all land, mines and railways should be nationalized in the interests of the community of the different countries.—Great Britain.

Minimum Wage.

7.—We demand that a minimum wage be fixed for underground workers, either by law or by collective agreement.—Belgium.

8.—International committee's report of the question of a national or international clearance card.

9.—*Annual Holidays.*—This congress is in favor of an annual holiday for miners of a fortnight's duration, with payment of wages.—Belgium.

THOMAS ASHTON, Secretary,
Manchester, England.

P. S.—Great Britain proposed that the question of Peace vs. War should be discussed and drafted a resolution for that purpose. Committee decided not to put proposition on program, but that the president might deal with the question in his speech when opening congress

Notices.

The general secretary, treasurer, national secretaries and executive committee will be appointed on the last day of congress.

Each nationality will collect and verify its own credentials according to rule, but in case of an objection to any credential, the whole of the credential committee shall meet and decide the matter.

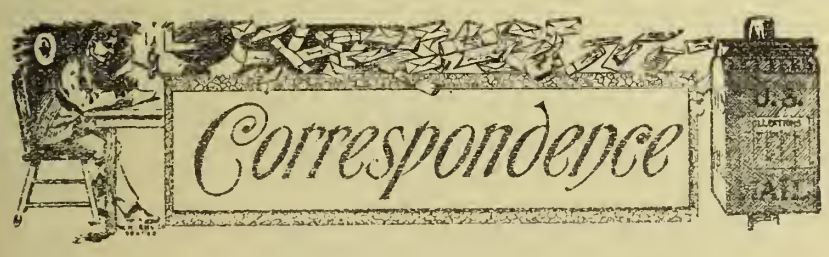
Each delegate to the congress must either be a miner or an official of a miners' union.

Each delegate to the congress, on application for ticket of admission, must pay the sum of 10s each.

Applications for cards of admission and programs of business must be made to the secretary.

In order to avoid controversy, the speakers shall be called upon as follows by the president of the day: The mover and seconder of those in charge of resolutions on the agenda; afterwards one speaker from each nationality, namely: Germany, Austria, France, Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, America. The mover or seconder of a resolution to be considered the speaker for his nationality.

THOMAS ASHTON, Secretary.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly, who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen, Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

Berlin, March 7, 1913.

According to statistics gathered and published by the French Labor Bureau the worktime for children and youths is regulated by law in 21 countries, and also in most states of the North American Union, in the Swiss Cantons, and the British colonies. Under these laws children may not be employed in industries under the age of ten years in the Argentine (in Buenos Ayres not under the age of 12). Bulgaria (with exceptions) and Portugal. In the last case the law mentions boys only. The age for commencing work is fixed at 12 years in Austria (in offices and workshops without working power), Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Great Britain, Hungary (as in Austria), Greece, Italy, Norway, Portugal (for girls), Rumania, Finland and Sweden. The age is fixed at 13 years in Germany (with the exception of states where school attendance is compulsory up to 14 years), France and Holland at 14 years in Austria and Hungary (factories), Servia, and Switzerland. In the United States of America the age varies between 10 and 15 years.

The maximum daily working time for children in the various countries is: Germany, from 13 to 14 years, 6 hours; 14 to 16 years, 10 hours. The Argentine, 8 hours (i. e., 48 hours per week up to 16 years); Austria, from 12 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 16 years, 11 hours; Belgium, boys from 12 to 16 and girls from 12 to 21 years, 12 hours; Bulgaria, from 10 to 12 years, 6 hours, 12 to 15 years, 8 hours; Denmark, from 12 till the end of compulsory school attendance, 6 hours, then till 18 years, 10 hours; Spain, from 10 to 14 years, 6 hours in industries, 8 hours in commerce; United States of America, 8 to 12 hours; Great Britain, from 12 to 14 years, 30 hours per week, 15 to 18 years, 12 hours daily up to 60 hours per week (in textile trades only 55½ hours weekly); France, from 13 (in some cases from 12) to 18 years 10 hours; Hungary, from 12 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 16 years, 10 hours; Greece from 12 to 14 years, 6 hours; 14 to 18 years, 10 hours (Saturday only 8 hours); Italy from 12 to 15 years, 11 hours; Japan, from 12 to 15 years (in exceptional cases from 10), 12 hours; Norway, from 12 to 15 years, 5 hours, 14 to 18 years, 10 hours; Holland, from 13 to 17 years, 10 hours; Portugal, from 10 to 12 years, 6 hours, boys from 12 to 16 and girls from 12 to 21 years, 10 hours; Rumania, from 12 to 15 years, 8 hours (in exceptional cases for boys from 13 to 15 years, 10 hours); Russia, from 12 to 15 years, 8 hours; Finland, from 12 to 15 years, 7 hours, 15 to 18 years, 14 hours; Servia, from 14 to 16 years, 8 hours; Sweden, from 12 to 13 years, 6 hours, 13 to 14 years, 8 hours, 14 to 18 years, 10 hours (six days a week); Switzerland, from 14 to 18 years, 11 hours (Saturday, 9 hours); special rest intervals are provided for). Night work is in principle prohibited. (General exceptions only exist in regard to continuous works and glass factories).

The legal working time of adult women varies between 10 and 12 hours daily. In Germany, Great Britain, Greece, Holland and Switzerland acts provide for shorter time on Sundays and holidays. In all states which up to now have ratified the Berne Convention, night work is forbidden in works employing more than 10 persons. The maximum daily work time for women is fixed in various lands as follows: Germany and Greece, 10 hours (Saturday and the day before a holiday, 8 hours); Austria, 11 hours. United States, 8 to 12 hours; Great Britain, 12 hours, not more than 60 per week (in textile trades 55½ hours weekly); Bulgaria, France, Holland and Rumania, 10 hours; Japan and Norway, 12 hours; Russia, 11½ hours; Switzerland, 11 hours (9 hours on Saturday); Servia, 10 hours (12 hours in commerce).

The working time for adult workers is only regulated in a few states, for instance: Austria and Switzerland, 11 hours daily; Russia, 11½ hours, and France, 12 hours daily.

Rumania's Trade Development.

About a quarter of a century ago national industry began to develop in Rumania. According to official statistics, there were in the year 1911, 536 large industrial businesses in the land, each having a fixed capital of 50,000 francs (franc—about 9¾d.), employing at least 25 workers and machinery. There were also 41,000 smaller workshops. The total number of working people employed in the larger industries and in the workshops amounted to 200,000. The agricultural workers total over 5,000,000. Yet in spite of this great number of workers no Rumanian government, until a very short time ago thought of legislation for their protection.

In the year 1888 a bill was introduced in Parliament for the control of industry, but it never came into force. The same fate befell a similar bill in 1901. But a law was passed in 1902 after the pattern of the Austrian law.

Some of the main points of the act may be given here. Apprentices may not enter dangerous and strenuous trades before the age of 14 years, and not before 12 in other trades. The working time for apprentices, inclusive of school hours, must not be more than 8 per day before 14 years, and not more than 10 between 14 and 16 years. Before the age of 16 no one may work at night—between 8 p. m. and 5 a. m.

There are numerous definitions in favor of adult workers. The work allotted to such shall not be over-strenuous, nor shall a worker be put to household labor except in the case of special understanding. When there is no contract a fortnight's notice must be given on either side. Should the employer act against the spirit of this law he shall pay the worker double wages for the period, and further should the employé suffer any loss the late employer and the new shall be jointly held responsible. As, however, this law in no way covers the industries and is merely for hand-crafts, its importance is not great.

Previous to this law there had been others dealing with the employment of women and children, and Sunday rest. In 1910 the law was altered to make the entire Sunday free.

The workers have fought hard against the conditions obtaining and at last the government, at the beginning of this year, brought in a bill which is a little advance in the matter of the protection of workers. The bill consists of two parts, insurance and trade. The first part was supported by the workers, but the second was boycotted and thrown out.

The insurance act consists of three parts: Insurance against sickness, accident and invalidity. Many classes of the workers are excluded, such as shop assistants, pressers, servants and a large number of peasants. Sick benefits are paid, after six weeks' membership, for 16 weeks. The contributions, 2 per cent. of wages, are paid by the employés.

In case of accident during working hours the employer is held responsible, but two weeks after the accident the employé receives support from the money he himself paid for insurance. For complete invalidity the worker receives benefit at a rate of two-thirds of his wage, while for partial invalidity definite compensation has not been set down. A widow receives one-fifth of the wage, and children, not more than two, also one-fifth each.

As regards pensions the worker, state, and employer contribute each 2d. and pensions are allowed after 24 years, at the age of 65, which in Roumania is much too late, for official statistics show that only 500 out of 200,000 workers reach this age. The pension of 150 francs means about 3d daily, though one would imagine that with an annual budget of over 500,000,000 francs (about £20,833,300) more than 1,250,000 francs. (about £52,080) could be spared for the insurance of 200,000 workers. At the same time 1,000,000 francs are paid 1,000 official alone.

So long as the support remains so low the law will bring no relief and will tend to rouse the spirit of discontent among the workers.

Builders' Union.—The building employers of Leipsig, Germany, have formed a union for the furtherance of common interests. A meeting of representatives of various branches of the trade decided to form an association including builders, sculptors and plasterers, tilers, woodworkers, stoneworkers, tinsmiths and fitters, glaziers, painters, decorators, etc.

WORKERS' WAR IN SPAIN.

The secretary of the Spanish Railway Employés Union, Comrade Ramon Cordancillo, writes the following letter from Madrid: The Spanish working classes have, after a long slumber, at last thrown off their lethargy. As they show new strength and new spirit they can now commence the fight which the reactionary employers force upon them. The masters, who will not negociate with the workers' organizations, are trying by all ways and means, to provoke the men. It is comprehensive that the struggle between capital and labor in such a land as Spain, where the power of the state and church is very great, and absolutely at the service of the employers, is an unequal struggle; yet the workers accept the challenge with spirit. The government goes so far in its inconsiderate partisanship that leaders of the movement, especially in times of strikes, are simply arrested, in the hope of disorganizing the workers. But the employers have experienced how strongly disciplined and well organized are the workers—when the masters' organization of the building trades locked out all organized workers. For nine months the 10,000 men affected held out in spite of terrible privations and when their own means gave out other trade unions offered the whole of their funds for the support of those engaged in the struggle. This bitter fight ended with the renewal of work on the same conditions as held good before the lock-out, after the employers officially promised to raise wages without delay. This promise has since been fulfilled, of course only after energetic reminders from the trades unions. Our opponents thought to destroy the trades unions, but in this they were disappointed. Also their hope that the organization would be crippled for some time did not materialize. The organized workers are today preparing to celebrate at the end of the year their achievements in the way of securing increased wages and to demonstrate that they are stronger than ever.

Soon after the termination of this fight the employers began, under the protection of the government to lock out other organizations in the building trades. And so one after another the painters, tile layers, glaziers, plasterers, floor layers, iron workers, etc., were shut out. They all faced the attack bravely before they were compelled to give way. How gallantly these groups defended themselves, the iron workers give an example. As there appeared no possibllity of coming to an arrangement they decided after 19 weeks fight to emigrate rather than submit. And so they are now leaving thel fatherland in small and large bands, freeing themselves from the greed of the employers and the terror of the ruling classes. The best workers, the most qualified artisans, are emigrating, leaving their little ones in the guardianship of colleagues in other trades, to protect from adversity and an uncertain future. So the other trades are standing by to help in these troublous times.

This sacrifice and renunciation has not moved the employers in the least; on the contrary they are so indignant that they have at this moment locked out 30,000 workers in all building trades. Again the oppressed and half-starved workers begin a heroic fight against hard-necked employers and a despotic government, who at every opportunity attack the Labor party. They will have to answer for the consequences. The Spanish working classes breathe the air of freedom today they demand social equality, and will, despite all opposition, march forward and upward on their way to social justice.

The Employers' Desire.—In his official report on a journey through Canada, arranged by the Board of Trade, the British Trade Commissioner recommends a law for the prevention of strikes after the example of Canada. In the Dominion there has been since 1907 a law for the investigation of strikes. The principle of this law is that all differences between employers and men must be dealt with by representatives of both parties and the government before the stoppage of work. As a matter of fact, their decision is not binding on either party. Any alteration in wages and working conditions must be advised at least 30 days in advance. The government is very content with the working of the law as it prevents sudden strikes. In the previous year the British Trade Union Congress rejected a similiar proposal. But the employers would like such an act in force.

From the German Building Workers' Union.

The German Building Workers' Union held its National Congress in January, at which 351 delegates, 36 district organizers, 11 representatives of the national committee, the auditors and editors took part. The representatives of the General Commission and neighboring German trade unions were present, and also those of the sister unions of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, France, Austria, Hungary, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Switzerland. The present building workers' union was formed from the amalgamation of the unions of bricklayers, laborers, steam-fitters and plasterers. At the end of 1912 the union had 348,413 members, of whom 197,066 were bricklayers, 2,223 tile layers and terra cotta workers, 2,746 plasterers, 10,748 stucco workers, 5,131 cement and concrete workers, 1,319 fitters, etc., 117,046 laborers and 12,098 navvies. The funds of the union, since the amalgamation, have risen from about £250,000 to £600,000 (last year). The tariff or recognized union rate of wages per hour has risen from the beginning of 1910 to the end of 1912, for 183,887 bricklayers in 1,171 districts, about 5/4½; for 111,245 laborers in 617 districts, about 5/6¾. The collective agreements of the bricklayers cover 17,048 places and those of the laborers 9,831.

The most important matter on the agenda was the question of the present wages and tariff movement. According to the complications of the committee there are about 289,345 bricklayers and laborers, members of the union, working under tariff conditions. About 17,790 members from the bricklayers and laborers trades work without tariffs, but will probably also be involved in the present movement. The number affected by the movement is estimated at about 191,500 bricklayers, and 115,500 laborers, altogether 307,000 persons.

The tariff negotiations have already begun. On the side of the workers' organizations a common move is secured by the three chief organizations involved. These are the Carpenters' Union, the Central Union of the "Christian" Building Workers, and the German Building Workers' Union. In regard to the demands and also the policy to be pursued there is unanimity, and the decision has been renewed that only the National Congress can give final judgment as to the acceptation or rejection of offers.

With 301 votes to 97 the Congress adopted the principle of the introduction of unemployment benefit, but the final arrangements for this new feature will be made at a special general meeting after the conclusion of the wages movement. Contributions in the future shall be from 40-90 pfennigs (8 pfgs—one penny) there being four different rates. To attract and educate youths, juvenile branches shall be inaugurated everywhere.

Paeplow was elected president and Winnig was appointed chief officer of the new literary and statistical department to be established at the union's headquarters.

American Federation of Musicians.—We have received a letter from the secretary of the American Federation of Musicians, Owen Miller, in which he refers to the value of the newly inaugurated News Letter, promising to publish it in the official journal which has a circulation of over 60,000.

As to the most important matter in view for musicians in America, he mentions the bill before Congress for the prohibition of competition by naval and military bands. There is already an act to this effect, but astute officers permit their bands to "volunteer their services" not for remuneration, buf for a "donation to the mess funds." Thus the letter of the law has been evaded.

The passage of the present bill will prohibit everything but military duties and to avoid the evasion of the law by the marine band on the plea of being neither military nor naval—as they successfully plead today—the words "Marine Corps," are to be inserted. The bill should pass into law within a few months.

The suburb of Charlottenburg, Berlin, has initiated a scheme of compensation in case of accident to "Honorable' officials of the town. Officials rendered unfit for duty will be compensated according to fixed rates. While the town recognizes no legal compulsion in the case of death following a mishap the family of the deceased will be indemnified.

FRENCH FURNITURE WORKERS' FEDERATION.

At the beginning of this year an "Encyclopedic du Mouvement Syndikaliste" was published by two French syndicalists, Jouhaux and Griffuekhes, of the Confédération Générale du Travail. All that is of interest as affecting the furniture workers' movement has been extracted by comrade Toussaint, and included in a history of the birth and development of the Furniture Workers' Federation. The following paragraphs contain a few of the main points of the work.

According to our comrade to write a history of the furniture workers is to give a review of the French revolutions. The development of the furniture trade to a great industry has been affected at the expense of art and personal initiative; while the development from handworkmanship to great companies has smothered individual technical worth and has as a result hindered the movement for the improvement of conditions. The industry is spread over all France and there are 56,845 furniture workers throughout the various provinces.

As regards the organizations of these workers, the first union was inaugurated in 1760. It lived till 1840. Then again in the year of the Second Empire (1851-1870) many groups sprang into existence. In 1864 a joiners' union was founded, and then other unions for wood carvers, joiners, turners, etc. In the provinces a union of chairmakers was formed in Bordeaux in 1848, which was dissolved through the coup d'état of 1851 and refounded in 1865. In 1871 this union took the title of syndicate. The workers in Marseilles effected the same in 1878. When in 1884 the law relative to trade unions was passed there were 18 organizations in the furniture trades. A Congress in 1903 recommended the incorporation of organizations under the law.

The cradle of the present Federation of Paris. A meeting in the capital in 1868 dealt with the union of all oganizations of furniture workers in the Seine department. A scheme for this purpose put forward in July of the same year fell through. The Paris joiners attacked the subject again in 1880, and a set of rules was published in 1884. The Federation began to move in this year and various organizations joined it. But many things hindered advance till the years of the World's Exhibition, 1888-1889, when a great national Congress was held in Paris, and 1900 when the Congress, at which 41 representatives from 21 towns were present, decided to affiliate to the National Center, and to issue a journal. From then the movement went slowly forward and last year 79 syndicates or unions were members of the Federation.

Since the first conflict in 1831, when the joiners were for destroying the cutting machines, the furniture workers have engaged in many fights. The war of 1870 and then the wholesale massacre, imprisonment and deportation of the Commune, and the flight of those who escaped the worser fate, decimated the ranks of the workers. Yet in the struggles of 1880 and 1881 they proved to have regained much lost ground.

The movements of modern years may begin with the strike of the joiners in 1906, for the 8-hour day and a forty per cent increase of wages, which was quite spoilt by the dismnity of the workers. An important strike of joiners in St. Loup-fur-Semouse in 1908, lasting four months, affected the Federation considerably. Another strike in Paris two years later was lost owing to the employment of "yellow" or blackleg labor. The Federation had determined to have a 9-hour day and to obtain it by direct action. The workers were ordered to leave the shops and factories at 5 o'clock every day. The masters discharged all who did so but in the long run the 9-hour day was obtained in many branches of the industry in Paris.

The 1911 Congress dealt with the apprentice question and decided that apprentices should work but 8 hours per day and attend a course for 2 hours; that at the end of his term the apprentice should be examined and if found wanting in trade knowledge the employer should be liable to pay compensation.

The review also deals with the development in style since Leon de Sellhac, and the status of the workers. The war with Italy had a great effect in the revival of French art. Italian artists were brought to France by Charles VIII. and his successor. Schools were founded but only to be destroyed by the religious war. Henry IV. sent workers abroad to learn and that was the birth of the so-called Boulle inlaid furniture. The revolutionary period gave the art furniture industry a set back and new machinery and imitation have the same effect today.

The Trade Unions Label.

The trade unions' label, proving goods bearing such to be produced by organized labor is not a new institution, but it has not grown to such importance in the old world as in the new. However, there are indications of the idea spreading in Europe and, indeed, at the last Scottish Trade Unions Congress it was decided to recommend the label for manufactures produced under trade union conditions. In the United States of America the label has great importance, but it must not be overlooked that in that country no co-operative movement exists. The co-operative movement in European countries helps the worker to avoid the produce of sweated industries.

In England, the shoemakers organization employs the label with success and lately the Belgian cigar makers introduced a trade union mark for affixing to cigar boxes. In the United States, where all trade unions employ the label, paper must have the water-mark of the paper makers and typographers, while the label on the packing must bear the water-mark and also the label of the printers. All attempts to introduce a uniform label have been, up to now, unavailing, no doubt because of the extraordinary specializing in American trades. How the trade unions stand up for the label the following instance will show. On a new building lately the workers noticed that the ready-made doors and window-frames were unlabeled. They immediately stopped work and would not resume until the employers had the doors taken to pieces and put together again by organized workers of the respective trades. Ofttimes the employers in such a case have to pay a fine which goes to the trade union funds or is used for charities.

Eventually a use of the label was made by young trade unions as protection against depression in wages caused by the employment of negroes and Chinese, and other immigrants from backward countries. The cigarmakers of California were the first, in 1874, to introduce the white label, as they were threatened by the competition of cheaper labor and the mass of immigrating Chinese. One after another similar labels were brought into use by other cigarmakers' trade unions. In 1885 the hatters and ironfounders, and in 1891 the garment workers and printers followed the example. Since then almost all North American trade unions have followed suit. In the National Trade Unions Centre (American Federation of Labor), also in every town, are special "label committees," which publish many periodicals for the propagation of the different labels.

According to a complication of the "label department" of the American Federation of Labor, the use of the label in the two past years by workers' organizations was as follows:

	1911.	1912.
United Brewery Workmen, International Union	41,836,850	44,239,850
American Wire Weavers' Protective Association	6,000	26,000
Stove Mounters' International Union	20,000	22,000
United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union	4,015,000	5,305,000
Tobacco Workers' International Union	383,900,000	408,925,000
Glove Workers' International Union	1,841,500	1,874,500
United Garment Workers' Union	42,384,000	45,430,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' Union	548,210,590	555,439,000
United Textile Workers of America	240,000	400,000
Travelers' Goods and Leather Novelty Workers	11,000	47,000
Journeymen Tailors' Union	511,000	529,681
International Molders' Union	.....	.....
International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers	.....	.....
Cigarmakers' International Union	28,315,000	28,600,000
American Federation of Labor	9,308,000	9,423,000
United Hatters of North America	16,660,000	16,473,833

The Federation of Labor has also a small general label for the lesser trade unions, and almost 10,000,000 of these are used yearly. Many trade unions have their own label factories, which are very profitable, as the employers, in most cases, have to purchase the labels from the trade unions.

The International Typographers' Secretariat (Stuttgart, Germany) to which at the beginning of 1912, eighteen national organizations were affiliated 131,602 members, had an income of over 9,000,000 francs yearly and funds amounting to nearly 18,000,000 francs (about £720,000).

Continuation of the War Drama.

From Sofia, Comrade Dimitroff, the secretary of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, writes to us as follows: "Since the beginning of February the hostilities have been renewed, and there has been a strong bombardment of Adrianople. From the first there was no prospect of the fight round Adrianople being restricted. One can say positively that the war is prosecuted with greater brutality and ruthlessness than ever. The slaughter will be more horrible than in scarcely any previous war. The authorities have issued an order that all wounded soldiers must leave the hospitals and go to their homes. And today we were the witnesses of a heartrending scene: We saw hundreds of wounded soldiers, who were not healed of their injuries, lame and with bullets still in their bodies, thrown out to make room for further victims of the war. The greater number of the poor, unfortunate workers have no means at their disposal for the healing or alleviation of their injuries. Many of them will be compelled to procure their daily bread by begging. How cruelly our military authorities treat patriots may be seen from the following facts: Today, after the order of the authority, a building worker who has become quite blind, had to leave the hospital with other wounded soldiers. He was set down in the street without means. Had our organization not appeared on the scene and taken care of him a tragic death would have been the end. We hope to send him to his home in Macedonia some day.

"The renewal of the war has rendered the conditions of the workers still worse. The money granted by town authorities is already expended and further support is not forthcoming. These grants were but a drop of water on a hot stone. In all the sum granted for support by the various authorities, according to official reports, amounted to 1,556,900 francs. Divide this sum amongst the urban populations living in the deepest misery, computed at 700,000, and it comes to only two francs each for four months!

"Furthermore several undertakings and workshops which were re-opened in the hope of a speedy termination of the war, will probably soon close again. This will make unemployment more extensive and pressing. To this deplorable state must be added the anxiety of families whose breadwinners are at the front. We have also the greatest fear for the fate of our best organizers who are at the seat of war, but till now have not suffered from the deadly fire of opponents. Under these conditions the resumption of hostilities meets with the general disregard and barefaced opposition of the people. The wrath of the lower classes against this slaughter and their contempt of the originators grows stronger and stronger. If the indignation does not show itself in revolt it is only because of the extraordinarily barbarous military rule and military censor which prevails.

Brief Notes From the Workers' International.

Great Britain.—The three railway organizations which recently amalgamated total 188,000 members. Their funds amount to about £500,000. . . . The large Carpenters and Joiners' Union has decided not to take part in any further meetings for amalgamation with other organizations in the wood industry. . . . During the deliberations on the Trade Unions' Bill in the House of Lords a clause was introduced to render impossible the use of trade union funds for political papers. If such a clause were inserted in the act not only would the present daily papers of the Labor party be destroyed but it would be impossible to establish labor papers for a long time to come. . . . The Trade Unions' National Centre, which has already 200,000 members in the insurance section, is making arrangements with the co-operative bank whereby all benefits shall be paid by the checks of this bank. These checks are to be redeemable at all co-operative stores. . . . The Daily Citizen, the daily paper of the Labor party, appears to be fighting with great financial difficulties. On its establishment a joint stock company was formed with a nominal capital of £150,000; of this amount about £85,000 has been paid up. A conference has been called for the early days of this month to attempt to establish the paper on a sound and permanent basis. . . . Following the example of other towns, the Sheffield town authorities, on representations from the workers, have decided to build public wash houses, where townsfolk may do their washing. . . . Because he would not drive a train the number of wagons of which was more than the brake-power, according to the regulations allowed for, an engine driver on the Midland railway has been dismissed. The railway workers energetically demand the reinstatement of the driver or a general strike to enforce this. . . . The lockout of 3,000 printers in Scotland, which the employers threatened, was prevented in the last moment. The parties have decided to discuss the present demands further. . . . The London bakers decided at an overflowing meeting to come out should the employers not agree to the demand for a minimum wage of 30s for a sixty-hour week. Up to now the employers' organization has rejected these demands absolutely.

Russia.—With the year 1913 a new epoch begins for the Russian labor movement. To all appearances the proletariat have overcome the terror of the revolution repression and to have regained their old fighting spirit. After the revolution the strike movement gradually sank till the year 1910. In this year there were 222 strikes affecting 46,000 work people (the official statistics deal only with those businesses coming under factory inspection). In 1911 there were 466 strikes, 105,000 persons involved, but in 1912 the number rose to 1,918 strikes, with 683,000 involved. Sixty-four per cent of the strikes, with 75 per cent of the strikers are of political character, i. e., protest strikes against the brutal massacre of the Lena gold miners and against the death penalty, May 1, etc. In 1910 there were eight political strikes, with 4,000 strikers. . . . With improvement in the economical position, the number of economical strikes in the three years mentioned above has risen greatly (214,442 and 702, respectively); the number of strikers has increased also (42,000, 97,000 and 172,000). Of all economic strikes, 80 per cent were for improvement in wages, 5 per cent were against the lengthening of work time, 10 per cent ended in victory for the workers, and more than 30 per cent were compromised; 40 per cent of the strikes lasted longer than three days. The lost time amounted to 2,000,000 days.

Germany.—The Berlin magistrates answer to the petition of the Domestic Servants' Union for special technical classes for servants was favorable. . . . In 1911 there were in Germany 135 cement works, employing 27,116 workers. . . . There were in Prussia in 1911, 193,602 inns and public houses in which intoxicating liquors were sold, as against 193,979 in the previous year. The number of houses where only non-alcoholic drinks were sold rose in the same year from 8,659 to 9,130. The average works out at one inn or public house to 193 persons (173 in 1906). . . . The "Co-operative Stores Peoples' Paper" of the Central Union of the German Co-operative movement is now to be published fortnightly, with a circulation of 500,000 to members of the Co-operative organization. . . . An energetic fight against the prayer book manufacturers in Keveloer, who will not recognize the workers' right to combine, was brought to a successful conclusion by the Christian Union of Bookbinders in a short time. The employers are particularly indignant at the boycott which the workers declared on prayer books coming from that town. . . . The Leather Workers' Union increased its membership in one year by 600 to 15,893 at the beginning of this year. The union was able, last year, to secure a shortening of work time averaging two hours a week for 2,980 persons, and to raise wages for 4,132 persons by one-sixth weekly. . . . An extraordinary congress of the Painters' Union agreed by 37,000 votes to 13,000 to arbitration by which the tariff movement, which at first threatened to be an earnest struggle, will be ended. According to the arbitrators who dealt with matters affecting 64,409 workers, wages shall be raised 2 to 7 pfgs. per hour, but work time has been shortened only in various places where they work ten hours daily. The agreement was reached on the ground of the introduction of an imperial tariff which shall provide for employment bureaus under joint control. . . . In the tailoring trades also the tariff movement was ended by the Arbitration Court.

Austria.—The Third International Congress of the Bakers and Confectioners will take place in Vienna in 1914. The organizations of most countries in which modern trade unions of the bakers and confectioners are established have already notified their intention to be present. . . . The Union of Agricultural and Forest Workers, which was founded a year ago by the amalgamation of three small organizations with several hundred members numbers now 1,815 members in eighty-eight districts. Last year a number of wages movements were successfully carried through. . . . According to official statistics, sixty-three collective agreements were concluded in the wood industry in 1910. Under these agreements the daily work time was eight and three-quarters hours for 850 workers, nine hours for 3,255, nine and one-quarter hours for 190, nine and one-half hours for 1,408, nine and three-quarters hours for 116, ten hours for 1,137, more than ten hours for fourteen workers. . . . In a number of places in Lower Austria the doctors gave up their positions on the sick insurance scheme on February 1st in order to enforce the granting of higher fees. . . . The Union of Printers in Bohemia has withdrawn from the Czoch-Slav Trade Union Commission in Prague, giving as reason that the workers of a country should not congregate into nationalities, but rather should all belong to one central organization covering the whole land and all nationalities therein.

Hungary.—The statistics issued by the Printers' Union show that in Hungary there are 1,195 printeries in 387 places. These printeries employ 5,520 compositors, 1,233 machine minders and printers, 881 helpers, 40 feeders and 2,207 females and 1,874 apprentices. The average weekly wage of printers was, in 1912, 35.32 kronen (about 30s) as against 33.65 kronen in the previous year; helpers, 19.42 kronen; females, 14.05 kronen. This union also compiles statistics relative to dwellings, and shows that while in the last twelve years rent for one room has increased 47.20 per cent and for two rooms 47.30 per cent, wages have only advanced 34.60 per cent, and this after bitter struggles.

Croatia.—The Union of Lithographers, Plate Printers and Assistants in Agram has concluded a new collective agreement with the employers. This

will in particular improve conditions for assistants. On Saturdays the working time shall be shortened by one-half hour; the hours for lithographers shall be eight daily and for plate printers eight and one-half daily; after two years' service four days holiday must be granted and after three years, one week, with payment. The minimum wage for assistants is to be raised to 16 kronen (kronen equals 10d.), and after one year's work 18 kronen, for female feeders, 10 and 12 kronen, respectively; for printers themselves the minimum wage shall be for the first year after apprenticeship, 22 to 24 kronen, and afterwards 27 kronen. All workers are to be engaged through the employment agency of the men's unions.

Switzerland.—The official and trade unions' statistics in regard to the ten-hour day show how dependent the various classes of workers are on the trade unions' organizations for shorter work time. In 1908-9 the percentage of workers in the various industries with a work day of over ten hours was: Textile industries, 54.3; provision and foodstuffs trade, 40.8; metal and machine, 32.6; salt, earth and stone, 42.2; leather, 29.0; chemical, 26.9; watch and jewelry, 17.8; woodworkers, 16.6; printing, 15.0. . . . In Zurich it has been decided, on a referendum of the inhabitants, to introduce the proportional election system for municipal elections. . . . The aldermen of Zurich have been in communication with other town authorities with a view to general action on the principle of compulsory citizenship for foreigners born in Switzerland. The workers support this demand strongly. . . . The Swiss Federal Parliament has decided to call a conference for international workers' protection to deal with the question of the abolition of night work for youth and the introduction of a legal ten-hour day for females and youths.

Spain.—In Jerez de la Frontera the organized agricultural workers have decided to take the initiative for the founding of a general agricultural workers' union. . . . The printers of Barcelona intend to start a movement for the eight-hour day; at present the nine-hour day is a rarity among them, and a minimum wage of 5 pesetas per day. . . . The printers are at present eagerly re-organizing the trade union. They have had a national union since 1882, this being founded after the amalgamation in Madrid and Barcelona. But still many groups remain outside this union. Within these non-affiliated trade unions there is no exchange of cards. On account of this so many unbearable conditions have developed during the year that it is very probable that a general organization will be initiated at the coming general congress of printers. The draft of the rules places strike, unemployment, old age, death benefits, etc., to the fore.

France.—In the well-known automobile factory of Renault, Paris, a strike has practically stopped all work; the strike has been brought about by the introduction of the Faylor speeding-up system which has made the conditions for workers almost unbearable. . . . At the end of 1912 there were 198 municipal employment bureaus in 180 towns. . . . In Paris 2,500 workers employed on public buildings have been locked out on account of wage differences.

Belgium.—Several of the local trades unions not affiliated to the National Centre will hold a Congress in Liege to consider the foundation of a Syndicalist Trade Unions' Federation. . . . According to the co-operative yearbook, the 205 Socialist co-operative societies in the country had in 1911 a turnover of £1,900,000, as against £1,780,000 in the previous year. The total membership was 170,748, which with families amounts to about 10 per cent of the total population of Belgium. . . . The Workers' Secretariat, following the example of its namesake in Germany, was founded by several trade unions in Liege. It has been active since the middle of 1912, and according to their reports just published, has already had great success in representing the workers in accident and other actions for compensation. These useful organizations will also soon be in existence in other places. . . . The Christian Trade Unions are trying to induce the workers, by leaflet and placard, to refrain from participating in the general strike arranged by the Labor party and Independent Trade Unions for the 14th of April. Naturally, in this action they have the full support of the government and other reactionaries. . . . In spite of a serious breach of contract by the employers in the cartwrights' trade, the union has advised the men, having in view the coming general strike, to avoid all trade movements and instead to prepare for the general fight. . . . The committee of preparation for the general strike has taken full precautions for the avoidance of disturbances. In Brussels, for instance, it has been decided that during the strike all Socialist meeting places shall be closed before nightfall, and in the evening no meetings shall take place. No alcoholic drinks may be sold. A special arrangement has been made to prevent all disturbances and in case of need to render help to the police. Great preparations have also been made for placing the children of strikers in safety abroad. The Socialist party in Holland had appointed committees for this purpose in sixty-one places and has placed upon them the responsibility of protecting 2,000 children for the duration of the strike. . . . In Liege 800 woodworkers have been locked out by the employers' organization on account of a small strike.

Holland.—One of the most interesting of trade unions is that of the under-seamen of the Dutch navy, which has sections on almost all warships. Its influence is very strong and already the admiralty has had to grant many of its demands. It has striven hard in collections for strikes and in political demonstrations, for instance, universal suffrage. According to the Clerical party, the union carries on a strong anti-militarist agitation, and the marine minister has had to promise the clericals in Parliament that he would proceed against the trade union on war vessels. . . . The organization of the sea fishers' "Vrede en Welvaart" has decided to join the organization of the seamen, "Volharding." . . . At the present moment there are 3,700 workers in the cigar industry engaged in strikes and lock-outs.

Brazil.—In view of the continual attempts to direct emigrants to Brazil it is necessary that the abominable conditions existing here in economical and political affairs be pointed out. The workers' paper in San Paolo publishes again an appeal to the European press to inform intending emigrants of what they may expect in Brazil. The arbitrary authority of the police is especially directed against foreign workmen who are without rights in Brazil, and heretofore absolutely dependent on the employers. Wages quarrels occur every day. But the foreign worker always gets the worst of the bargains, as he need only be pointed out to the police as an agitator and disturber of the peace to be persecuted and brutally treated. How little right the workers have, particularly the foreigners, is shown by the unpretentious demands they are now putting forward, viz., equal working rights for native and foreign workers, security of wages for all workers, right of combination, protection of the lives of workers by compulsory accident insurance, regulation of women and children's work in industries.

Porto Rico.—The governor in his address to the Legislature has suggested the introduction of income tax for the upbuilding of the school system, as of 390,000 children of school age only 125,000 at present are able to attend schools regularly. Further, he suggested, among other things, a bill for accident compensation, prohibition of work for children during school hours and also in unhealthy trades, sale of public land to workers and an easy gradual payment system for the building of their own homes, etc. This, compared with present conditions, means a great advance. The revolution is due to the trade unions belonging to the American Federation of Labor, which in Porto Rico have 30,000 members and own several papers.

United States of America.—The Union of Ore Miners was able to procure last year an average increase of wages of $98 per man per year for 34,890 members, and decrease in work time of more than an hour a day for 8,174. . . . The strike of journeymen tailors in San Francisco has been settled with a minimum wage of $22 per week for bushelmen and pressers. . . . The American Federation of Labor has decided to exhibit in the World's Exposition in 1915 in San Francisco. . . . The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, a union of Socialists of the American university and college students, is at present composed of seventy chapels, of which eleven take only graduates. . . . The American Federation of Labor is engaged in a great agitation for the organization of non-organized trades, and particularly the manual laborers. Special agitators of different nationalities have been appointed for this purpose. Half a million of the first pamphlet printed in thirteen different languages have been issued. . . . The strike in the clothing industry in New York caused a stoppage of work in other towns, such as Rochester, Boston, etc. . . . The New York Socialist paper, The Call, has been informed by the postal authorities that they will not be allowed to send the paper through the post if a series of articles on sexual matters, "What Every Young Girl Should Know," which appeared in the Sunday supplement, were not withdrawn. . . .According to official statistics covering the year ending June 30, 1912, the total number of casualties on railroads was 180,123; 10,585 were killed and 169,538 injured. . . . The fire brigade commissioner of Boston determinedly opposes the affiliation of the Fire Brigade Union with the trade unions. He is following in the footsteps of the Berlin (Germany) police president, who forbade firemen joining their own neutral union. . . . The recent law which the trades unions achieved for the eight-hour day for all government works has been rendered illusory to some extent, owing to the decision of the federal commissioner to the effect that contractors have the right to keep their employés engaged after the eight-hour period on work which is not governmental. . . . The Bakers' Union states that soon nearly a half of the whole bread production of the land will be controlled by three bakery companies which work with a share capital of about £10,000,000.

Australasia.—A conference of representatives of the various states the Plasterers' Unions decided to submit a scheme of federation to members. . . .The threatened strike of Auckland bakers was avoided by the employers granting the demands of the men for abolition of night work, or double pay for such. . . . Had the employers dared to enforce the recent award of the Court of Industrial Appeals (South Australia), whereby the molders were reduced to 60s. a week, there would have been trouble, for the men were determined to leave the state rather than submit. . . . The Woodworkers' Union of Victoria, which has had to pay out over £2,000 in four years for accidents to members, has begun agitating for the accident compensation act which governments have all along promised but not granted. . . . The second congress of the Australian branches of the I. W. W. passed a resolution discountenancing "direct action," a method only advocated by "irresponsible persons with anarchistic tendencies."

Japan.—In the state printing works the employés work 359 days a year. What must it be like in private industries?

South Africa.—The minister of railways has received a deputation of the locomotive drivers and boilersmiths' representatives and parliamentary members of the Labor party which placed before him the complaints of the railway men against the new working conditions which introduce piecework rates in the Transvaal and reduce the daily way in Natal by 2s. per day. The minister promised to give the matter his attention. The workers have threatened to go on strike if they are not given justice in the matter.

Berlin, Germany. INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT.

NOTICE TO ALL SECRETARIES OF LOCALS OF W. F. M.

The following described cards have been stolen: Frank Sadler, admitted September 12, 1912, by card from No. 234. Dues and assessments paid till May 1st, 1912.

J. W. Miller, admitted April 3, 1913, by initiation. Dues paid for the months of April, May and June.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Secretaries of the Western Federation of Miners, look out for a card of F. A. Willey's, issued from Globe No. 60. Lost at Ludlow, California.

MARION C. LEAKE,
Organizer of W. F. M.

NOTICE.

The successive seventh convention of the Lithuanian Socialist Federation of America will be held in Philadelphia, Pa., beginning May 31. 1913 (8:00 a. m.), at New Academy hall, 523-25 South Fourth street.

JOSEPH V. STILLSON, National Secretary.

WANTED INFORMATION.

Wanted—The address of J. H. McKain, formerly of Vail, Arizona, by his old mining partner, W. A. Johnston, Vail, Arizona.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee, 28 years of age, dark complexion, blue-gray eyes, light brown hair, near-sighted, and weighs about 140 pounds. When last heard about was employed in the Snake tunnel mine in Utah. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to E. H. Hazelwood, 802 Manhattan avenue, Brooklyn, New York.

WILL SOCIALISM BE INJURED BY OPPOSING BURNING OF NEGROES?

By R. A. Dague.

Among the stack of letters received referring to my recently published contributions in which I protested against the growing practice of burning negroes at the stake by frenzied and drunken mobs, denying the accused person a court investigation, are two epistles in which the writers say that my writings will injure Socialism in the South.

One correspondent, after applying various epithets to me, says:

"This subject of burning negroes in no wise concerns Socialism,
"and had better be left out of our party papers. It is no more Social-
"istic than is the subject of religion, but is entirely a racial question.
"Furthermore, it involves nothing that pertains to any particular doc-
"trine of any party, and is bigger than any party in existence. . . .
"R. A. Dague's articles will do Socialism a great deal of harm in Mis-
"sissippi, for a great many people will accept his view of Socialism
"when the question (burning negroes) does not concern the party at
"all."

The writer of the above claims to be a Socialist. Now, I am not disposed at this time to argue the question further, except to say that my Mississippi comrade is in error when he says that the burning of negroes alive at the stake by a mob, refusing the accused a fair trial by jury, in a country in which are courts and laws, is a subject that in no way concerns the Socialist party—a party that announces as one of its fundamental principles a universal brotherhood. Lawless mobbing of human beings and burning them alive, denying them a fair court trail and a universal brotherhood do not harmonize. They do not go well together. I think that such lawless, anarchistic lynchings do concern the Socialists. I feel sure that Socialism has much to do about such matters.

I am glad that of two dozen or more Socialists who have expressed to me their opinion as to the merits of my articles alluded to, only two favor the burning of negroes alive. To offset those two I have selected out of the others two letters, copies of which I give below. I believe that "Gene" Debs

and Jack London know more as to what Socialism stands for than my two comrades who have criticised me, and who think that I am injuring the Socialist party by opposing the burning of "niggers" at the stake.

Here are copies of the two letters:

"Terre Haute, Indiana, March 18, 1913.

"R. A. Dague:

"Dear Comrade—We have read and commented on your reply to the Oklahoma editor published in the Miners' Magazine on burning negroes at the stake. Brother 'Gene' and I read it with the greatest appreciation. . . . You may be sure that we are thoroughly with you in your stand on this question and that we also believe with you that the Socialist party should espouse the cause of the weak of all colors and take a progressive stand on all such propositions. Hoping you may be spared many more years to carry on your useful and humane work, I remain, Yours fraternally,

"THEODORE DEBS."

"Glen Ellen California, March 30, 1913.

"Dear Comrade Dague—I write you to say that if opposing the burning of negroes at the stake is harmful to Socialism, then Socialism does not amount to much and ought to be harmed—ought to be destroyed. There is no place in the world today, nor in any creed or theory of human society for such a barbarism as negro-burning. I am with you, dear Comrade Dague in your opposition to negro-burning with all my heart and all my soul. Go on with the good work.

"With the hand of love to you and your dear wife stretched across the continent, I am ever, Yours for Socialism,

"JACK LONDON."

THE SPIRIT OF IGNORANCE.

Ye pray to heaven for freedom,
Ask a God to right a wrong
And to break the iron fetters
Which have shackled you so long,
And never a sign is given;
No wrong is ever suppressed,
While His earthly shepherds tell you:
"Be patient," for God knows best.

And I smile as you live and suffer;
I thrive on your foolish fears,
And I bind and yoke you closer,
And am blind to your scalding tears.
Ye are prey to old superstition
And are taught to fear "God's wrath,"
And blindly walk into the snare
That I have spread in your path.

"Ye have eyes and yet ye see not;"
Ye have ears that are deaf to truth,
And feet that walk in darkness,
And ye follow the blind, forsooth.
But so long as ye are complacent
And accept the minister's creed
Ye can never escape my thralldom,
From my shackles ne'er be freed.

Where Reason reigns I vanish;
I obey its law supreme.
I cannot live nor flourish
Where men think instead of dream.
My field is the many churches;
What I sow is the narrow creed,
And I gather a bountiful harvest
That sates the minister's greed.

Ye can break my mighty power
That many nations link,
If ye light the lamp of reason—
Be just to yourself— and think.
And the darkness of night will vanish
And the specter of Doubt will flee;
Ye will enter the Kingdom of Daylight
From my baneful power be free.

April 15th. W. E. HANSON.

AN INTERESTING LETTER FROM JOPLIN, MISSOURI.

The Miners' Magazine:

The mining industry in the Joplin district has undergone a wonderful change during the last dozen years. When the writer came to this district back in 1894—the year made memorable by the great Colorado strike—the prospecting outfit was much in evidence and the small operator with the hand jig "plant" could be seen in every direction. Land was held in small tracts by local interests, and anyone who wished to try his luck at prospecting might secure a lease at low royalty. Many of the now wealthiest citizens in the zinc district owe their success in the financial world to the fact that they came to Joplin at a time when opportunities were open to men of small means. In that day the operator mingled with the employés on terms of absolute social equality, not infrequently working side by side with them down in the mine. When the day's work ended and they met at the club or some down-town corner, you could not for the life of you distinguish the operator from the miner. When the operator prospered, his employés shared his prosperity through an increase in wages; and it sometimes happened that under reverses all suffered. That was indeed a day when the interests of the operator and the miner were identical.

But that day is gone—gone never to return. The man with the prospecting outfit has disappeared; on the site formerly occupied by the hand jig layout now stands the massive power-driven plant, the Guggenheim interests are rapidly absorbing the valuable mineral lands in the district and the small operator of other days has been supplanted by the arrogant dictator that disdains to recognize the miner on the streets.

The miner has failed to keep pace with these changes. He knows that the prosperity of the operator of today is not shared by him. He knows that the price the operator gets for his ore has nothing to do with determining the wage he is paid for his labor. He has seen the mines closed down by the operators when ore was selling at a good price, throwing thousands of workingmen out of employment without consulting their interests, but somehow he has still clung to the delusion that there is somewhere or other an identity of interests existing between himself and the operator.

Of late, however, the miners of the Joplin district are showing signs of an awakening. That this is true is shown by numerous small strikes which have recently taken place at various points in the district. The Western Federation of Miners, which has heretofore been unable to organize here, now has several healthy local unions with a strong membership scattered over the district. The smeltermen, though unorganized, are out on a strike against a reduction in wages, and Brother Richard Bunny, who is here from Lead, South Dakota, and Brother Marion Cope, the local organizer, will no doubt succeed in organizing them. The workers are beginning to see there is nothing to gain by catering to the boss. A spineless, weak-kneed fellow who has not the courage to join the union is thrown out of employment as readily as the man who has the nerve to stand up for his rights. And the boys are beginning to see it.

W. J. EDENS,

Joplin, Missouri, April 4, 1913. Member Joplin Union No. 217, W. F. M.

THE PRODIGAL GIRL.

Sweet poets have sung of the beauties of home,
Its comforts, its love and its joy;
How back to the peace of its sheltering dome
Is welcomed the prodigal boy.
They picture his father with pardoning smile,
And the glittering robes to unfurl;
But none of the poets have thought it worth while
To sing of the prodigal girl.

The prodigal son can resume his old place
As leader of fashion's mad whirl,
With never a hint of his former disgrace—
Not so for the prodigal girl.
The girl may come back to the home she has left,
But nothing is ever the same;
The shadow still lingers o'er dear ones bereft—
Society scoffs at her name.

Perhaps that is why when a prodigal girl
Gets lost on life's devious track
She thinks of the lips that will scornfully curl,
And hasn't the heart to come back.
Yes, welcome the prodigal son to his place;
Be merciful, gracious and just;
But shut not the door in his frail sister's face—
Remember, she, too, is but dust.

—Miss Harriet Bradley.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

In the Fifth Division Court of the District of Sudbury—"Rex vs. William Holowaskawe."

Mr. A. G. Slaght for Appellant.

Mr. T. C. Robinette, K. C., and Mr. John Godfrey, for Respondent.

This is an appeal from the conviction made by Mr. Thomas Torrance, police magistrate, on the 21st of January, 1913, under which the defendant was convicted under section 60 of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act 1907, and being Chapter 20 of 6-7 Edward VII., for inciting to strike contrary to the provisions of the act. By this is meant, according to section 56, a strike which is unlawful by reason of an employé going on strike "on account of any dispute prior to or during a reference of such dispute to a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under the provisions of this act."

There is a lengthy clause, section 2, sub-section (e), which defines the meaning of the word "dispute," the effect of which is that it means "any dispute or difference between an employer and one or more of his employés" as to certain things therein generally stated or as to any other things therein specifically mentioned, such as wages, hours of employment, materials, supplied and alleged to be bad, unfit or unsuitable, established custom or usage, interpretation of agreement, and other matter.

It was not proved before me, nor was it necessary to prove, that there was any reference to a Board of Conciliation or that there was any request for the same. Rex vs. McGuire 16, O. L. R. 522.

The evidence showed that the first sign of dispute was the strike itself, or rather the inciting by the defendant of the strikers. The strike followed this inciting. As the prosecutor stated, the strike came to him with so much surprise that it was like a thunder-clap. It appears that there was no demand for increased wages, shorter hours of labor or anything of any kind until the defendant called upon the men to strike. This call was the very beginning of the dispute. There cannot be a dispute or difference unless there are two parties who dispute or differ with one another. It may be and without doubt must have been the case here that the strike was pre-concerted among the men, though there is no evidence that this was so. But stating it as strongly for the prosecution as possible and allowing that the strike was the result of a previous understanding between the men, still matters did not reach a stage where there was a demand by the men for better terms and a refusal by the employer, the Hollinger Mines Co., of what the men asked. When such a demand and a refusal were not made, can it be said that there was any "dispute" until the strike itself created the dispute? If the answer be that there was no dispute until the strike itself, then will come the necessity of answering another question. Did the men go on strike "on account of any dispute," to quote the words of section 56?

In my opinion, the defendant is not brought within the act as an offender under sections 56 and 61, for the reason that the strike was not on account of a dispute. To hold otherwise would be to eliminate the words "on account of any dispute" from section 56. If these five words were not in the section, then it would be clear that the defendant, by his inciting, was guilty of an offense.

The act when framed might have been so framed with or without these words. One cannot assume that they were placed in the section without it being intended that they were to have a meaning and perhaps were intended for a purpose. Possibly it was considered that when a strike comes like a bolt out of the blue instead of like a storm which there is premonition, there is not the danger to the peace of the community that would be engendered by the antecedent mutterings.

Another consideration is that penal statutes must receive a strict construction.

The conviction is quashed, with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at $50.

Rex. vs. E. Croft.

The reasons in the Holowaskawe case apply to this case, with costs to be paid by the prosecutor to the defendant, which costs I fix at $50.

Rex vs. Peter Cleary.

There is a difference in the circumstances of this case from those in the Holowaskawe case. The inciting was done after the strike had started. I confirm the conviction. The costs of the appeal, which I fix at $50, are to be paid by the defendant to the prosecutor.

March 31st, 1913. Signed: J. J. KEHOE.
J.

Certified correct copy.

South Porcupine, April 4, 1913.

Signed: G. A. D. MURRAY, Clerk.

BOURKE COCKRAN SMASHES SOCIALISM.

On Sunday, March 16th, at St. Ambrose hall, DeKalb and Tompkins avenues, the Hon. W. Bourke Cockran delivered an oration on "Socialism" before the Brooklyn diocesan branch of the American Federation of Catholic Societies.

In his usual rhetorical style the far-famed orator proceeded to "smash Socialism," and I append a few of his gems.

He obligingly admitted the Socialistic axiom that "all wealth, save that of wild nature itself, is produced by labor applied to the earth." The houses we live in, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, are all the product of labor. That being so, the Socialist contends that as all these things are produced by labor they belong to those who produce them.

But not so for the Hon. Bourke. Pointing to a table on the platform, he continued: "Supposing this table is worth $10, and a carpenter makes twenty in a week. These tables would be worth $200. The carpenter receives two of these tables for wages, or say, $20. The other eighteen tables, or say $180, goes to the capitalist who employs him. The Socialist claims that the carpenter should receive the whole twenty tables, or $200, and makes no allowance for the capitalist who employs him, the lumberman who cuts down the trees, the sawyer who cuts the planks, the railroads which transport the materials, and all the other incidentals which must be attended to before the carpenter can finally make his tables."

Of course, the Cockran gentleman knows that the Socialist claims nothing of the kind, but his intelligent (?) audience fell for it and applauded vociferously. Any one acquainted with the rudiments of Socialism knows that when a Socialist speaks of labor he includes all useful and necessary workers, both hand and brain. Thus, if he were describing the making of the aforementioned tables, he would include as useful and necessary workers the lumberman, the sawyer, the engineer, the railroad builder, the superintendents, the active manager, the designer of the tables, the carpenter, and all who had contributed useful and necessary labor toward the construction of the tables.

But he would exclude as entirely unnecessary the land and timber thieves who have robbed the nation of its heritage; the railroad financiers who have gouged the nation of so much of its land and pumped so much water into their railroad stocks that the bottom is falling out of most of them; the corporation lawyers, who gain exorbitant fees by teaching these same financiers how to cheat the nation, and, finally, he would protest that eighteen out of twenty tables were entirely too much to give the good, kind capitalist for the cost of materials and the reward of management, although that is just what the capitalist class is receiving.

Continuing to smash Socialism some more, Mr. Cockran described it as "the glorification of the office holder." He meant that as a knock, and his audience was tickled to death. In reality it was a knock at his own glorious system, of which he is so proud. The present day Tammany or Republican office holder is most certainly an object of derision and contempt, even to his own supporters. The average politician, from the top ones who pay lickspittle homage to Charley Murphy or Boss Barnes, down to the coal scuttle Tammany watcher, or the wretched unfortunate who lines up once a year to get a pair of shoes from Tim Sullivan—these are the foundation stones of capitalist politics.

But the Socialistic idea of an office holder is somewhat different to that. When a Socialist thinks of an office holder he has in mind a person who is really worth his salary to the community, such as a fireman or letter carrier. Or, going further up the scale of ability, he would regard a man like Col. Goethals, the engineer of the Panama canal, as "the glorification of the office holder." Here is a man doing a magnificent work for the community for a modest salary and with his heart in his work, sticking to his duty after others have quit in despair. Compare him with the Tammany outfit! We don't care what his political or religious opinions are. He is serving the nation well and faithfully, and that is all we ask. "The glorification of the office holder!" We thank you for that phrase, Comrade Cockran; it fits us as if we were measured for it.

Incidentally, while speaking of the Panama canal, if a Socialist administration were in power, every national navy yard would be busy—not building monstrous murder machines, which will be relegated to the scrap heap in ten years, but building a splendid merchant marine to take over the coastwise trade, and put the canal to the best possible national use. This would also settle the foolish argument with England about tolls, for no matter what tolls were charged, it would be our own money back.

With many melodramatic gestures and trembling inflections of his voice (which passes for profound oratory with his many admirers) Mr. Cockran wound up his peroration by expatiating on the glory of the church, which had freed the slave, and proclaimed the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man.

But a church, like an individual or a nation, must be judged not by what its ancestors did, but by what it is doing in our own times. While the annals of our country shine with the glory of great abolitionists and emancipators like William Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips and Abraham Lincoln, all unorthodox in their religion, we shall search in vain for any great champion of emancipation among the orthodox clergy, so far have the orthodox churches receded from the ideal of the Master, and but for the arrogance of the slave power in its endeavor to disrupt the Union, thus uniting all classes and creeds against its treason, the negro slaves would be slaves yet for all the assistance they would have received from the reactionary clergy. And now that the modern slave power, more arrogant than the southern slave holders, is reaching its slimy tentacles into every legislature of the Union, one of the chief bulwarks of defense is the church, proud of its conservatism.

Truly, it admonishes the rich to practice the Christian virtues, and pay their slaves a little more. But when even her own rich pay no heed to her admonitions, what probability is there that the Guggenheims, the "divine right" Baers, the Christian coal owners of West Virginia, the steel slave owners of Pittsburg, or the sweaters of New York will listen to her vain preachment? What does human life count for beside their sacred property? As well preach to tigers and wolves. The church may anathematize and interdict with bell, book and candle, capitalist governments may gag every Socialist and burn every Socialist publication, and, in spite of all, Socialism would rise phœnix-like from the ashes. For it is not Socialism that makes the condition, but the condition that makes for Socialism, and makes it inevitable.—Fabian in New York Call.

IS A PANIC DUE?

The industrial situation in Vancouver at the present time is one which even the most conservative—meaning thereby those with money enough in the bank to tide over the bad time—consider as very unsatisfactory. To those who have to depend upon being able to sell their labor daily in return for bread for themselves and their families it is nothing short of tragedy. Not since the terrible winter of 1907-1908, when the financial panic struck this continent, have things been so bad at this time of the year as they are now. Business firms and financial houses of the "boom" variety are going into the bankruptcy court, real estate offices by the dozen are vacant, money is what is termed "tight," and workmen by the hundreds are looking for jobs. This is particularly so in the building trade, and when the building trade in Vancouver is really slack it means more than it might do in a city which had other industries of any size or extent. Take the people out of this city who are directly or indirectly dependent for their living upon the building industry and a large hole would be made in the population. Up to now Vancouver has been practically dependent on building and real estate speculation for its main industries, and its citizens have made their living by much the same methods as taking in each others washing. The citys commercial standing is a big boom bubble blown up by money from outside sources. Land sharks have speculated in land until prices have soared far above the wealth-producing capacities of the city's industrial equipment and wealth is not being produced to balance the money invested in land. The actual land itself has no use unless there is a population of workers upon it who by their labor are producing wealth, which goes to the owners of the land. The shrewd investor knows that, but the average workman either can't see it, or will not try to. It is a curious state of things to the individual who has not sufficient knowledge of economics to know what is the matter. Carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, plumbers and other mechanics by the hundred are at their wits' end to know where they are going to get "the next payment" from on the house and lot which they have bought on the instalment plan. These men find themselves in the peculiar position of being in danger of losing house and home, not because they are not able to build them and not because they have not built enough of them, but, strangely enough, because they have built too many and the boss says they must take a lay-off for a while. Shrewd people are asking if another "panic" is due. We know from the experience of 1907 that if such is the case in the United States, then this country will be in the same box, because there is no 49th parallel of latitude between the industrial condition of Canada and the United States. The walk-over which the Democrats were permitted to have by the money kings of the states when Wilson was elected president is looked upon by some as evidence of the fact that another panic is due, and that the whole scheme has been arranged to discredit the Democratic party, which really needs no further condemnation than the fact that it is the Democratic party. Things are looking as though the workers had reached the end of the meal, except for the dessert—which will be lemons.—B. C. Federationist.

WANTS NOTHING BUT WORK.

The following advertisement and reply appeared recently in one of the Indianapolis dailies

"Wanted—Man to serve as night engineer and electrician, with such working knowledge of steamfitting, plumbing and wiring as to make repairs. Must understand boilers, stackers, pumps, engines and electric generators and board, and have some knowledge of refrigeration. Good, all-around man wanted; middle-aged preferred, who is strictly temperate and steady habits. Written recommendations required, if employed, from the present employer. Address Box ——, giving age, experience, name, address, whether married or single, and wages expected, with or without room, board and laundry, which will be given if desired. Permanent year-round position. City."

REPLY.

The appended letter was written by J. E. Twyman, a prominent member of the Stereotypers' union:

"In answer to your ad. in last night's paper, will state that I am just the man you are looking for. If there is anything I like, it is WORK. I am now making $30 per week, but would take a job for less if I could get plenty of work to do. You don't say anything about carrying out ashes, but of course you expect me to do that, together with cleaning the windows and hiring me out to the neighbors. I am now pushing freight cars up a hill at the stock yards, but it is too easy.

"You don't need to give me a room. I am not afraid of my work, and can sleep alongside of it. I never eat as long as I am thinking of work; my lanudry can be looked after while the boilers are being washed. Monkey-Wrench Bill can help me out in case of fire.

"Thanking you in advance for all the work you can give me, I am

"Yours with respect, A LOVER OF WORK."

"P. S.—You can expect me to quit during the summer months unless you can find me some work to do to take the place of shoveling snow and thawing out all the frozen pipes in the block."

In Memoriam.

Bisbee, Ariz., April 8th, 1913.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brothers John Rooney and John Ackland, and

Whereas, In the death of these brothers Bisbee Miners' Union have lost two of its loyal members, who have always stood and fought for the emancipation of the working class; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to their relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped for a period of thirty days, and, further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to the Miners' Maagzine for publication.

WALFRID HOLM,
J. A. ROGERS,
DAN FINN.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers---Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wacheuheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Lilcs.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ..	....	Bollevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNeil	....	
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood ..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell .	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Danlels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith ...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien.....	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy.,	102 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee.....	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Deslogo.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Boers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U....	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se W. T. Sodden ...	cy. Fin. Secy. A. O. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly,
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City.....	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	747 State St. P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman.....	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
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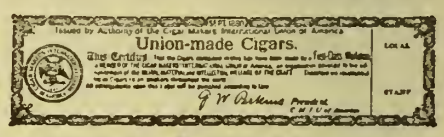

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, APRIL 24, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 513.

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Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, April 24, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 513
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

WHEN LABORING MEN get wiser, they will put the parasites to work

IN THIS AGE of greed when the dollar is God, merit without money, finds itself in the junk-pile.

PRESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last week, after attending the convention of the Mining Department at Indianapolis.

THE STRIKE is still on at the Queen mine and Silver Dollar at Sheep Creek, British Columbia. All miners are urged to remain away until this strike is settled.

INDUSTRIAL UNIONISM scored a victory at Buffalo, New York, and the *unionism* that forced railway magnates to recognize labor does not bear the brand of I. W. W. "Nuf Ced."

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY who has been in Michigan for the past few months supervising the work of organization, returned to headquarters last week and reports that Michigan is being organized rapidly.

ACCORDING to the latest information based on statistics there are 4,500,000 jobless in the United States.

Prosperity must be in the hospital.

THE SECRETARY of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., desires it to be known that George Gibson has lost his card. All secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for such card.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has almost reacheed the two million mark. If the statements made by the "I Wont Works" are true, that the A. F. L. is a *scab* organization and an ally of capitalism, then there are about 2,000,000 fools in the labor movement of America.

AT THIS WRITING Belgium is confronted with a strike that involves 300,000.

The strike has been declared for manhood suffrage. In other words the workers of Belgium are demanding that labor shall have an equal voice at the ballot box with the capitalist.

THE STREET CAR MEN of Buffalo, New York, have won their strike, regardless of the fact that the state militia was called out to awe and intimidate with weapons of violence and murder. The street car men were backed by organized labor of Buffalo to such an extent that every industry of that city would have been paralyzed were it not for the capitulation of the company

THE FOURTEENTH CONGRESS of the Socialists of Denmark, held at Copenhagen recently, denounced Syndicalism and declared that adhesion to a syndicalist organization is not consistent with membership in the Socialist party.

The Danish Socialists have had some experience with syndicalists and know that their propaganda is but the freakish lunacy of fanactics, suffering from intellectual barrenness or mental sterility.

WE SHALL NOW HEAR of the raft of manufacturers going to Europe, just as if there were not many of them there now. We shall have much hot air as to protecting American labor, when the importations of labor now aggregate over 12,000 per day from European countries. The Payne-Aldrich tariff has created millionaires and paupers to an extent unparalleled in history. We prate about pauper labor and pay young girls the princely sum of $4 per week. We work children of tender years in coal mines and factories and men and women long hours to show our gratitude for a protection that at best has been but a crime against toil.—Durango Democrat.

OUR INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM which is upheld by press and pulpit, has produced the "Scarlet Scourge" and every city of magnitude in the United States is infected with the moral malaria that is bred from the profit system.

Reformers in almost every city of America are becoming aroused to the social evil, but none of those reformers show any inclination to permit their vision to rest upon the *cause* that robs woman of her purity

War upon "red-light" districts will not abolish prostitution. Crusades against the unfortunate wretches who are inmates of dens of shame will not raise the moral standard of womanhood.

Until Capitalism is overthrown and labor is emancipated, the social evil will be here to menace the honor of that elemtn of the gentler sex, whose poverty makes life a living hell.

IT IS CLAIMED that Morgan was the head of combinations that controlled $40,000,000,000 of the industrial capital of the United States. Morgan has passed away, but the industries are in operation.

The claim that the Capitalist is needed or industries would become paralyzed; is exploded in the death of Morgan. There are millions of workingmen who are inoculated with the fallacy that without Capitalists there would be no jobs. How many *jobs* did Morgan take away with him when he crossed the Great Divide?

THE MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of Los Angeles, California, permitted Ortie McManigal to enjoy a vacation, and as a result of such a *permit*, the professional tool of Big Business went on a fishing trip. McManigal, the Judas has loyally served a master class in its assault upon the labor movement, and for his truckling exploiters, his cell is open and he is granted a leave of absence to enjoy himself at a fishing resort.

"Equal before the law," is the most ludicrous joke of the twentieth century.

JOSEPH McDONALD who made a reputation in the Coeur d' Alenes in the early and palmy days of that famed mining district of Idaho, has been brought back from Mexico to answer the charge of murder, which crime it is alleged he committed at Treadwell, Alaska.

It is claimed that McDonald killed an evangelist, named N. C. Jones at Treadwell in May, 1902.

There are many miners throughout the Rocky Mountains and Pacific slope, who are intimately acquainted with the reputation of McDonald and few will shed tears should a jury in Alaska find him guilty.

A PIN-HEAD in a legislative body in Ohio introduced a bill providing that a commission be appointed by the Governor, clothed with the authority to prescribe the kind of attire that women shall wear.

If the immortal Jefferson could break the barriers of his tomb and breathe again the breath of life, he would certainly bow in reverence to the peerless wisdom of the Buckeye statesman, from whose mental garret came the bill, authorizing the Chief Magistrate of a state to appoint a commission to regulate the attire of women. It is no wonder there was a flood in Ohio.

ORGANIZER MARION COPE and Organizer Bunny of the Western Federation of Miners are working hard to build up the different miners' unions of the district. Organizer Bunny recently arrived from Lead, S. D., and is well versed in the manner of organizing miners' organizations. He expects to remain in the Joplin district for some time.

Another good meeting was held at Webb City, Monday night. Over three hundred applications have been received during the last sixty days for memberships in the Western Federation of Miners' locals. The locals continue to take in new members and are away behind on acting on applications.—Missouri Trades Unionist, Joplin.

F. L. ALSTROM, the Secretary of Douglas Island Miners' Union No. 109, W. F. M. in writing to headquarters, states that "the eight hour bill is having a stormy passage nd it is hard to say what it will look like before they get through with it. It passed the Senate but got badly disfigured, and now they are giving it h——l in the House."

The Secretary in his letter pays an eloquent and glowing tribute to Representative Gaffney who has been tireless in his efforts to enact laws that would give some protection to labor.

Gafney is looked upon as the ablest man in the Legislature of Alaska and he has used his ability to promote the interests of the working class.

THE SUPREME COURT of the State of Arizona has handed down some decisions that will scarcely be appreciated by Brother Capital.

Brother Capital in Arizona went into the august presence of the highest court of Arizona and asked that the miners' eight-hour law, the eight hour law for women, the full crew law for railroads, the headlight law and the three-cent fare law for railways be declared *unconstitutional*.

But the Supreme Court of Arizona failed to look through the same glasses as Brother Capital, and refused to use the judicial dagger on those laws that labor pushed through a legislative body. Arizona has the *Recall*, and this weapon of democracy will be used by the people whenever it becomes evident that a man on the bench has become blind to justice.

IN THE STREET CAR STRIKE of Buffalo, New York, the railway magnates invaded the Supreme Court of the state and asked protection. Heretofore, the courts have generally granted an injunction restraining strikers from doing anything save breathing during a conflict with employers. But Justice Brown of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, instead of granting an injunction, issued an order calling out the State Militia to do service for the street car company. When did a Justice of the Supreme Court become commander-in-chief of the armed forces of the State of New York?

It has often been said that we are living under a government by the judiciary, and the official mandate of Justice Brown, furnishes the absolute proof, which confirms the often repeated statement that the courts are the governing power. The Recall should appeal strongly to the laboring millions of the Empire state.

THE LAWRENCE STRIKE could not have been won had not the workers of America given financial support to the strikers during their fierce struggle. The financial support was furnished as follows: $60,000 by the Socialists, $18,000 by the local unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. and $7,000 by the I. W. W. The I. W. W. claims that they won the victory. What did they do? They did not furnish the money nor the publicity. It seems that their chief aid was to send a lot of cheap organizers there to help eat up what was sent in by sympathizers and then go around bragging about what "they" had accomplished. There is an old story about the old woman killing the bear and the man who had climbed a tree climbed down and said, "We did it." Not so with the I. W. W. They are not that generous. They let the Socialists and the A. F. of L. furnish the sinews of war and then they go all over the country saying that the Socialist party is a reactionary machine and the A. F. of L. is a tool of the labor exploiters and point with pride to what "the I. W. W. did at Lawrence." The serious part of it is that many of us are suckers enough to believe them. —Dallas Laborer.

THE PRINCIPAL OBJECTION raised by ministers of the gospel against Socialism is that Socialism is based on *materialism*.

We are inclined to believe from evidence that is convincing, that the vast majority of men who are expounders of the Scriptures, are moved by the "loaves and fishes" that come to those who occupy the pulpit.

Abolish the salaries or revenues that ease the itching palm and it can be safely assumed that the pulpits will be empty.

Take away the dollars and cents that flow into the coffers of religious institutions, and God will be neglected.

Almost everything in the world is based upon *materialism*, that to which our most sanctified prelates of the church object even the Lord's prayer is based on *materialism*, when it says: "Give us this day our daily bread."

The preachers will soon cease protesting against Socialism on account of its *materialism*, for they will soon discover that the workers will take but little stock in deceptive arguments that disappear before the logic of common sense.

THAT FEDERAL JUDGE Daniel Thew Wright, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court, is improperly participating in the activities of litigants in his court, is charged by the National Socialist, of Washington. Judge Wright has gained considerable notoriety for his active efforts to punish for alleged contempt President Samuel Gompers, Vice President John Mitchell and Secretary Frank Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor. The complaint against Wright is that he permitted James M. Baker and Charles A. Douglas, former counsel for the Washington Railway & Electric Co., to serve as endorsers on several notes and renewals of promisory notes held by the United States Savings Bank, a corporation of which Judge Wright was also a director and vice president, and which corporation is the subject of litigation growing out of an effort by James M. Baker, assisted by Justice Wright, to get control of the majority of the corporation's stock Baker has been named by the Democratic caucus of the Senate for secretary of the Senate. It is probable that the charges made by the Washington paper will be brought to the attention of Congress and an investigation demanded.—Cleveland Citizen.

NEARLY all the legislatures of the various states have adjourned and the lawmakers have returned to their homes. So far as the working people are concerned, they have been thrown a few crumbs and bones in compensation for the ballots they confiscated in behalf of "the friends of labor."

When these lawmakers who have returned to their constituency were making their campaign for election, they were profuse in promises to the laboring people, but *promises* and *pledges* are the means utilized by "the friends of labor" to delude the voters with callous hands. It would not be so pathetic, if the working class profited by being deluded and reached the conclusion that "the friend of labor" is more dangerous to the interests of the working class than the avowed enemy of labor who stands out in the open and fights labor in broad daylight.

"The friend of labor" wears a mask and the vast majority fail to discern the treachery of the smooth and sauve trickster who conceals his treason by being diplomatic.

The *diplomats* who have flim-flammed labor will be on the rostrum pleading for reelection two years hence, and labor will again send them to a Legislative body to repeat their duplicity. The few honest men of Legislative bodies who labored faithfully to render some service to the working class, will remain at home as a reward for their failure to be "friends of labor."

THE SUPREME COURT of the United States has declared the Wisconsin pure food law to be unconstitutional.

The palladium of our liberties has brought comfort and profit to the swindler and the poisoner.

Let us not be hasty in our condemnation of the august tribunal. The same court—the very same justices—decided that the white slave traffic was entitled to have placed upon it the mantle of the constitution's protection as it had protected the owner of the negro slave when the federal judiciary's chief function was to assist in the capture of fugitive slaves and preserve the "peculiar institution" from legislative encroachments.

We repeat, let us not be hasty. Judges are lawyers and lawyers are poor mortals that find their inspiration in the sepulchres of the dead. The Supreme Court could not be expected to decide in consonance with the spirit of the age in its first endeavor. It gave free license to the white slaver, but it reversed itself, after the justices heard from their wives and read the newspapers.

Give 'em time and fresh air and they'll come through all right. They are old and are hard of hearing.—Milwaukee Leader.

AN EXCHANGE, under the heading, "Babies Bought and Sold in Oakland," had the following to say editorially:

"A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Sacramento to regulate and control the management of 'maternity hospitals' in California.

"The prostitute capitalist press is shocked at the revelations made by some of the officials of organized charity who are urging the passage of this bill. It is shown by these officials that babies are being sold to any one who wishes to buy at prices ranging from the minimum hospital charge for a confinement case to several hundred dollars, and no questions are asked of the purchaser as to the purpose so long as the price is paid. This illustrates one of the most hideous monstrosities of capitalist society.

"The false standards of morality prevailing under our present society impel women to conceal the mother instinct which has preserved the human race through all other forms of society, and hide the crowning glory of motherhood in a maternity hospital and leave their offspring in the hands of these commercial institutions to be sold to any one who will pay the hospital charges and an additional profit to the proprietor of the hospital.

"Capitalism not only dooms many new-born babes to the fate of being sold as merchandise, but it also dooms millions of larger children of tender years to be sold on the instalment plan by their helpless parents into child slavery in the mills, factories and other industrial hells that their child lives may be blighted and their labor coined into profits for the great trusts which own and operate the industrial plants where children are employed for the profit of trust magnates."

When reading the above, the subsidized press and the mortgaged preachers, should again proclaim in chorus, that "Socialism would destroy the home."

PATSY O'RANG in the Citizen of Los Angeles, paid the following tribute to the "Rip Roaring Revolution" and Joe Ettor, who was billed to speak at San Diego:

"Rip, Roaring Revolution!

"Tremendous, towering turbulence!

"Heroic, howling hell-raising!

"That's the way to begin this story about Joe Ettor, Sabotist, Syndicalist and fearless I. W .W. With a red, flowing tie, with fire in his eye and fight in his backbone, the I Wobbily-Wobbily organizer and chief candle bearer for the Put-Flies-in-the-Raisins type of social reformer is traveling the country delivering his message.

"Wherever and whenever the opportunity presents itself, the fearless and unshrinking "General" of the Army of the Rebellion, presents himself as the apostle of the philosophy that the capitalist system will be abolished if only the workers would place some molasses in Nellie's switch, smear some arsenic on Tillie's powder puff and puncture the tire of Rockefeller's machine.

"But—yes, it is sad to confess—there is a "but" in this story. A great, overwhelming, aggravating "but" must show itself.

"The fearless Ettor was scheduled to deliver a lecture on Syndicalism at San Diego—the city that made the vigilante famous and made Old Gineral Otis jealous. They sold 1,400 tickets for the great speech; a tremendous crowd was assured.

But—here's the "but"—Joe Ettor got as far as Los Angeles when he got cold feet. He was afraid to go to San Diego because of the possibility of police interference, so he sent a telegram that read like this:

" 'Fellow Workers: Call off my meeting in San Diego for I understand the police are liable to break up the meeting.' "

"And so, the Sabotist and Syndicalist didn't show up at San Diego. Thus goes the sad story of this hero of the Social Revolution."

THE FOLLOWING is taken from the Irish Review and needs no editorial comment:

"At the urgent request of President Taft, Father Vaughn, a Catholic priest in England, remarkable for his oratorical powers, came to this country last year to fight the spread of Socialism among Catholic workingmen. The good priest's mission was a complete failure. Every anti-Socialist lecture given by him was a defense of the money power and the prevailing iniquitous economic system fathered by Wall street and protected by the powers that be. We observed that in every city visited by Father Vaughn on his lecturing tour the Socialist vote more than doubled itself at the November election, a fact that speaks volumes for the priest's "persuasive powers" to hold labor under the galling lash of tyranny. The number of American Catholics who have joined the ranks of the noble Debs, of Berger, of Seidel of our own Rudolph Pfeiffer, is so large as to cause alarm and anxiety among the Catholic hierarchy. Despite the fact that Socialism is denounced from the pulpit of every diocese in America under the control of the Catholic church, yet the church is unable to check her children from recognizing the humane desirable tenets embodied in the Socialist doctrine.

"The Roman Catholic and Protestant human policies, unified, would be unable to eradicate Socialism from the United States. They might as well attempt to make the sun rise in the west instead of the east, to raise the Titanic from its grave in the Atlantic ocean by means of an ordinary derrick, to correctly count the grains of sand on the various sea shores. Any or all of the foregoing human impossibilities could be accomplished more easily than the crushing of Socialism in this country. The Socialist party is waging no war against the Catholic church, but it is waging an honorable fight to free millions of Catholic and Protestant wage earners from the bonds of slavery, placed about their limbs by heartless capitalists who know the average preacher's ethics are dollar-marked and that his high endorsement of their swindling can be purchased by an occasional liberal contribution.

AN EXCHANGE paints the following picture of the detractor: "He works in the dark. God's sunshine never penetrates the atmosphere of his machinations. He shuns the light with as much aversion as a white slaver shuns publicity.

"He feeds prejudice, nurtures jealousy and breathes poison into the ears of the unthinking and gullible. From his depraved mind emanates the slander that slurs the motive and sears the soul of those who are endeavoring to make the world better. His warped mental apparatus precludes broadness and makes him measure others by his own standard. Suspicion hatches in his cerebral cavity like flies on a scavenger dump.

"He rends the home, obliterates affection, and robs the child of parental love—its natural heritage. Through his treacherous slander impulsive men take the gun route and weak women find solace in carbolic. He resurrects the corpse of yesterday and hurls it into the path of tomorrow. Devoid of conscience, he assails character as ruthlessly as a holdup man robs his victim.

"He infests every group of society. Honor and truth are words foreign to his vocabulary. No woman is true to her trust or man decent, according to his distorted imagination. In garden of roses he sees only the thorns and transforms it into a thistle path.

"In a labor union his prey is the earnest men who are active in the cause. No officer is honest in the mind of the detractor; no motive good. Graft is his whisper to the inexperienced, and graft is re-echoed with mechanical precision from mouths governed by phonographic craniums."

The above protrait of the detractor is couched in strong and vigorous language, and yet, the language used is reasonably mild when applied to the soulless creature who coolly and deliberately conspires to wreck the character of another. The detractor does not know the meaning of the word honor and never felt the slightest respect for truth. The detractor is conscienceless and has no character that can be injured. The detractor is the foulest and most debauched creature in human shape, and when discovered as the unclean thing that he is, should be shunned as a leper.

A SHORT TIME AGO a number of labor publications announced the acquittal of "Mother" Jones and some of the strikers who were held for trial by the military authorities of West Virginia. But it seems that "Mother" Jones is still held by the soldiers who have become the hirelings of the coal corporations. The following in the editorial columns of the Cleveland Citizen shows that "the Angel of the Miners" is still an inmate of the military bull-pen.

"Mother Jones is still incarcerated in West Virginia, near Charleston, and heavily guarded by soldiers, although she has passed 80 years and would hardly be able to escape even if she attempted it, which is highly improbable. No newspaper reporters are permitted to see her and there is an opinion growing that at least one big press association has adopted a policy of suppressing all information regarding strike conditions in West Virginia. Mother Jones declares, in letters to union officials, that she does not intend to retire from the West Virginia strike no matter what brutal methods are employed by the mine owners and their political lapdogs to force her to quit. It is an infamous condition that prevails in West Virginia, where a white-haired old woman languishes in prison with charges of murder, treason and other crimes hanging over her head, and for no other reason than that she dared to fight the plutocratic cannibals of that state for the right of the workers to organize and to be treated like human beings. And it will be noted that those distinguished saviors of society, Woodrow Wilson, W. J. Bryan and other talksmiths at Washington, are deaf, dumb and blind regarding the foul conditions that stink to high heaven in West Virginia."

When giant combinations such as the coal corporations of West Virginia, insist that a woman eighty years of age shall be held on the framed-up charges of murder and treason, it shows conclusively that capitalism is far more cowardly than a yellow dog, and that in the calloused soul of the money power there is less mercy than in the heart of a hyena.

Woodrow Wilson and the "Peerless Billy of the Platte" will not permit their vision to scan the Russianized domain of West Virginia. To raise their voice for human freedom or to demand that justice shall prevail, would be offensive to the *dollar,* and the *dollar* is still God at Washington.

Capitalizing the Death-Rattle

A COMPANY has just been organized for the avowed purpose of exploiting the terrible "white scourge," tuberculosis. The germ-laden nickel, wrenched from the trembling fingers of those afar down the path to the Valley of the Shadow of Death is none the less sweet to the profit-mongers on that account.

What if it does mean added privations to those already sore-pressed? What if it does mean the precious bread and the blessed milk, torn from the lips of the suffering? What if it does mean death to the populace in companies, regiments and brigades? Does it not mean PROFITS also?

According to the capitalist newspapers, who hide the naked truth as best they can, lest an outraged working class rise in their might and wreck its vengeance on these vultures, "a syndicate has been formed for the purpose of buying up the rights to the serum for the treatment of tuberculosis, discovered by Dr. Friedmann. It is proposed to give free treatment to those who cannot afford to pay for it!"

And thus the ghouls of capitalism would hide their purpose, as usual when it is unusually base, under the hypocritical cloak of "charity."

The working class knows what it means, this ghastly joke about "free treatment for those who cannot afford to pay for it." It means the same thing as "free" anything else to those who cannot afford to pay, pay into the yawning depths of the capitalist strong-box! It means the same thing as the twaddle about the Salvation Army's "free" Christmas dinner, simply advertising the business!

Whether Dr. Friedmann has truly discovered a serum which will save society from this awful scourge, we know not; but we do not hesitate to say that the capitalization of his claims offers another golden opportunity to squeeze still further the wretched victims of capitalist mismanagement which has made every American city a breeding place for tuberculosis germs.

Already, patent medicine fakirs are fattening by the score upon the quivering bodies of these hundreds of thousands of helpless gasping creatures, aggravating their agonies a thousand fold with their seductive siren song: "A cure, a cure,—pay, pay, pay!" The dread hectic faces of the despairing meet our eyes in every path and by-way. We know that there is no hope for them, save in the overthrow of capitalism, and yet we let precious days pass by without spurring our fellow-workers to unite; we waste our golden moments when with our friends in bootless gossip of this and that, when the only message worth while is still to some unsaid, "Workers of the world unite. You have nothing to lose but your chains."

And in the meantime, capitalism hurls into our teeth the taunt that it may capitalize the very dying gasp of those of our class whom it has robbed of health.—Buffalo Socialist.

A Line on Him

WE COPY the following from our valuable contemporary, the Miners' Magazine, official organ of the Western Federation of Miners:

"A reader of the Miners' Magazine residing at Belleville, Ill., has written us a letter, in which he makes the statement that Peter Collins delivered a lecture in Belleville against Socialism recently and in the course of his remarks declared that the Western Federation of Miners had scabbed on the United Mine Workers whenever and wherever the opportunity presented itself.

"For the benefit of the reader of the Magazine who has written us this letter setting forth this charge made by Peter Collins, we must use the ugly word so often uttered by our friend Theodore, and brand Peter, the lickspittle and puppet of capitalism, as a brazen and shameless liar.

"The Western Federation of Miners and the United Mine Workers have amalgamated into a mining department, and if the W. F. of M. scabbed on the U. M. W. of A., it is not probable that these two organizations would be found welded together through a mining department.

"Such lies as Collins indulges in are, however, typical of prostitutes who sell themselves to prolong the reign of a hellish system that enslaves humanity."

We wish to add our testimony to the above, that not only has the Western Federation of Miners not scabbed on us, but that we have received valuable assistance from its membership, moral and financial, and from its officials, in times of stress.

Nevertheless, we wish to thank Mr. Collins for making this palpably untruthful statement. By doing so he has given the membership of the two organizations a hint as to his true mission on the lecture platform. Evidently, it is to cause suspicion and division in the ranks of the working class.

No doubt, if addressing an audience of metal miners, he would make the same assertion against our people.

All we need ask ourselves then is, "Who would be benefited by division in the ranks of the workers?" and we can get an idea as to who is furnishing this alleged trade unionist with the necessary funds to carry on his destructive campaign.

The United Mine Workers are proud to be associated with the splendid body of alert, militant, able union men who comprise the Western Federation of Miners, and will keep a suspicious eye on any fakir who attempts to create dissension between the two sister organizations.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

Forcible Feeding vs. Enforced Starvation

IF THERE IS ONE THING more than another that brings out to the full the folly, insanity and brutality of our present industrial and political system, it is the question of the forcible feeding of the "suffragettes" in prison, which are now agitating England.

There are some 12,000,000 people in the country, men, women and children, who live in a state of chronic hunger, who hardly ever know what it is to be comfortably fed, and who suffer all sorts of disease and physical injury and deterioration merely from lack of regular and sufficient food, just as the suffragettes' health is injured by having food forced upon them. There has been no speculation as to the views of these hungry 12,000,000 on forcible feeding, or how it appears to them. They do not constitute "public opinion" in the tight little island, and what they think, if they think at all, is a matter of no consequence, though it is certain that feeding of any kind would have no great terror for them.

The situation reduces itself to this ludicrous position. The law says that certain people who can eat and won't eat should be made to eat, by force if necessary, and other certain people who can eat and will eat, should not be allowed to eat, and should be prevented from eating, by force if necessary.

The starving man who steals a loaf to appease his hunger is as much a criminal as the suffragette whose jaws have to be pried open and food poured into her stomach through a rubber tube. If he, inside the jail, went on a "hunger strike," he, too, would be forcibly fed. That is to say, when he displays willingness to eat outside the jail, and will even steal food to prove his sincerity, he is a criminal that must be prevented from eating, and when he displays unwillingness to eat inside the jail, he also becomes a criminal who must be prevented from starving. To eat, or not to eat, that is the question, and under certain circumstances both acts become crimes.

From which the conclusion is apparent that those who want to eat should go to jail, as they will be permitted to starve themselves outside, while those who don't want to eat should stay out of jail, as they will not be permitted to starve themselves inside.

It is a matter of regret that the 12,000,000 hungry ones cannot analyze the situation in this manner. If they could, and acted upon it by "throwing themselves on the rates," as George Bernard Shaw once suggested they would settle a whole series of "social problems" much more intricate and important perhaps, than woman suffrage. But the masses lack imagination in these matters, and cannot easily picture to themselves what would happen to the entire system if the millions of them insisted upon being legally and regularly fed and housed at the expense of the propertied classes, either in the jails or workhouses or both. They would give no trouble about the question of feeding, and the use of force would not be necessary. The trouble would come in another form, a matter for the propertied classes to worry over.

The pride of the hungry worker, however, is the salvation of the full-fed capitalist. It prevents him from voluntarily entering the workhouse or jail, and also prevents him from figuring out the results if he and the rest of the hungry millions stormed those institutions en masse clamoring for admission and insisting on being housed and fed. It is unfortunate, surely, that chronic hunger weakens the mental as well as the bodily functions, or there would certainly be something doing in England much more serious than is involved in the question of forcibly feeding a handful of determined woman suffragists.

Forcible feeding, to be sure, is brutal, irrational and in every way reprehensible, but not one whit more so than enforced starvation. If it, however, in any tends to bring up the latter question and exposes the utter insanity and irrationality of the system, which finds both necessary, it may be considered as a factor in social progress not altogether confined to merely securing "votes for women," important as that may be, for the question of food, no matter in what aspect it may be presented, is much more fundamental and strikes more directly at basic causes in our industrial system.—New York Call.

A Far Reaching Decision

THE CHIEF JUSTICE of the Oklahoma Criminal Court of Appeals, Judge Henry M. Furman, has just rendered a decision in which the action of the lower court in quashing indictments against prominent citizens who had violated the State anti-trust laws is reversed. The opinion of Judge Furman clears the way to prosecute violators of the State anti-trust laws. The Oklahoma anti-trust laws exempt labor unions from the operation of these laws, and, according to the opinion rendered, this fact does not invalidate the laws. This has been the contention of the American Federation of Labor, and it will be recalled that former President Taft, in the closing hours of his administration, vetoed the sundry civil service bill because it was provided in that measure that the money appropriated to prosecute illegal combinations in restraint of trade should not be used to harass and prosecute labor unions. Judge Furman was one of the foremost criminal lawyers of the South, having formerly lived in Texas, also having practiced in Colorado. His reputation as a lawyer and a judge is of the highest, and, therefore, the opinion just rendered has a significance out of the ordinary. The opinion follows:

"To sustain the contentions of counsel for the appellees," said Judge Furman, "would be in effect to decide that in the State of Oklahoma trusts and monopolies are practically above and superior to the law and that they may at their pleasure, through their combinations and conspirators, grind the people like grain beneath the upper and nether stones, take from the mouth of labor the bread which it has earned, and divert the stream of wealth it has produced by hard and honest toil from its rightful channels and pour it into the undeserved and already overflowing coffers of the few.

General Definitions.

"It would doubtless have been very gratifying to those persons engaged in such unlawful undertakings if the Legislature had attempted to give fixed definitions of trusts and monopolies, for then their able attorneys could point out how the same purposes could be accomplished by a slight variation in the methods used, and thereby, they could do as they wished and escape the penalty of the law prescribed for a violation of the fixed definitions.

"If a fixed definition of a trust and of a monopoly had been given, then they would have so shaped their business as to place it outside of this fixed definition, and under their favorite doctrine of a strict construction of penal statutes, they would have been allowed to defy the law and rob the people at pleasure. The only way in which they can be reached is by general definitions and the doctrines of a liberal construction of penal statutes, and that is just what we have in Oklahoma, hence the law is going to be enforced and those gentlemen must either abstain from their illegal conduct or suffer the consequences. We think that the definitions contained in the statutes are as certain as the nature of the evils at which they are aimed will admit.

Capital and Labor.

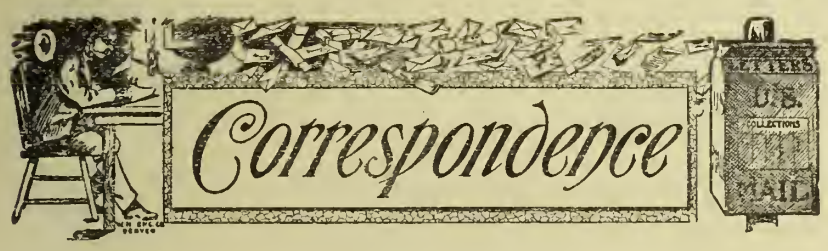
"If all the capital in the world were destroyed, a great injury would thereby be inflicted upon the entire human race, but the bright minds, the brave hearts and strong arms of labor would in time create new capital, and thus the injury would be ultimately cured. If all of the labor on earth were destroyed capital would lose its value and become absolutely worthless.

"Labor is natural, capital is artificial. Labor was made by God, capital is made by man. Labor is not only blood and bone, but it also has a mind and a soul and is animated by sympathy, hope and love. Capital is inanimate, soulless matter. Labor is the creator, capital is the creation.

"A single drop of sweat upon the brow of honest labor shines more brightly and is more precious in the eyes of God and is of more benefit to the human race than all the diamonds that ever sparkled in the crown of any king. If the State did not protect the farmers of Oklahoma against such conspirators as these, the law would be a miserable, contemptible farce, a snare, a mockery, a burden, and a delusion.

"The contention of counsel for appellees is that if the law protects combinations of labor or of any class of citizens of the State, it must also protect combinations of capital, otherwise a class of citizens who are not afforded this protection are discriminated against, and deprived of that equal protection of the law which the constitution of the United States guarantees to every citizen of the United States. A careful consideration of this matter will show that the contention of counsel for appellees is not tenable. It must be conceded that the Legislature has the right and power to make reasonable classifications with reference to any proper subject of legislation.

"The assumption of counsel for appellees is that the rights of capital are equal to the rights of labor. Good morals do not sustain this assumption. While labor and capital are both entitled to the protection of the law it is not true that the abstract rights of capital are equal to those of labor and that they both stand upon an equal footing before the law. But if we concede that the assumption of counsel for appellees is well founded, and if we arbitrarily and in disregard of good morals place capital and labor upon an absolute equality before the law, another difficulty confronts them. Capital organizes to accomplish its purposes. Then, according to their own logic, it would be a denial of equal rights to labor to deny to it the right to organize and not without a breach of the peace, to meet the aggression of capital."



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Bernhard Tilly, who came to America in the early part of the year 1870, and was then about 18 years of age. He came from Brakel, Hoxter county, Westphalen, Germany, and is now near 60 years old. When last heard from was in the year 1890, and was then working in a silver mine at Kingston, Sierra county, New Mexico. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to Ferdinand Neusius, 494 Ninth avenue, New York, N. Y.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee, who is 27 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches in height, and has dark, curly hair. It is absolutely necessary that he be found, in order that the estate of his deceased aunt and uncle may be settled. Anyone knowing his present address will please write to Mrs. M. McCaffrey, 742 Closson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y

A CORRECTION.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 15, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Having just seen an issue of the Magazine wherein you gave the record of the anti-injunction law that finally passed both the House and the Senate, willl say, that the report that you received from the Daily Record of Globe is not correct. The correct record of the bill is, it passed the Senate with one dissenting vote, Senator Pace of Graham county, voting in the negative. You will find herewith the vote by which it passed the House, taken from the galley of march 27th.

I am writing you this so that those who supported the bill in the House may not be misquoted. If you wish to publish the corrected vote in the latter issue you may do so.

So far we have done fairly well for our class in this Legislature, and were, I consider, fortunate, in having a man revise the code who, to say the least, was in sympathy with us. It was mainly due to the efforts of the Code Commissioner that inserted the anti-injunction measure in the code, because I am sure it would not have passed had it been a separate bill.

I sent you a copy of the Arizona Democrat this morning, so that you would realize the result of his effort.

Hoping to hear from you, any old time, I remain, yours fraternally,

J. TOM LEWIS,

The following is the vote as corrected by J. Tom Lewis:

Ayes: Babbitt, Ball, Bradner, Brooks, Cocke, Craig, Crofoot, Ellis, Graham, Hall, Irvine, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones, Kelton, Kerr, Lewis, Lynch, Moore of Yavapai, Murphy, Saxon, Whipple, Wren and Mr. Speaker—24.

Nays: Buchanan, Curry, Duncan, Gonzales, Kane, Maddock, Mattox and Moore of Pima—8.

Absent: Jacobs—1.

BOSSED BY BIG BUSINESS.

Morgan Did Not Go to Heaven, Says Rector.

The Denver Daily Post of April 7th contained the following special:

Philadelphia, April 7.—Dr. George Chalmers Richmond, in a sermon on "Christian Standards in Life," at St. John's Episcopal church, declared yesterday that J. Pierpont Morgan has not gone to heaven. Dr. Richmond said, in part:

"Mr. Morgan was a great financier, but not a great man. We shall never see a man just like him in our American life, and we ought to be glad of it. His death is providential in many ways.

"The wreck of the Titanic came with God's knowledge. The floods and tornadoes of the West are of God's intent, and we must learn the lessons involved. So God knew just when to take Mr. Morgan out of this present world and send him on into another state of existence.

Didn't Go to Heaven.

"Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, for there is no such place as heaven. He would be very unhappy up among the angels, with all his art treasures down here. Our old idea of heaven has gone, never to return. Mr. Morgan is now beginning a new life in a new world—perhaps in this other world he is a common day laborer. He will now see that God is of more importance than cash.

"He didn't lift his hand to help the American workingman. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of higher wages for the man who toiled on his railroads. He helped to foment strikes by his lack of vital interest in the men who sweat for his money.

Money Controls Church.

"In the Episcopal church Mr. Morgan controlled our house of bishops. For years he has prevented our church from declaring her position on the great social and industrial problems of our age, so that the Episcopal church is at the fag end of things. Our church will never progress till about twenty-five rich corporation officers and retired financiers and aristocratic gentlemen who at present control our church go to join Mr. Morgan up above the skies. The sooner they go the better."

Now, Mr. Editor, I rise to inquire if these preachers of the present day keep on knocking the old religious beliefs, what are we aged Christians going to do? It looks like we might have to take to the woods. Here is a distinguished Episcopal doctor of divinity, who says God sent the late floods and tornadoes, that the old heaven has been abolished, that the late J. Pierpont Morgan is somewhere now in the spirit world learning a trade. Maybe he is a section hand on a spirit railroad, or carrying brick and mortar to build

a mansion in the skies, or shoveling coal in the furnaces in the basement. Bishop Richmond boldly declares that it would be better for his church if about twenty-five aristocratic members should join Brother Morgan, and "the sooner the better."

Well! Well! Well! God sinking ships with sixteen hundred passengers of men, women and children, sending destructive floods and tornadoes, took Brother Morgan away and put him to work; old-style heaven gone, a big bunch of aristocratic Christians ought to be taken and set to work—all this from a distinguished clergyman. "Surely the world do move."

April 11, 1913. R. A. DAGUE.

CONFESSIONS OF A DRONE.

Joseph Medill Patterson Tells the Truth About the Rich Man's Value to Society.

The Independent has asked me for a short economic autobiography I comply on the understanding that I am talking about myself the type of the idle rich young man, not myself the individual.

I have an income of between ten and twenty thousand dollars a year. I spend all of it. I produce nothing—am doing no work. I (the type) can keep on doing this all my life unless the present social system is changed.

My income doesn't descend upon me like manna from heaven. It can be traced. Some of it comes from the profits of a daily newspaper; some of it from Chicago real estate; some from the profits made by the Pennsylvania and other railroads; some from the profits of the United States Steel Corporation; some from the profits of the American Tobacco Company.

As to the Chicago real estate, I didn't put it there. Some of it I have never seen. It came into possession of my family some years ago, when it was cheaper. People came to Chicago to work, and in proportion as their numbers increased the value of this real estate rose automatically. The people who came to Chicago to work caused the increase in value—but I get the benefit of it. There are people who are willing to work on this land. I am not willing to do so. Thus we arrange that they shall work there and pay me an annual tribute for my permission.

I know nothing whatever about railroads, except how to read a timetable and to bless heaven for the eighteen-hour train. Yet I get an annual income from railroads.

I have never been inside a steel mill, and I know about tobacco only as a consumer. Yet the makers and users of steel and tobacco send me their little checks twice a year. I never have to dun them.

The work of the working people, and nothing else, produces the wealth which by some hocus-pocus arrangement is transferred to me, leaving them bare. While they support me in splendid style, what do I do for them? Let the candid upholder of the present order answer, for I am not aware of doing anything for them. And the funny thing about it is that these workingmen and farmers work hard all year around, while I don't work at all.

I have better food, better clothes and a better house than the workers who supply me with money to spend. I can travel oftener, to more interesting places, on faster trains and in more comfortable steamship cabins. I have horses to ride and drive, domestic servants to minister to my wants, the best physicians in case of sickness.

That my life is so much completer than the lives of the workers who support me has been excused on the ground that they are less "cultivated" and therefore less fitted to enjoy things which please me. But that seems a little like begging the question. Many of them are not as well educated, because they had to go to work as boys in the fields, the glass factories, the mines, the mills, while I was pursuing my leisurely, gentlemanly way through boarding school and university. I don't think it was entirely natural aptitude that marked me out for a university education, since I remember that frequently I had to pay money to tutors to drill into my head information of a remarkably simple character. I was fond of a good time—and that I had. Of course it took money, which was obligingly supplied, via my family by the pressmen, the switchmen, the cigaretts girls, the rolling-mill men, etc. . . . As a reporter on a newspaper I was a worker; as a member of a stock-holding family I was an idler.

If a man produces $2,000 worth of wealth a year and consumes $10,000 worth a year, he is overpaid. If he is overpaid some must be underpaid.

Socialism urges the underpaid to unite and insist on receiving the full amount of the wealth they produce.

THE MAGNANIMITY OF SOME TRUSTS—FROM A BULL MOOSER'S STANDPOINT.

By Burke McCarty.

I would call the attention of all the near-Socialists and other hopeful reformers who fell for the rosy promises held out by the Bull Moose and his party to get-quick-reforms by voting the Progressive ticket, to the Munsey Magazine for February, which features an article by Frank Munsey, entitled, "A Possible Scheme for Amalgamating the Progressive and Republican Parties, That Should Be Acceptable to Each."

That ought to hold you for a while. After perusal of this overture from one of Mr. Roosevelt's political and financial backers, kindly turn to page 800 in same issue to the editorial, "Monopoly—Some of Its Other Aspects."

The mental attitude toward the working class by the Bull Moosers and all other so-called "Progressives" is reflected in this little editorial like polished steel.

The value of the article lies in the unconscious admissions which it contains.

It reveals the true mission and utility of the "Welfare" committees and other parings of capitalism.

It clearly marks the class distinctions and gives a glimpse of what is to be accomplished by working class solidarity on the political and industrial fields.

It tells of a poor misunderstood and downtrodden trust down in New Jersey that had announced recently that upon the recommendation of its Welfare committee it had established a minimum wage for its women employés of $9 per week!

This, the writer apologetically admits, may not seem a princely sum, "but an enormous number of women work for less"!

The directors of this poor, berated trust named $9 for the minimum, we are assured, because they found upon investigation that it was the "lowest wage upon which a woman could support herself in decent comfort."

Here we see a good trust deliberately employing a group of men (paradoxically dubbed "A Welfare Committee") hired to find out what, from their standpoint, is the lowest possible figure that a working woman can live on.

What would happen, do you suppose, if Woodrow Wilson's wife and daughters or the "Princess" Alice were condemned to live on $9 a week in decent comfort?

Now how absurd! How could Mrs. Longworth be expected to make $9 per week cover such comforts as Turkish cigarettes and two pet monkeys? Perish the thought!

Then the writer of the editorial gurgles on and tells us about what has been done by other perfectly lovely trusts.

One voted a general increase of $5,000,000 a year to its "lower grade" employés; but the writer carelessly omitted to state the number of the workers it was to be divided among.

Another trust has established a pension for its employés, but again the article does not tell us how much the toilers themselves were taxed for this pension.

Then the Munsey quill-pusher closes by trying to make us believe that these specific trusts at least have made "important voluntary concessions" and that their managers were "imbued with a realization of their liability to public sentiment that makes them anxious to be well thought of." Isn't that a scream!

As a matter of fact we know the rapid organization and solidarity of the workers on the industrial field, coupled with their gigantic battering ram—the Socialist press and the resultant marvelous increase of the Socialist party vote all over the country—these are things which are compelling the trusts' "Nursie" to hand out pacifiers, soothing syrup and other substitutes for the real thing.

And to sum it all up, here we have millionaire Munsey, the owner of the biggest string of capitalistic papers in the United States (barring, of course, Wandering Willie Hearst's), this same capitalist Munsey, who was the major domo of the Bull Moose convention and who, together with Perkins, Wall Street cadet, and Harvester Trust McCormick, footed the bills of the Chicago Progressive roundup. This Munsey, I say, is the same Munsey who has taken it upon himself to advance a scheme to "reunite" the Republican and Progressive parties (as if they were ever really divided) and to reunite them on the basis of these "voluntary concessions."

Kindly notice that the basis on which they are to unite is "good" trusts! You remember that is a real Rooseveltian coinage—"good trusts!" It is a revelation of the real views and purposes of these slightly progressive gentlemen.

Of course, it is foolish to get peeved about Munsey's scheme. If Mr. Munsey of the newspaper trust, Perkins of the money trust and McCormick of the harvester trust see fit to pay the piper, they certainly have a right to call the tune; and if it wasn't for about one million of hard-headed Socialists who weren't afraid of "throwing our votes away"—you fellows wouldn't even have any soothing syrup or pacifiers given you! See?

THE PERSECUTION OF MOTHER JONES.

Creston, Iowa, April 11, 1913.

Mother Mary Jones, in Jail at Charleston, West Virginia:

Dear Mother Jones—Notwithstanding I am a hopeless invalid and have to be propped up in bed to write this, yet I have summoned strength enough to enclose an article given below, which I hope may reach you, and to say, all hail to you, the steadfast opponent of tyranny and injustice and the life-long friend and defender of the homeless, the friendless, the poor! Scores of thousands are now sending you loving thoughts and millions will bless you in years to come. You will yet be honored all over the world as you are now honored and beloved in all parts of America. Future historians will write of your great services and unselfish devotion to the poor, and generations not yet born will read of you as one of the good and heroic souls of this age of greed, injustice and brutality.

I send you my congratulations and blessings, and my prayer is that you may be sustained by divine and angelic powers to continue for many years in the unselfish, heroic and sorely-needed work for the upliftment and betterment of the submerged, exploited men, women and children of this savage, transitional capitalistic age.

Your admiring comrade and "boy," R. A. DAGUE.

Treatment of Mother Jones—Hon. R. A. Dague, Who Knows Her Well, Writes of Defense of the Gray-Haired Women—Her Brutal Treatment—Being Tried in a Military Court Without a Jury. This Old Lady Fights for Her Life.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

I was glad to read in your paper on the 4th, inst., a denunciation of the infamous treatment of Mother Jones recently in West Virginia for being found counseling with the half-starved coal miners of that state now on a strike and making speeches to them. She is guilty of no offense except a motherly sympathy for those slaves, and yet the coal barons had her arrested, thrown into jail, denied her a trial in the state courts, and dragged her into what they called their military court and treated her as though she were a desperate criminal. Mother Jones is known and beloved from ocean to ocean for her unselfish devotion to the poor. She is 80 years old; her hair is white as snow; she is gentle, refined, intellectual and tender-hearted. Tens of thousands of miners call her "mother" and she calls them "her boys." Forty or more years of her later life have been devoted to visiting the poor miners, and like a good angel that she is, nursing their sick, burying their dead, ministering to them, counseling them, mourning with them, and dividing her last dollar with them.

Ten years ago I knew her personally. I have sat in one of the largest auditoriums in San Francisco crowded to the doors, and listened to this grand old woman tell of the sufferings of the poor miners. Gently, modestly and yet sometimes energetically and with thrilling eloquence the silver-white-haired old grandmother portrayed the awful conditions under which the white slaves of West Virginia were compelled to work by the brutal owners of those coal mines. I saw strong men shed tears at her recital of those wrongs, and I am not ashamed to say that I too sobbed like a baby.

And this is the same dear old gentle soul, who, ten years later, is dragged into a trumped up military court, so they might imprison her by a court martial in which she would be deprived of a jury trial in a civil court. The dispatches say she was so shocked at the brutal treatment that she fainted several times and had to be carried from the room.

Emma F. Langdon, in a late issue of the "St. Louis Labor," says the Associated Press have carefully suppressed accounts of the infamous treatment of this old friend of the oppressed. She says:

> Mother Jones has stood in the vanguard for forty years; her labors have covered a continent and reached every class of workers. Her speech is a summons to action. Patience with wrong is a crime with her. She can "touch the hearts of men as the storm god touches the ocean's keys." No sorrow of humanity is alien to her.
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> The labor press has spoken of her as the "the Angel of the Miners." She is all of that and more—the workers' refuge and inspiration. "Mother" is the cry when, overawed by corporation hirelings, they seek to join hands in a common struggle, and again when the troops, re-enforced by hunger, are beating them into earth.
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> The exploiters of the poor and helpless fear and hate her as no other one individual, and well they may. I am sure they would murder her—would have done so years ago—if they had dared. Well, they may be afraid; it is true they dare most anything to keep the workers in servitude, but even yet there are some things they dare not do, and one of them is murder Mother Jones. If Americans have any of the spirit of their forefathers, blood will flow freely if they dare harm a hair of her head! Woe be unto the "blue-bloods" of the proud state of West Virginia if any harm comes to this snow-crowned "Mother" of the poor!

Mr. Editor: Knowing Mother Jones personally, being well informed of her grand work for humanity, hearing of the outrageous treatment she has received, my heart throbs in profound sympathy for the grand old soul, and I have a struggle with my better nature to keep me from uttering bitter maledictions upon the brutal men who are thus inhumanly treating her. I know, however, that the fierce age of competition—"the system"—is the cause of brutalizing men. In a later and kindlier age of the world historians

will place the name of "Mother" Mary Jones at the very top of the list of earth's best and greatest women.

A little more than half a century ago the rich and powerful of Virginia choked to death on a scaffold a white-haired old man because he opposed negro slavery. A great war ensued that cost a million of lives and destruction of billions of property, and the wiping out of a system of industry that brutalized the men who murdered the old man. Today John Brown's soul goes marching on. He is one of the world's honored martyrs, while the names of his murderers have been forgotten, or if remembered, are despised—execrated. Will now the rich and powerful of West Virginia repeat history by killing kind-hearted, white-haired old Grandmother Jones because she has opposed white slavery?

We shall see.

Creston, Iowa.

REPORT FROM JAMES CUTHBERTSON.

To the Officers and Members of District Association, No. 6, W. F. M.

Brothers:—

As delegate to the third annual convention of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor, held at Victoria, B. C., herewith submit my report.

The convention was called to order on Monday, January 13th, 1913, at 10 a. m., by Delegate Sheen, president of Victoria Trades and Labor Council, who, after addressing a few words of welcome to the delegates, 78 in number, handed the gavel to President J. W. Wilkinson. President Wilkinson's report followed, and it proved an interesting one, laden with food for thought on the problems confronting organized labor in this province.

Of all the matters touched upon the president's report, perhaps the most vital is the attitude shown by the present government towards the needs and requirements of labor, as presented by the B. C. P. of Labor convention last year. A commission has been appointed by the government to go over the province for the alleged purpose of inquiring into the needs of labor. I fail to see the necessity of such a step in view of the fact that labor brings its needs from all parts of the province and presents them to the government from year to year. This action on the part of the government would indicate either that they do not credit us with intelligence enough to know our requirements or, that it is a graceful way of side-stepping the whole matter and at the same time giving fat jobs to a few friends; if the latter be true, then the wage workers must cease voting for those who when in office take no notice of said wage workers or their interests. The question of united political action for the workers is, unfortunately, one on which we are somewhat divided at present, but we have reached the stage in the organized labor movement when we must unite on the political field; then and not until then, shall we get what we are now demanding. And, there is need of much legislation for the protection of the workers; the maimed and crippled victims of industrial life point out this need. If we have the welfare of these men at heart we must elect men of our own class to the law making bodies.

Mr. J. H. Wallace addressed the convention as a fraternal delegate from the Washington State Federation of Labor. He explained the workings of the Washington insurance act, which is one of the best in the world. Under this act the injured workers receive as compensation the sum of $700, where $100 previous to the act coming into force was received, and the state federation is now demanding legislation to make the industries pay for the hospital and medical treatment of all wage workers of the state. This should be of interest to the wage workers of British Columbia, as our present compensation act is altogether inadequate in providing for the wants of the dependants of the deceased, with the result that homes are broken up perhaps never to be reunited. Th greatest benefit is received indirectly by the workers as the act encourages the companies to be more careful with the lives of their workmen. Taking into consideration the deficiencies of the present act, it is my opinion, that we should try for a new act similar to the Washington state act, rather than seek to patch up our old one.

An important step taken by the convention was to secure a one-half interest in the B. C. Federationist. This paper has been fighting our battles and expressing our political views and it was considered only right that we should give it all the support possible, which was done by shouldering one-half of its burdens.

Mr. Parker Williams addressed the convention, and it was indeed refreshing to listen to him. British Columbia, he says, is dominated by a certain financial group who are more greedy that a horse leech, and more hungry than the devil; and yet the majority of workers line up an election day with such sharks. Is it any wonder that the premier takes no notice of our resolutions?

About one hundred resolutions were brought before the convention, all of which were given space in the Federationist; all of the resolutions forwarded from District No. 6, were passed and those calling for provincial legislation were presented to the premier.

President Wilkinson and Vice Presidents McVety, Grant and Pettipiece refused to stand for re-election. This is much to be regretted as we have no more able men than these in the labor movement.

The new officers are:

President, C. Sivertz, Victoria, B. C.; Sec-Treas., V. R. Midgley, Victoria.

Vice Presidents: J. Kavanaugh, Vancouver; J. J. Taylor, Ladysmith; J. Gray, Fernie; Ferris and Burns, Victoria; A. Watchman, Vancouver, J. Cuthbertson, Greenwood.

The Unionists of the coast are pretty well satisfied that the miners of the interior form the backbone of the B. C. Provincial Federation of Labor at the present time.

A strong and determined effort should be made to have the railroad workers affiliate with the federation, particularly in view of the fact that their support would lend much weight to any efforts made to secure a new insurance for the benefit of all workers in the province. Only through the united efforts of the workers can we accomplish that which we are aiming for—the right of the worker to the full product of his toil.

Respectfully submitted,

JAMES CUTHBERTSON.

PHOSSY JAW.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Working girls get this terrible disease who work in match factories. Ever see a case of phossy jaw? If not, why not. It's your sisters who get it in Rockefeller's Diamond match factory at Chico, California, and to get a job and a terrible disease girls are recruited from the ranks of toilers.

No, Beva Rockefeller does not work in her father's factory; she is busy at Sunday school teaching the young to be good slaves, that father can be three times more a billionaire.

No, Should Grow Wilson is not going to stop phossy jaw spreading among the daughters of workingmen. It's up to you.

That you may think phossy jaw is not contagious, remember, a sack of pus is drawn from the jaw or breast of the girl affected and leaves her a cripple for life, as some bones must be removed also, lest the entire body rot away; and this for the princely wage of 90 cents a day.

Life for us female wage slaves is a serious proposition; but we must have cheap matches and cheap labor. By all means, let's have cheap labor sings California.

Phosphorus is one of the most deadly poisons known, and no one can work in this industry without getting blood poison, and blood diseases are terribly contagious.

What are you going to do about phossy jaw? These crippled girls are asking you.

HIS FATHER'S HAIR.

One of the first things noticed about the "little stranger" is the color of its hair. The color of baby's hair depends to a great extent upon the color of the hair of its parents.

Here is one rule which very rarely has an exception If you are red-headed and you marry a lady whose hair is of the same cheerful hue, then it is a hundred chances to one that every one of your children will be nicknamed "Ginger" at school.

It is the same with light-haired or dark-haired people marrying. As a rule, their children will all be fair or dark. When a dark-haired man marries a woman with light hair, then the majority of his children will be dark-haired, the minority taking after their mother.

That the color and texture of the hair is strongly hereditary is easily shown. Certain tribes, which have never intermarried with other tribes, will be found to have exactly the same type of hair, man, woman and child. The Eskimos are an instance of this. All of them have the same straight, black hair.

The hair of a baby at birth is not always the same color as it will be when it grows up, unless it is born with red hair. Once red-headed, always red-headed.

As a rule, a baby's hair is lighter than it will be in the long run Baby's eyebrows will generally tell you what color the hair on its head is going to be. The eyebrows are usually darker than the rest of the hair at birth. Hair, as a rule, turns darker and darker until middle age arrives, and then gray hairs begin to show.—Exchange.

MORGAN'S DEATH.

By Frederick Monroe.

Some days ago, across the water, in the city of Rome, died an old man, surrounded by relatives and friends, who mourned his passing just as do all who lose one near and dear. His name was John Pierpont Morgan. It was a name extolled and reviled; reverenced and hated; feared and despised. He was in turn the wizard of finance or the robber of the poor. He was to his friends a captain of finance, a constructive builder of national credit; to some of his enemies he appeared to be the exploiter of the helpless; the ruthless crusher of competitors.

In fact, he was none of these things. He was simply a cog in the wheel of the great system called by various names—Big Business, Frenzied Finance, The System, The Octopus. The system is Capitalism.

Morgan is dead. But the firm of J. P. Morgan & Company lives. So do the hundreds of banks, trust companies, railroads, mines, factories, workshops, industrial and manufacturing corporations of every kind and description, of which Morgan & Company, or the Morgan Company, with two, three, a dozen, or a hundred affiliated groups, hold the controlling interest

The passing of Morgan means nothing to the hundreds of thousands of those who paid toll to the system which he typified. The system goes on unmindful of his passing. The system was not built on Morgan or any other man. Morgan and every other capitalist are creatures of the system. They are just as much a product of the system as are the slaves of the steel mills. The production of the Morgans is as inevitable under the system of Capitalism as is the production of paupers. The same cause produces both effects. Capitalism lives on the production of surplus values. Of the total produce produced by the workers, the worker receives a portion, called wages. The balance—the surplus value—goes to capital. As the share of the one increases, the share of the other necessarily decreases. If labor takes more, capital necessarily gets less, and if capital gets more, labor necessarily gets less. Morgan happened simply to be born into the class which got more—not less.

His passing illustrates more graphically than anything else the fallacy of attacking men instead of the system. There be those among us—of whom our President, Mr. Wilson, is one—who believe that the jailing of a few trust officials would have some kind of effect in stopping the exploitation of the many by the few. Morgan was not jailed—but he was actually removed from the earth. Yet no man is simple enough to predict that exploitation will cease with the passing of Morgan. So it was with Harriman. So it will be with George F. Baker, Henry P. Davison. J. P. Morgan, Jr. Men count for nothing; the system is everything. These men play the game according to the rules laid down—WHICH WE PERMIT TO BE LAID DOWN. It is foolish to blame these men because they win under the rules, while we lose.

The passing of Morgan, with all that it does and DOES NOT signify, should act as a lesson to us who hold in our hands the power TO CHANGE THE RULES!—National Socialist.

ECHO OF THE AKRON RUBBER STRIKE.

In the last issue of "The People," official newspaper of the Akron Central Labor Union, is found the real facts of the recent rubber strike. The paper remained neutral during the trouble, as did the Akron labor movement. The paper now shows how the working class politicians who donated their hall for the strikers' first meeting, refused to allow the Central Labor Union officials to address the meeting, and how the strike was then handed over to the Wonder Workers through this trick.

The story of the I. W. W.'s miserable failure, despite their bluster and noise, is as follows:

> The big strike in the rubber factories of Akron has been declared at an end. This action was taken at a meeting held last Sunday, which was attended by a remnant of the strikers and addressed by two of the prominent I. W. W. leaders.
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> The strike at one time involved between 12,000 and 16,000 men and women employed in the rubber factories of Akron, and was one of the series of spasmodic strikes that marks the social unrest of wageworkers whose wages are continually being lowered and who are being subjected to a speeding-up system that soon saps their life and throws them on the scrap pile.
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> The rubber employers have successfully fought every effort to organize their employés, and it is well known that they maintain an elaborate spy system in order to keep the men in mortal fear of the loss of their jobs. But the men in the labor movement knew that it was only a question of time until there would be a revolt of such proportions as to bring consternation to the employers and result in an organization.
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> It was unfortunate that at the time this last protest was made and the men decided to organize that they were misled into casting their lot with the I. W. W.
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> Representatives of the Central Labor Union were present at the first meeting of the strikers, but those in charge, and who had ex-

tended the strikers the courtesy of their hall, did not permit the local union men to speak or to take part.

Hence the fatal mistake of the men not acquainted with the great labor movement under the direction of the American Federation of Labor.

A. F. of L. organizers arrived here as soon as possible for them to leave the work of organizing in the Pennsylvania steel centers, but as this was after the I. W. W. leaders had their campaign thoroughly under way, the only course left was to await the final collapse of the strike, which was inevitable.

As stated above, the strike now is a matter of history, and all strikers whom the companies will accept have returned to work. But there are at least two lessons that the strike has taught—one to the workers: that to make a protest and get results you must be organized in a bona fide labor union that has the backing of the labor organizations of the world, and not tie to a discredited band of alleged leaders who, in many cases, have been expelled from the legitimate labor movement. To the employers the lesson teaches that they are never secure in the steady operation of their plants without organization.—Toledo Union Leader.

LABOR.

The greatest of all the forces of human progress, culture, and civilization is labor.

Labor, mental and manual, has transformed into gardens, and made the bowels of the earth yield fuel and light, which enable a man to overcome the terrors of frost and the fears of the night; it has made the savage a civilized man, and man the master of the forces of nature.

But notwithstanding the leading part labor has taken in the shaping of our social world, the laboring man has always been regarded as an inferior being, as a mere beast of burden in human form, incapable of any higher intellectual and moral efforts, with but little sensibility, a very second rate citizen at his best. In spite of his importance as the creator of culture and the producer of the essential material elements of our civilization, the worker has never been permitted to occupy a position in society commensurable to the importance of his work. And however rich the harvest of his toil—he has never had a chance to enjoy in full measure the fruits of his labor.

Engrossing all his time, his work had prevented him from thinking seriously about the relations existing between himself and society, and from taking an active part in the framing and directing of social institutions and policies, until he came to recognize the formidable power of organization. But by organizing with his brothers in misery, he found the key to the door of social influence as well as the means of emancipation from his ignorance. He has become a power proportionately to the growth of his organizations, and whatever he may be able to accomplish in the future, his organizations will be the means by which it will be done.

The workers will come into their own by collective action only, for the individual man, be he ever so intelligent and noble and brave, does not count in the arena where the gigantic class struggle of our times is fought. —Buffalo Socialist.

THE KIND HE WANTED.

A man went into a clothing store in Topeka a few days ago to buy an overcoat. He had the money to buy it, and of course he was welcomed and was extended the glad hand. They had plenty of overcoats—all colors, all styles and all prices. Their line of overcoats was their special pride, so the clerk said.

The customer examined several garments, but each time completed the inspection with a shake of the head. They didn't suit. The salesman began to show nervousness. He evidently was puzzled.

"If you will tell me what kind of a coat you want," he ventured at last, "I will try to accommodate you. We have all kinds.

"No, you haven't my kind," was the reply. "My first test of an overcoat is to look at the inside pocket."

"Oh, I see," says the clerk, brightening up, "you are looking for the union label. Why didn't you say so? We have lots of 'em."

So the search began. The main floor was ransacked, then the basement, and finally a pile of left-overs from last season's stock. Still no label.

"Is it absolutely necessary that you should have the label in your coat?" the perspiring salesman at last blurted out in despair.

"Absolutely necessary," replied the man grimly. And there was a twinkle in his eye as he murmured ironically, "Lots of 'em."

Then the unhappy clerk grew bolder and started to give a little lecture: "Of course, it's all right to stick to principle," he began, "but it seems to me that you—"

"Never mind that," broke in the would-be customer, with a wave of his hand. "You are losing ground now. Just look once more. Perhaps you can find a coat with the label in it, after all."

And so he did. Just one lonesome Benjamin with the label in the inside pocket. It was a little bit large, to be sure, and the pattern didn't quite suit, but the man took it, and he left this behind him as he started for the door:

"Just one garment in your store that represents living wages; among the hundreds of overcoats on your shelves, just one that stands for the elevation of labor; just one protest against unsanitary workshops; only one that bears the stamp which means the abolition of child labor and the sweat shop, and the protection of the home and the uplifting of citizenship. And now you haven't any," he shot back as he bowed himself out.—Topeka Capital.

A SINGLE TAXER'S LAMENT.

By William Marion Reedy.

Every time I vote in the county I'm amused as I think of all the hullabaloo that is raised about crooked elections in the city. Say! If the country elections don't "outcrook" the city affairs, you can shoot me. There's no registration of voters in the country. Anybody can step in and vote in his turn. The country politician isn't above having the judges and clerks "right." And the counting—why, if we had city elections as unguarded as they are in the country, the "gang" would never lose. Human nature is much the same in city and country. Moreover, country elections are not watched. The honest farmer—did you ever trade with him, on his own stamping-ground? We've seen what he could do in the way of crooked elections in rural counties in Ohio and West Virginia and Illinois. Whenever I think of the honest farmer I think of a recent joke in Life that ran thus: "Boswer: There is honor among thieves. Towser: Oh. I don't know. Thieves, after all, are just like other people." There's the farmer and the single tax. He's against it because it is dishonest. But the honest farmer doesn't kick against being taxed at as low as 20 per cent. on his value, while the city man is taxed upon a 65 per cent. valuation. The guileless, the oppressed farmer! In my eye. He has the politicians in all parties, the preachers, the press, the country merchant, the country doctor and lawyer and dentist bluffed to a fare-you-well. Everybody is catering to him. And he's a fine proscriptionist, too. He won't let you talk if he's not with you. He talks tar-and-feathers, and eggs, and riding on rails, and even ropes. Those are his arguments—at least in bourbon Missouri. The only way to get along in the country is to conform—oh, not religiously. The farmer has about as much religion left as the rest of us. But you must conform to him on economics or you're in danger. He's a hot reformer when it somes to getting after banks and railroads and grain brokers and insurance companies and such. Soak 'em, Louie! But let any reform touch him; then there's trouble. His special interest is sacred. He must not be touched. He must be protected. And if you favor anything he doesn't like, you're an anarchist, a Socialist, a moral leper, an agent of the St. Louis breweries. As Senator Charles F. Krone said at Columbia, Mo., some weeks ago, "The farmer has been called 'honest' so long, he actually believes it." And yet when you come to think about it, the farmer is no worse than the rest of us—no more class conscious than bankers, brokers, shoe manufacturers, real estate men, brewers, trades unionists. None of us is tolerant of economic heretics who threaten our particular graft under the system under which we live. We are all ready in degree to proscribe and to boycott when our toes are in danger of being trampled.

Well, I stood at the polls and talked to the farmers and a few railroad and ice-plant workers. They were smart fellows, too. What did they talk? They talked good times. They talked anti-single tax. Don't tell me there's any danger to our institutions in the initiative, referendum and recall. There is not a bit. The people are not radical. They are afraid of radicalism. They don't believe in "dividing up property." They are conservatives to the marrow of their bones. They are for nothing but prosperity. They are for nothing that will raise taxes, yet they want a lot of things which cannot be paid for save with money raised by taxes. They are afraid of names. Socialism throws them in a fit. Single tax on the land! It gives them hydrophobia to think of it. The land! Their very worship of it proves the contention that the land should belong to everybody. Still, I don't know that they are any more demented as to the sanctity of stocks and bonds. They are pretty good folks, like the rest of us, when you let them have their own way. Like the rest of us, they are always ready to reform and to tax the other fellow.—St. Louis Mirror.

LAST WHEEL TURNED IN THE MERCUR MINE.

With the passing of Sunday, March 30, ends the largest and most historic of the gold producing mines of the state of Utah, for early yesterday morning the Consolidated Mercur Gold Mines Company of the Mercur district turned the last wheel. With a simple yet deeply significant ceremony this famous old dividend payer closed its career of usefulness much after the fashion of a successful man, yielding to the demands of nature after a long and well spent life.

Sunday morning, guided by the hand of the oldest miner in the employ of the company, the last car was lowered into the mine, filled and again brought to the surface. Old Glory was hoisted to the topmost point of the flagpole, and the whistle that had called the thousands to and from their work during the many years of operation was tied down and for one hour filled the ears of Mercur for the last time.

End Expected.

When a mine, like a man, lives to a ripe old age the end comes not unexpected, but in each case there is regret, despite the knowledge that nothing remains to be done by either. The closing of the old Consolidated Mercur mine is especially unfortunate, as it was the remaining big labor employer of the camp. Its miners and mill men in numerous instances have been on the payroll of the company for years. They have comfortable homes there, and their children, young men and women, born and reared in the camp, know no other home. In Mercur are their homes, their churches and all the connections of a lifetime, which must be broken, and while the camp will remain, it can never be the same without the Consolidated Mercur with its payrolls carrying hundreds of men.

Produces Many Millions.

The properties within the Consolidated Mercur boundaries have produced many millions of gold ore, and several millions have been paid out in the form of dividends. The property has been one of the most famous of schools for metallurgists, the ores being especially refractory and hard to reduce to bullion. With passing years the problems multiplied, but with each new and intricate problem presented there was the talent at hand to solve it, and not the least of the problems have been faced and solved by General Manager George H. Dern, who was forced to pound dividend money from continually decreasing gold values. For several years past the ores of the property have carried less than $5 per ton in the yellow metal, and the lower in value the ore the more refractory it became until the final stages developed into as close a proposition as the world holds.

End Was Forecast.

The end of this producer was forecast in the annual report of President John Dern for 1911. He emphasized the fact that the property was near its last hour in his 1912 report, and the shareholders during 1912 were asked to authorize the directors to dispose of the machinery and other assets as they saw fit. This authorization was granted, and it is likely that the Consolidated Mercur equipment soon will be distributed all over the country.

General Manager George H. Dern stated last night that it would take two weeks or more to clean up around the mill, gathering together the metal that has suceeeded in escaping the keen eye of the managemnt during the many years of concentration, from which time the company will cease as a producing proposition, and Utah will lose one of its most important sources of gold.

For many months past the company has been reducing its forces, working down from 600 or 700 to 200 men, who were released by the company yesterday. A great many have left Mercur for other fields, and a great many of the men released Sunday will find other places to work, but it is doubtful if any of the old men will ever run across any place that will suit them better than the old camp which has been for so long their home.—Exchange.

WHAT IS COAL LAND?

United States Geological Survey Outlines Manner in Which Coal Deposits Occur and Shows Why Land May Be Classified as "Coal Land" When No Coal Is to Be Seen for Many Miles.

It is so often the unpleasant duty of the United States Geological Survey to refuse to reclassify as noncoal land areas that have been classified as coal land, because the evidence and affidavits submitted for reclassification are inadequate, that a word of explanation on what is considered "adequate" may make clearer the position of the Survey in the matter.

It is a widespread popular impression that if coal is found outcropping on a tract, the land is coal land, and that if no coal is to be found outcropping the land is noncoal land. If this were true probably more than one-half of the coal produced in the country (in some states more than 95 per cent) would be coming from mines not on coal land.

As an illustration, 196 mines in Indiana in 1908 produced 11,997,304 tons of coal. Of these 196 mines, 15 were working the coal from the outcrop and produced 400,733 tons, or a little over 3 per cent of the total. The rest was mined from land, the surface of which showed no coal. In Illinois the percentage is still less, and in both states the average production of the mines working on the outcrop is small, compared with the average of all the mines. The percentage of coal worked from the outcrop is greater in Pennsylvania, West Virginia and the southern Appalachian states than in the two just

cited, but not much if any greater in the Michigan field, the western interior field, or some others of the large fields of the country. It is true that in many of the fields when first exploited mines were mostly driven in on the outcrop, but for two reasons that condition has greatly changed. First, the coal close to the outcrop has been mined out; and second, after a time it has been found to be cheaper to mine the coal from shafts sunk to the bed from a point some distance back from the outcrop than to haul the coal, water and waste up the slope of the bed as it pitches into the ground.

If, therefore, any producing coal field is examined there will usually be found a belt of outcrop in which the coal-bearing rocks rise to the surface of the ground, and outside of that belt an area, which may amount to thousands of square miles, where the coals are all below the surface and the surface rocks may even be of entirely different age and perhaps not coal bearing at all. In Indiana shafts have been sunk to coal beds at a depth of 250 feet without any preliminary drilling where the coal bed did not outcrop nearer than 15 miles, and many of the mines of Illinois are 25 to 50 miles from the nearest outcrop of the coal they are working.

In classifying land as to its coal character a few general principles are involved:

1. If the land is known to be underlain only by groups of rocks known nowhere to contain coal, the land is assumed not to be underlain by coal and to be noncoal land.

2. If land is known to be underlain by one or more groups of rocks known to contain workable beds of coal, and a study of the dips shows that those groups are not too deep for the coals they contain to be worked, the land may be presumed to be coal land.

In nearly all cases where public lands have been withdrawn pending examination and classification it is known or believed that the land is underlain by groups of rocks known elsewhere to contain workable beds of coal. In probably a majority of cases it is also known or later examination demonstrates that coal does not outcrop on most of the land withdrawn but underlies it, perhaps at a considerable depth.

The evidence obtained by the Survey consists of observed outcrops and measured sections, properly located and described on the spot, and analyses made in the government laboratories from coal samples collected in a definite prescribed way, supplemented when necessary by such second-hand data as appear to be accurate and reliable and to be in accord with the personal observations of the field men.

OPPORTUNITY RESTORED.

Woodrow Wilson has fixed the date upon which the Democratic party will enter into the shadow and valley of death.

In a statement to the press, Mr. Wilson says:

"I shall call Congress together in extraordinary session not later than April 15. I shall do this only because I think the pledges of the party ought to be redeemed as promptly as possible, but also because I know it to be in the interest of business that all uncertainty as to what the particular items of tariff revision are to be, should be removed as soon as possible."

The Democratic party is pledged to a tariff for revenue only. It has condemned protective duties as robbery of the consumer in defiance of the constitution.

If the Democratic party shall keep its pledges to the people, if it shall meet the hopes and expectations of its supporters, it will wipe out every trace and vestige of protectionism.

Protectionism—what a vile and odious thing it has been to Democratic orators. "The communism of pelf," the tribute wrung from the pockets of the poor to fatten the swollen purses of privilege. Tariff bandits, Pittsburgh pirates, thieves, corruptionists, knaves and ballot box stuffers, and vote bribers—the beneficiaries of the tariff swindle—have been the seven devils that have possessed the American people and brought them to the very verge of destitution and despair.

The Democrats now have the tariff bandits on the hip. They have them at their mercy, as they did when Cleveland, with Watterson croaking at his heels, marched through a bloody slaughter house to an open grave.

Cleveland was elected on the issue that protection is robbery. He was pledged to free the people from the burden of legalized loot and wrench the republic from the clutches of greed.

When in office Cleveland turned aside to slay the menace and peril of free silver. The Sherman silver-purchase act was repealed and with Morgan's assistance the credit of the nation was kept from falling below par.

The Democratic party saved the nation's credit and lost its opportunity to rout the tariff bandits. A year after Cleveland's inauguration, a Democratic Congress turned its attention to the protective infamy.

The Wilson-Gorman act was born and the Democratic party all but died

Profiting from the experience of Grover Cleveland, whom he so closely resembles, Woodrow Wilson purposes to descend upon the den of forty thieves and rout them, bag and baggage, before they have time to recover from their surprise. He will not give them a year in which to prepare to meet the attacks of an unterrified Democracy.

There is in retirement at Sheboygan Falls, a Democratic statesman, the Hon. Charles Weisse. Mr. Weisse expresses the fear that Wilson and the Democratic party will bring disapointment to the American people. The people, he complains, expect too much from the coming administration. They expect the Democratic party to keep its promises, fulfill its pledges and make good.

If protectionism shall not be destroyed, if the trusts shall not be rooted out, if opportunity shall not be restored and the cost of living reduced, the people will set up a cry that they have been buncoed and demand their money back.

If, by some unforeseen and impossible circumstance the Democratic party should keep its pledges, if it should turn a deaf ear to Morgan and Ryan and Belmont and Rockefeller, if it should destroy the trusts, dismember the great railway systems, put a premium on the stage coach and beckon the ox-cart to come forth from its seclusion, if it should extinguish the tariff and free the people from the exactions and tributes of privilege, what would the harvest be?

The Democratic party's opportunity has been restored, but unfortunately—for if the condition which it faces is, as Grover Cleveland on a like occasion remarked, quite dissimilar from the theory to which it professes to be devoted.—Milwaukee Leader.

IMPORTANT MINERAL REGION.

The "Hanging Rock" Coal and Iron District of Kentucky and Ohio Described in Part in a Report by the United States Geological Survey.

The Kenova folio, No. 184 of the Geologic Atlas of the United States, has been issued recently by the Geological Survey. It describes an area lying in the three states of Kentucky, Ohio and West Virginia. This area is in the "Hanging Rock" region of the Ohio River valley, a region of great industrial importance from its coal and iron industries and not many decades ago the center of several important charcoal iron furnaces. Though the charcoal-iron industry disappeared long ago it served a useful purpose in paving the way for the more modern steel and iron works in the city of Ashland, Ky., in the northeastern part of the area covered by the folio. The region is the center of thriving coal and clay industries, and within the last few years explorations for oil and gas have been vigorously prosecuted in some parts of it.

Catlettsburg, Ashland and Louisa, Ky., and Kenova, W. Va., are all busy and flourishing cities within the area. The Ohio river traverses its northeastern part and the Big Sandy, an important tributary of the Ohio, flows near its eastern edge. These streams not only furnish easy and cheap transportation, but have facilitated the construction of some of the important trunk lines of railway which traverse the area.

The Kenova area contains much of scientific as well as of economic interest. The peculiar drainage, both within and to the east and west of the area, the high gravel deposits back of Ashland and along Ohio and Big Sandy rivers, and the peridotite dikes in the western part of the area, are striking geologic features that are described in detail in the folio, which will prove of interest to the scientist devoted to the study of pure geology.

Of interest to the practical mining and business man are the descriptions of the minerals of economic importance—coal, flint and plastic clay, oil and gas, shale, limestone, iron ore, building stone, glass sand and salt. The relations of the valuable economic beds and those of stratigraphic importance are given in a columnar-section sheet.

Workable coal and clay beds are fairly well scattered over approximately two-thirds of the area, and the structure in the remaining third is such that at least a portion of the valuable beds will be found below drainage level. The location of the outcropping edges of these coal and clay beds is shown on the structure and economic geology sheet in the folio.

The coal beds vary in character, but include most varieties of the bituminous class, generally the harder kinds. As a rule they are not suitable for manufacture into coke, but when washed some of them give fair satisfaction. All are excellent for generating steam and for domestic use, and all bear transportation and stocking well. Certain of the coal beds in the western and southern parts of the area include benches of cannel coal which contains more than 50 per cent of volatile matter and which is especially suitable for use in open grates and in the manufacture of gas. Much of the good coal in the area occurring above drainage level and in proximity to the railroads has been removed, but there is still a considerable amount which, owing to its present inaccessible position, remains untouched.

The clays of the area are of both the plastic and nonplastic varieties, the latter being also known as flint clay. These clays are of considerable present importance and a variety of clay products are turned out annually, including common or building brick, fire brick and pottery. Many of the clay and shale beds of the area could if necessary be used in the manufacture of paving brick, sewer pipes, etc., for which an inferior clay is suitable.

The position of the oil and gas bearing beds in the different parts of the area is shown on the columnar-section sheet.

The geology of the Kenova quadrangle was worked out by W. C. Phalen of the United States Geological Survey, under the direction of G. H. Ashley, who also mapped some areas in the western and northwestern parts.

The folio comprises sixteen pages of text, one columnar-section sheet and three maps, one showing topography, a second showing the areal distribution of the different formations, and a third delineating the structure and economic geology. It may be purchased for 25 cents by application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C. The folio is also obtainable in octavo form for 50 cents.

THE PANAMA TOLLS CONTROVERSY.

No opinion has been so far expressed in this journal as to the merits of the controversy concerning the Panama Canal tolls and the British protest against the free passage of American coastwise shipping through the big ditch.

The Call on this matter remains neutral, though it might be supposed that being "unpatrotic" and "un-American," as a Socialist publication is usually assumed to be, it would take the British side of the controversy. However, we don't.

And it is not because of the fact that the bulk of the great capitalist newspapers seemingly favor that side, and that the "patriotic" Hearst is almost alone in screeching his journalistic lungs out against the impudent pretensions of John Bull to control the canal "we" have digged on "our" own territory and paid for with our own good money.

The really interesting point about the whole matter is why it is that the great capitalist journals of this country apparently take a pro-British view of the matter.

Hearst declares them lacking in patriotism, Anglomaniacs toadying to British pretentions, and aping things British in every possible manner. On the other hand, these journals declare they are taking a stand for the preservation of American honor, and the faithful carrying out of treaty stipulations. Both these explanations comprise the version of the affair as given to the public, and they can take their choice of either.

To the Socialist, however, the matter has really nothing to do with either patriotism, nationalism, Anglomania or Anglophobia, or even the "honor" of the nation. It is an economic controversy and absolutely nothing more. It merely represents capitalism in its international guise pitted against the narrow, restricted capitalism that has not yet crossed national boundaries.

The great American-born capitalists whose exploitative activities cover the earth have ceased to be "American" so far as their capitalism is concerned, and have become international. And the reason that they sustain the apparently "British" side of the question is that as regards their capitalism they are about as much "British" as they are "American."

The Hearst idea is that every vessel which flies a British ensign must necessarily be owned by a British capitalist, and conversely every vessel flying the Stars and Stripes must be owned by an American cpitalist, and that where one gains the other must necessarily lose.

The real fact is, however, that the flag flown on the taffrail of an ocean steamer is no guarantee whatever of her ownership. She may belong to an owner or owners of the country whose flag she flies, and then again she may not.

And the further fact is that American-born capitalists are already sole owners of hundreds of vessels flying the British and other flags, and part owners of thousand of other such vessels. The network of international capitalist interests that now covers the world is so immense and complicated that the so-called "nationality" of property of any kind counts for little or nothing, and it is diminishing every year. The great international capitalist interests, of which "American" capitalists form a part, have nothing to lose by permitting all vessels to go through the canal on equal terms, but, on the contrary, everything to gain. Capitalists who happen to live on this side of the water will send hundreds of ships under the flags of other peoples through the canal, and millions of tons of freight in similar vessels which they may partly own or own nothing whatever of, but they will naturally want to get their freight through on the lowest possible terms.

And this is the real status of the controversy, and it is this which explains the apparently pro-British attitude of most of our great American newspapers.

It is altogether likely that this view will ultimately prevail, too. But

at present it affords an excellent opportunity to the Hearsts and other "tail twisters" to make a grand stand, patriotic play and their opponents to pose as upholders of the "honcr of the Amcrican people." And such opportunities are never overlooked while the bulk of the public still conceive that capitalism and nationality are inseparable, and that the world's exploiters have the slightest regard for nationality when private profit is involved.—New ork Call.

PATRIOTIC, BUT IMPRACTICABLE.

That versatile and enterprising gentleman whose copy is syndicated for the capitalist press under the feminine title of "Marquise de Fontenoy," now comes to the front with a suggestion, which, we are glad to say, meets with our unrescrved approval. He has discovered that many of the most powerful ships of the Greek navy have been the gift of wealthy Greek magnates to the nation, and bear their names, and that these ships have done excellent work in standing off any possible attack on the Greek coasts from Turkish warships.

He thinks the idea should be copied over here, and observes that "were the American people to have it brought home to them that their shores and their maritime trade were being protected by floating monsters known as the 'Morgan,' the 'Rockefeller,' the 'Astor,' the 'Vanderbilt,' the 'Hetty Green,' or even the 'Andrew Carnegie,' they might be less inclined to grumble against exaggerated fortunes and the unequal distribution of wealth."

Now there's certainly "some class" to that suggestion in every sense of the word. In fact, if it has a fault at all, it is rather that there is too much "class" to it. And we very much fear that the astute exploiters above mentioned would be instinctively inclined to reject it upon that account, which is exactly the reason why we recommend it.

It is not, to be sure, that they are niggardly or lacking in "patriotism" or reluctant to have their names blazoned forth as lovers of their country. But the suggestion too broadly and literally intimates the fact that it is "their country," and the launching of warships bearing their names and constructed at their individual expense would almost certainly bring into public prominence the idea that they were merely paying for the defense of their own possessions. And it is not, from their standpoint, a healthy idea to disseminate that they are the real owners of America. It would, in fact. be playing into the hands of the Socialists, a consideration which is probably beneath the notice of the aristocratic "Marquise," but which certainly would not escape the perception of those upon whom his suggestion is urged.

The Rockefellers, Carnegies, Morgans and others for the present will have to content themselves with the organization of privately armed forces operating inland. They can build stockades with electrically charged wires around them, they can mount machine guns around coal mines and steel plants and raise batallions of armed thugs to terrorize striking workers, but they must not, in their own proper names, venture on the sea with instruments of offense and defense. These things must be done in the name of the "nation," and they will have to content themselves with being really the "nation" themselves without having their names exhibited from the sterns of superdreadnoughts and battle cruisers.

Their names can appear on other structures, such as churches, hospitals and libraries, with tolerable safety. The American people at most "grumble" about these things, and refer to them as "blood-stained," as in the case of Andrew's libraries, but while they go no further, this is safe enough. Their names on warships, however, and perhaps their counterfeit presentments as figureheads—we should take extreme delight in seeing the steel prow of a dreadnought ornamented with the bulbous "mug" of a Morgan or the shabby draperies of a Hetty Green—might evoke something much more dangerous than mere grumbling; it might, in short, and most probably would, incite the "American people" to thinking, and instead of intensifying patriotism would probably tend to give that much-distorted national characteristic a twist that might head it in the wrong direction—so far as the donors of warships are concerned.

These things may go perhaps in Greece, where the people have evidently forgotten their own ancient proverb bidding them beware of gift-bearing Greeks. Their hatred for the Turks may not unnaturally have blinded them in this matter, but as we have no particular "Turks" against whom national hatred could be exclusively directed, the experiment on this side lacks the factors that make it comparatively safe over there.

The Marquise's suggestion does him all kinds of credit, and there is no doubt that his intentions in making it are excellent. He is only mistaken in assuming that the people he mentions are altogether fools and that their "patriotism" is as uncalculating and unsophisticated as that of the rest of their countrymen, the "American people." We ourselves hate to recognize that fact, but such is the case, and we are sorry to say that it makes the Marquise's suggestion, creditable as it is to him, utterly impracticable.—New York Call.

A SLAVE'S CONVERSION.

How He Was Set Thinking in the Right Direction.

My friend was a son of toil, of the horny-handed persuasion, as proud as Punch of it, too. When he exhibits his leathery-looking, corn-grained, toil-distorted ham, his mouth stretches across the dial like that of a mandrill (a specie of monkey with a face resembling that of a human) so broad is his grin. You'd think to look at them he walked through life on his hands along a cinder track. He wharf lumps for a crust, and considers himself the freeset man under the stars. I had been expatiating on Socialism, and placing him in the category of a slave. It touched him. His feelings were wounded, his pride pierced. After letting himself go as above described, he shot out his forepaws and asked me if ever slave bore hands like these? Why, man alive, yes, you bear them yourself! That flabbergasted him. I asked him how he got his living, and out came the hand-feet again. "With these," he retorted with pride. Then I pointed out the commodity nature of labor power, how this commodity was sold to the capitalist class, and how the force of human necessity compelled him to sell the energy stored within his soul-case, and which was part of himself, to the boss-owners of the wharves on which he toiled, and emphatically informed him that as he was forced to sell his energy, and with it himself, to the owner or owners of a plant in order to vegetate on this planet, he was no more free than a chattel slave was, that is economically speaking, of course. The difference in the position was mainly in the fact that the modern wage-slave was endowed with the liberty to change owners. My poor friend of the horny hand hazily admitted there was something in what I was saying, but—, I jumped in and sailed away. His attention was next drawn to the old auction block and the newer labor market, and a parallel shown. Before venturing further let me inform you that I am talking to you just at this moment, for my lumping friend is no doubt exercising his freedom to his mind's content. That's his share under capitalism!. See? Today we had the wheat market, the pig market, the cattle market, the sheep market, and alongside these a labor market. This was indisputable because the papers say so, the captialist papers, of course. But where comes the analogy between the slave of yesterday and the worker of today? In this: Buying and selling (and stealing) is the method by which society carries on its business of living, and as the worker has nothing to sell but his labor-power to get the means to buy the wherewithal to exist, he first must sell himself by the hour, day, or week. Secondly, in the case of wharf-laboring the modern slave is subject to the humiliation of passing before the scrutinous eye of a hired slave driver (pannikin boss)) before selection. Here we have a crowd of men eager to sell themselves for food and shelter—a body of human beings mobbed together like so many sheep, horny handed and hard-headed. Anxiously do they await the arrival of the "fellow worm" who is invested with the right of selection and rejection. These men wanted work to get money—many were in a bad way, too. With chest expanded, bearing carriage of great importance, his bosship struts towards the place of sale, and mounts a barrel. There is slight commotion in the crowd. In the anxiety not to be out of sight a short struggle takes place for position, those of smaller stature, or forced to the rear standing on tip-toe and elongating their necks like hungry giraffes in an endeavor not to escape notice. The selector rapidly runs an eye over the stuff he is about to buy for his boss. More humiliation comes. "I want you—you—you—" and so on until the complement required is picked from the mob, then "that's all." The rejected ones with heavy hearts turn away, and go elsewhere to undergo a similar painful operation. I put all that to my friend and inquired of him what he thought about it. His reply was that when one came to look at conditions a little closely, workingmen and workingwomen, also, were treated much as are sheep and cattle in their respective markets, the buyers picking what they want, rejecting the rest. And although he couldn't quite realize that he was a slave, yet there was so much logic in the contentions of the Socialists that he wouldn't attempt to combat the foregoing statements. That worker has been set thinking. And the very next time he is mobbed up for selection, and. probably, suffers rejection, he will be stung to the quick with the humiliation of degradation to which he has been subjected, realize the freedom to the worker under capitalism is a myth and the seller of labor-power in reality only a wage slave. Then will the fires of discontent burn hot within him.—The Vag, in Sydney People.

PRAYER AND PRIZE FIGHTING.

Religious literature teems with anecdotes purporting to demonstrate the efficacy of prayer, but an incident has just been cabled from England, which, while it apparently might be utilized for this purpose, we venture to say, will never be cited either as an inspiration and example to the true believer, or to confute the sceptic.

It relates how a British prize fighter, before "putting up his dooks" in a twenty-round championship bout, knelt in his corner, crossed himself, pulled a rosary out of his fighting shoes and prayed devoutly, while his opponent glared at him from across the ring, and the assembled "sports" looked on with mixed feelings of surprise and respect for what the item calls his "simple faith."

When he got through he toed the mark, and at once proceeded to whale the stuffing out of his adversary. Between each round he emitted a short supplication, and when finally he was declared victor, he devoutly gave thanks for the triumph in the same manner. Evidently the prayer of this righteous pugilist availed much.

The incident was deemed worthy of being cabled across here, and it has extracted many jocular and satirical editorial comments from the press. There seems to be an idea that the connection between prayer and prize fighting is in some way incongruous.

When men set out to murder each other in bulk, however, there is always prayer—elaborate prayer, too—and nobody thinks it in the least incongruous. In fact, it is regarded as not only highly appropriate, but were it omitted, it would be considered that the Almighty had been ignored, slighted, and treated most disrespectfully by His creatures, who failed to ask His blessing under such solemn circumstances.

And yet this prize fighter, it is safe to say, was infinitely more in earnest than nine-tenths of the innumerable hosts of men who, before going forth to war, invoke the Divine blessing upon their enterprise.

This pugilist did not hurt his adversary. He "won on points," as the account says. He merely got the decision of the referee. His opponent probably suffered nothing worse than a bloody nose or a contused eye, and as is the usual custom on such occasions, shook hands with him after the bout was over.

But when men go to war after invoking the Divine assistance, they murder each other in scores of thousands. Instead of a few drops of blood on the rosined surface of a twenty-four-foot ring, this is the picture that war presents. We select from among multitudes of others, a sample account from one of the most famous war correspondents, who described the great battle of Sedan:

"Fancy masses of colored rags glued together with blood and brains,

pinned into strange shapes by fragments of bones. Conceive men's bodies without legs, and legs without bodies, heaps of human entrails attached to red and blue cloth, and disemboweled corpses in uniform, bodies lying about in all attitudes, with skulls shattered, faces blown off, hips smashed, bones, flesh and gay clothing all pounded together as if brayed in a mortar, extending for miles, not very thick in any one place, but recurring perpetually for weary hours, and then one cannot, with the most vivid imagination, come up to the sickening reality of that butchery."

And before this "sickening reality," prayers were sent up to the Almighty, that it might occur, and prayers of thankfulness after it did occur. That was perfectly proper, and not at all incongruous. God—that is the horror popularly conceived of as God—stooped down and smelt the sweet savor arising from the battlefield of Sedan, and it was pleasant in His nostrils, while half an ounce of blood in a boxing ring is a stench in the same nostrils.

And religious literature is full of accounts of prayers before battles, and Kipling's "Recessional," asking for something like what is contained in the above account, is listed as one of the "noblest hymns in the English language." Things of that kind find a high place in the most devout and respectable literature, while the prayer of the prize fighter cannot be even mentioned for shame, and is supposed to bring discredit and contempt on prayer and religion generally.

This horrible contradiction is perhaps too unpleasant a theme to pursue father. Besides, some malignantly hostile critics might possibly be inclined to accuse us of being "opposed to religion" if we did so, and our reputation is none too good already in that line, though the whole matter might apear as one of sanity or insanity, rather than a question of prayer. —New York Call.

MACHINES THAT WORK MIRACLES.

Manual Labor is Being Displaced By Mechanical Contrivances at a Rapid Rate.

In this age of miracles, when one revolutionary invention succeeds another with bewildering rapidity, there are few things more amazing than the devices by which man is making machinery do the work of his hands, and even of his brain, more perfectly and infinitely more quickly than he could do it himself.

Certainly it seems that, before very long, the occupation of clerks, like that of Othello, will be gone, their places being taken by a variety of machines manipulated by boys at a few dollars a week, each being able to do the work of half a dozen, more accurately than any human being could do it. Of such machines there are already nearly 100 varieties adapted to as many different purposes, in existence.

The "adding machine," which until recently was considered a marvelous triumph of mechanism, has, it is said, displaced a very large number of clerks; but it was, after all, a poor contrivance compared with its successor of today—a machine which can not only do its work of addition, but typewrite as well. This mechanical clerk, operated by a mere lad, is an expert and infallible bookkeeper, able to transfer entries from one book to another far more quickly than is possible by hand, and with much greater accuracy.

This machine, weighing about fifteen pounds, makes the most elaborate calculations at a speed which takes the breath away. "What is 479 times £15 14s 7¾d?" you ask; and almost before you can ejaculate "Jack Robinson" the typed answer is forthcoming, correct to the last farthing. And the machine is equally swift in its response, whether your sum is one of addition, subtraction or division. Two sums can be worked on the same keyboard of some of these mechanical calculators, and separate totals given; while, if the operator should be called away, the machine holds the figures until his return, and then completes its work, allowing no one to disturb it during his absence.

Five thousand items, we are told, can be registered in an hour; the machine is incapable of making a mistake; and if it falls downstairs and its gear gets out of order, it automatically locks itself. Even the shorthand writer is no longer indispensable to the busy merchant who has his scores of letters to answer daily. He dictates them to the wax cylinder of a phonograph, which repeats them to the typist. Each surface can take 1,200 words; and as the surface of a cylinder can be shaved over 100 times, the cost is absurdly small.

If our man of business wishes to send out a few thousand circulars he can produce them on his "Printograph," which costs but a quarter's salary of a junior clerk, at the rate of 2,000 or 3,000 an hour, each sheet looking exactly as if it had been produced by his own pen. And these are but a very few samples of the hundred or so mechanical devices for office work alone, which range from a machine which will open a large stack of envelopes, a whole day's correspondence, by a single operation of an instant, to a machine which stamps on every check the amount below which it is drawn, and thus makes it secure against all the arts of the forger.

Not only, too, are stamps now sold automatically and affixed to envelopes by machinery in hundreds of commercial homes, but there is an ingenious apparatus containing rows of stamps of five different values, by which a clerk can stamp envelopes at the rate of 2,000 an hour, thus doing the work of several men under much more pleasant conditions than are possible to the hand-sticker. Another equally ingenious machine for the registering of letters has a door which flies open when two pennies are inserted, revealing an aperture in which the letter is placed. On turning a handle a receipt is produced in front of the machine; while the letter, duly registered and numbered, is thrown out at the side.

Even railway tickets are now printed "while you wait," at 1,000 stations on the continent, and on at least one English railway, the Lancashire and Yorkshire. The machine for this purpose is charged with rolls of thin cardboard; and prints, cuts and numbers the tickets as the booking clerk requires them. It has a dial with an indicator like the long hand of a clock. If the clerk requires a score of tickets, he moves the indicator to the number, 20, pushes a lever, and, presto! twenty tickets are discharged into a little tray, each bearing the name of the company, the amount of the fare, and names of the stations from and to which the traveler is going. The tickets can be produced at the rate of ninety per minutes and at a cost of two-pence per 1,000—a sixth of the price usually paid by the companies for their tickets.

And in every other field of labor we find man being similarly supplanted by the machinery he has designed for his own undoing. In the great wheat lands of the West they have today a wonderful machine, motor-driven, which will clear a 100-acre field in a day—cutting, threshing, discharging the grain into sacks and dropping the straw as it goes in neatly-tied bundles, producing as many as 1,500 sacks of grain, at a cost less than two shillings for each acre cleared. In the cotton field you will find equally ingenious machinery, which does the work of a small army of men, not only picking the bolls, but effectually cleansing them at a mere fraction of the cost of hand labor.

In many a tobacco factory you will see a machine which will pour out perfectly rolled cigarettes at the rate of 20,000 an hour, performing with untiring precision the work of scores of men; and in the modern laundry a single machine will wash shirts at the rate of 200 an hour, iron and gloss one every minute, or complete collars and cuffs at the rate of one in four seconds.

Where, a generation or so ago, it took a baker forty-eight hours of hard labor to prepare, roll and cut 1,000 pounds of dough, the same work can be done today by machinery in as many minutes, one machine thus doing the work of sixty men. Boots are now produced in one-tenth of the time and at a tenth of the cost of manual labor; and the up-to-date bricklayer, equipped with his machine, can do the work of seven men at a mere fraction of the cost. The automatic cashier is able to count 21,000 or more coins in sixty minutes, and separate bags, without the possibility of mistake, doing the work of three or four experts at less than the cost of one.

And so it is, wherever we look—these modern "miracles" of machinery are replacing man's labor throughout the world, from the marvelous machine which turns out complete copies of your weekly journal at the rate of many thousands an hour, to the mechanical scullery-maid which washes dishes at an eighth of the cost and in a quarter of the time they could be washed by hand.—Weekly Telegraph.

THE TOILERS AND THE SPOILERS.

"The furnace blasts and the clanging sound
Of fire and steam and steel,
And the sweaty man that slings the sledge,
Too weary and wasted to feel,
While the park drives streams with gay and proud
And selfish employers—why
Are men strong and sinewed and crazed with heat
Penned up in the mills to die?

"The hammers pelt like hail in hell,
And hissing fires glare,
And the ill-shaped work-worm slaves toil on,
And who in the park drives care?
While the August sun makes lovers seek
The shadiest glen in the park,
The hammers swing in these sweltering rooms
Where the red beams sputter and spark.

"They bathe bare-limbed on the docks at sea,
And sit starched up in the shade,
But the steel mills' inhuman sweat-soaked dregs
Are the soul-sick sights they've made.
They sip iced drinks and idly stretch,
As the hours tinkle away,
While men are driven to death in hell
With the food of a beast in pay.

"Then ill-kept poverty's sadden dregs
Come bent with the empty pail
From the Carnegie mills where the blood-smeared steel
Rolls out as a railroad rail.
The dukes and dames and lice of the earth,
Who wouldn't pick up a pin,
Ride forth in their beautiful cars made bright
With the paint and flowers of sin."

—Clarence Sjobblom, in United Mine Workers' Journal.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Ariz., April 12, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Miami Miners' Union No. 70.

Your committee on condolence begs leave to submit the following:

Whereas, The inevitable has decreed the removing from our midst the staunch and loyal brother, Thomas Prisk, and

Whereas, We mourn the loss of Brother Prisk and deeply regret his calling away, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sympathy to his friends and relatives in this their hour of bereavement, and that we drape our charter for the period of thirty days, and, further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to relatives and a copy for publication in Miners' Magazine.

A. CARMICHAEL,
J. A. LILES,
Committee.

POETICAL

THE COST OF LIVING.

"I do not see why folks complain,
Said Jorkins, "of the price of meat;
For 50 cents a pound you get
A sirloin steak that can't be beat.
For the same money you can buy
A luscious English mutton chop.
Why should you ask for more than that?"—
Yes, Jorkins keeps a butcher shop.

"The cost of living ain't so high,"
Said Jobkins. "Why should folks find fault?"
For half a dollar you can buy
A full three months' supply of salt.
Just think what people had to pay
Right after our great Civil War!
I tell you, flour cost money then!"—
Yes, Jobkins keeps a grocery store.

But Jobkins went to buy some meat,
And said that Jorkins was a skin;
And Jorkins, paying Jobkins' bill,
Declared he had been taken in.
And when the coal man asked for pay,
They both set up a mighty shout;
And just as they were feeling worst,
The plumber came and cleaned them out!

—Somerville Journal.

RETRIBUTION.

By "Who's Allen?" Butte, Montana.

"Thou art weighed in the balance—found wanting.
Thou art guilty of treason world wide.
With all of thy knowledge and vaunting
Thou forget'st on the Cross I once died."

"I taught 'Come to Me with your burden;
Come sick and forlorn and distressed.'
To those who accepted—a guerdon
Awaits them at Home with the blessed."

"I taught that all men should be loving;
That all should be equal from birth;
That men should be kind and forgiving—
Live peaceful and happy on earth."

"But My temples have been desecrated
By King, Politician and Pope.
No more is My name venerated—
My world is without love, without hope."

"The rich with exclusive opinions,
Strive ever to rule o'er My poor;
Strive yet to make slaves of My minions;
Strive yet to keep truth from their door."

"I meant individual endeavor
Should merit My world and it's wealth.
I meant that My world forever
Be free from all grasping and stealth."

"My sunlight shall yet pierce the sombre
And threatening clouds of despair.
In My world those who slave without number
Shall yet My created wealth share."

"To those who have bonded and driven
And shackled and fettered and slain—
To them shall the cup yet be given
And all of its dregs shall they drain."

"To the toilers of earth shall be given
It's riches and fulness and love.
From their minds shall the shackles be riven
By the God who rules all from above."

LIFE'S MISSION.

The dream of wealth will but deceive
And fill my heart with care,
If selfishly I seek to gain,
Nor with my brethern share
The pleasures God has given man,
Life's joyousness to give;
Why should I, while my brothers starve,
Upon their earnings live?

Should I forget the brotherhood
That should be in our hearts,
And feel another's suffering,
No grief to me imparts?
Are we not all God's family,,
To love and care for all?
Then how can we ignore the cares
That on each other fall?

We must reach out the helping hand;
The sympathetic heart
And join our lives with that sweet bond
That never drives apart;
While love and charity shall rule
And make our lives ideal;
We then shall know the joy of life,
Its mission, learn to feel.

—Martha Shepard Lippincott, Columbia Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ONES THAT "GOD" FORGETS.

W. E. Hanson, Butte.

There are rows of mounds of shifting sand,
With slabs that like silent sentinels stand,
Beneath them, unhonored, unsung there lie,
Thousands unknown to the passersby.
What tales could be told by that moldering flesh,
Of wrongs and injustice and wounds bleed afresh,
At the thought of it all, ere they came to lie
In the damp narrow bed, where you and I
Must come some day and take our place,
After we've finished and lost in the race,
For life is a race that we slaves must run,
And only ends, when that life is done.

The choking sobs and sighs one hears
For the poor have no time to spend in tearse.
A prayer for the living, a sigh for the dead.
No time for aught, save the struggle for bread.
Sweat and toil for the meagre crust,
And roll up profits for wealth and lust,
From dawn of morn 'til twilight gray,
Like a cog in the wheel with nothing to say—
Nothing to say, but oh, God the thought
That our lives for a pittance, the Master bought,
And as a return for what we have given,
Are damned on earth and forgotten in heaven.

A plain pine box, unpainted, unlined,
In the narrow space, a body confined;
The form of a woman, pallid and thin,
Who made her home in the marts of sin.
With her skeleton face and hair of gray
Is all that is left of this mortal clay
That once was pulsing, bleeding life,
Ere it entered the ranks of unequal strife,
For women must work if they care to live,
And for love and life their all they give—
When they truly love they count not the cost,
Give all the world, count the world well lost.

Life to women is sweet when they long to win
A place of honor, are blind to sin.
Their lives are grist in the "mills for gain,"
They may struggle long, but battle in vain,
For the system is mighty, the system is strong,
And profits are double when women go wrong,
For the wants are few, of this fallen brood,
Joined by bonds of a common sisterhood,
They drink to the dregs the cup of woe,
And never a thought on the future bestow,
But envy the ones who have ended the race,
And rest—"in their final abiding place."

Men and women and children as well,
If skulls could speak, the tale would tell
Of how this system for profits and spoils
Enmeshed their lives in its crushing coils—
For the system is mighty, the poor are weak,
If they toil for bread, they dare not speak.
What had they to live for? Life was a hell
Though oily tongued, well-fed "ministers" tell
That a "God" so ordained it; He knows best—
What is wisest for us, as His works attest—
Thrown down the gauntlet, fling back the lie,
Let this "minister's God" tell us "how and why."

HOW DID YOU VOTE?

How Did You Vote Last TIme?

Ah! union men, who strike to win!
The cause you feel is just.
How did you cast your vote last time?
For men whom you could trust
To look out for the public good,
Or greed and selfishness?
If voting for the rule of greed,
Your cause it will not bless.

Next vote for men who will do right
And not let pocketbooks
Be bribing them to cater to
All kinds of selfish crooks.
Put not the power in the hands
Of men who'll fight your cause,
And all the time be trying to
By making unjust laws.

So they can keep you where they wish
And make you humbly serve
To build the millions of their wealth
That they do not deserve.
While you send selfish men to rule
And make our country's laws,
You will not find them looking out
To aid the workers' cause.

You have the power with your votes
To save our land from greed,
If you will vote for just the men
The country seems to need.
Then be above gold's bribery
And vote for your own rights;
Then will the world be guided by
The just and truer lights.

Do not forget how you have erred
And let greed hold the sway!
So it has turned to fight you now
And make a sorry day.
Be men henceforth and vote to call
The nobler men to rule;
Then you will find we're living in
A better kind of school.

MARTHA SHEPHARD LIPPINCOTT.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers---Western Federation of Miners.

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GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Kotchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J J. Wachcuheim	er..Albert Braton	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniol McCabe	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill	K. MacNeil	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P.Villeneuve	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Harry McGregor	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis	....	Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	C. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	James Spurrier	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M & S	.....	John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M & S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U	.....	James Diegman	P. O'Brien	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Loveli, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez / Cerilo Blanco, Sp	Carl Krelder / American Secy., 1 anish Secy	.... / 02 C	Collinsville / randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U	Tues	Robt. Wallace	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	W. B. Scott	Guy Kidd	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U	.....	George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U	.....	John Morrison	W. J. Green	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U	.....	Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Saarista	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Winthrop M W	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U.	.....	.....	H. W. Rihonen	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S	....	M. M. Walker	A. C. Loonard	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smoltormen's U.	.....	Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U	....	J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U.	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Mencdoz	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. Rlt N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy	James Cassidy	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se W. T. Sodden	cy. Fin. S A. C. Dawe	ecy. 229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Beicher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain	.....	.....	John McMullan	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2-4Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	John Donohue	338	McGill
255	Thompson M. & S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M. S	.....	Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Masiowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U	.....	Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U	.....	H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U	.....	.....	John Penttinen	....	Sudbury
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman	....	Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp	....	Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	P. J. McKenna	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U	.....	Albin Swanson	Wm. J. Penney	96	Ophir
144	Park City	Thurs	Martin Kelly	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks	P. V. Moreli	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U.	Sun	C. Martin	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla	Felix Barbacori	24	Pence
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District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. ..... Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ..Linda Wesala, Treas., Lk. Bx. 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. .....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.....Rose Trevison, Box 282, Secretary

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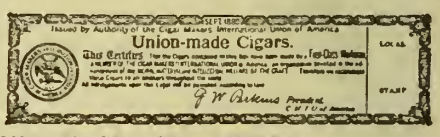

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 1, 1913

VOLUME XIII. NUMBER 514.

WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 1, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 514
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine, Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, *Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!*

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

JUSTICE has been *bull-penned* in West Virginia.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has now passed the two million mark.

THE SO-CALLED "Christian" unions are *scabbing* on the general strike for manhood suffrage in Belgium.

GUS LARSEN and Melvin J. Gaetz of Leadville, Colorado, have donated $1 each to aid the miners on strike at the Britannia mines.

THE PEOPLE of Ameriea are afflieted with about 2,000,000 parasites. When the people overthrow the profit system they will get rid of the parasites.

HUGH O'NEIL, father of the editor of The Miners' Magazine, died in Denver at St Joseph's Hospital on the night of April 23d, and was buried April 26th in Mount Olivet Cemetery. He was born in the city of Derry, Ireland, April 22, 1833. He eame to Ameriea when 14 years old, and passed away after reaching four score years.

MEMBERS of the "American House of Lords" will hereafter be elected to the United States Senate by a direct vote of the people. Legislative bodies will miss the *boodle*.

THE MEMBERS of the Bricklayers' International Union have been voting on the question of affiliation with the Ameriean Federation of Labor. At the present writing the indications are that the bricklayers will become a part of the A. F. of L.

THE NEW TARIFF reduction that is being enacted purely as a piece of political advertising, will not stand up against even a little argument. To whom does it matter whether we have a tariff or not? Free trade has never solved the problem of poverty in free-trade countries. Gentlemen, it is the problem of poverty you are called upon to solve; the tariff is no problem at all.—New Times.

MAX PAM, one of the so-called leading eitizens of New York, gave $500,000 to the Roman Catholic ehureh about three months ago to be used to fight Socialism. We are not interested in the fact that he was an easy mark, but we want you fellows to get it into your noodles that the leading citizens of Christ's time were the fellows that were responsible for his death, and all because he was trying to better the condition of his class—the working elass. Socialists are engaged in the same kind of work as Christ was—the bettering of human conditions, and are in for the same kind of abuse slander that was heaped on their comrade—Jesus Christ.—Toiler's Defense.

EQUALITY before the law! Of course, nothing less, says the captain of industry, the railroad magnate, the street ear despot—every man must be allowed to hire as many strike-breakers as he chooses in order to frustrate the attempts of honest workingmen to improve their conditions of work and life. No law is violated when eapitalist employers make use of their economie power to bring economically helpless workingmen to terms except the law of humanity, the observation of whieh is not obligatory for model eitizens. Capitalist law knows no humanity; it is only concerned with material interest and the conditions under whieh it may be realized. What we need is not equality before the capitalist law, but a new law, the object of which is the human interest of all human beings.—Buffalo Soeialist.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY stands for the principles of unionism and proclaims war upon tyranny in every form. Such being the case, it is now pertinent to ask the question as to why the National Exeeutive Committee of the Socialist party has failed to arouse the working class of a nation to the fact that "Mother" Jones is held a prisoner in West Virginia by the orders of the coal barons?

Has she outlived her usefulness?

Is she ignored by the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party because age has dimmed her eyes, and eighty years upon earth presages that she is soon to be numbered with the dead?

Has thirty years upon the firing line of labor's battle been forgotten that she is to be abandoned by the National Executive Committee of a party that prates about its love for liberty and human rights?

If Berger, Hilquitt, Spargo, Barnes and other luminaries of the Socialist party were held as prisoners in West Virginia under the pretext of martial law, would the National Executive Committee of the Socialist party remain idle and silent to their imprisonment?

If not, then for what reason has the National Exeeutive Committee become apathetie and indifferent to the wrongs inflicted upon a woman who has borne the brunt of labor's fight for the life of a generation?

The National Exeeutive Committee must speak, and speak quiekly, or bear the eensure of every honest union man and woman in the labor movement of America.

WE HAVE HEARD much of the democracy of President Wilson and his secretary, William Jennings Bryan, and much of the democracy promulgated by these gentlemen, who on the rostrum have proclaimed their indignation against the despotism of predatory wealth. But in West Virginia the law has been trampled under foot and justice murdered by the authorities of the state, who seem to be the official agents of coal barons and railway magnates.

An old woman in her eightieth year has been held as a military prisoner, simply because she raised her voice in behalf of suffering humanity. "Mother" Jones and officials of the United Mine Workers have been the victims of the brutal tyranny of economic czars, and not a finger has been lifted in Washington to halt the corporate outlaws of West Virginia.

Wilson and Bryan and the other so-called giants of the Democratic party, can little longer remain blind to the infamies perpetrated in West Virginia, and at the same time make the people believe that the Democratic party stands for justice. Actions will speak louder than words.

HENRY GRADY, the once noted editor and orator of the South, paid the following eloquent tribute to *cotton*:

"Cotton! What a word to conjure with to us who are from the South. What a royal plant it is! The world waits in attendance on its growth. The shower that falls whispering on its leaves is heard around the earth. The sun that shines upon it is tempered by the prayers of all people. The frost that chills it, and the dew that descends from the stars are noted, and the trespass of a little worm on its green leaf is more to England than the advance of the Russian army on her Asian outposts. It is gold from the instant it puts forth its tiny shoot. Its fiber is current in every bank; and when losing its fleece to the sun it floats a sunny banner that glorifies the field of the humble farmer; it is marshaled under a flag that will compel the allegiance of the world and wring a subsidy from every nation of the earth It is the heritage that God gave to this people forever as their own when He arched our skies, established our mountains, girt us about with the ocean, loosed the breezes, tempered the sunshine and measured the rain. Ours and our children's forever. As princely a talent as ever came from His hand to mortal stewardship."

MOTHER JONES, the Florence Nightingale of the class war, has behind her a record of service that will immortalize her name. For nearly half a century she has been on the industrial line, giving her life to thise who toil. Hers was no message from beyond the starry dome, she had no time for celestial hash pots. Her's was a message of service. Many is the time that she led the discouraged host of toil, from the verge of chaos back into the confidence that is born of solidarity. When the faint light of hope seemed swallowed up in the dark night of despair, her zeal fanned the dying embers into flame. Her presence gave strength to the falling, courage to the fearing and confidence to those who doubted. Regardless of her own comfort and safety, she was always in the thick of the fight. Her kindly fingers cooled the temples of the sick, bound the wounds of the bleeding and closed the eyes of the dead. Hers was a life of sublime consistency. She was and is a mother among the toiling masses. No leader but rather a companion and comrade. Labor loves her for her service, hence the name of "Mother."

Today the enemy has her in its power, charged with inciting murder, a thing which is as ridiculous as it is absurd. She has been tried by a military court and found guilty, and upon appeal she is to be tried again by a group of men who have averred that she is guilty. She is to be tried by her accusers. Great is the impartiality of the law. Workers, organize politically and industrially into one compact bond of solidarity.—Truth.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH from Grand Junction, Colorado, shows how the I. W. W.s do business:

"Grand Junction, Colorado, April 21.—Sixty militant members of the Industrial Workers of the World arrived in Grand Junction last night and at once caused trouble for the police. Led by Jack McDonald, 'martyr' of San Diego, they marched at once to police headquarters, where they demanded food, which was denied them.

"Sixteen of the band then went to a restaurant, where they ordered a plentiful meal for which they refused to pay. The proprietor called the police and special deputies arrived at the restaurant before the Industrial Workers of the World had left. With drawn revolvers the deputies demanded and forced payment of the dinner checks.

"The men then declared that there was no more money in the party, but they expected to stay in the city for three days and be fed Citizens organized and drove the visitors from Grand Junction this morning.

"The men say they have come from Utah and are on their way to the relief of the 100 Industrial Workers of the World who now are in jail in Denver."

The above dispatch speaks for itself and needs but little comment. The traveling tourists have an eternal hatred for *work* and do not propose to lose any sweat as long as there is any possibility of being lodged and fed at the expense of others. The professional beggars proclaim themselves *revolutionists* and world emancipators, but sensible men will think more than once ere they reach the conclusion that *workless wanderers* rustling for fodder can promote the interests of the working class.

Voluntary bums and hoodlums are no part of the bona fide labor movement.

MR. MARSHALL, Vice President of the United States, has been receiving some letters from distinguished gentlemen since he delivered an address recently in New York The Vice President, during the course of his address said:

"Present advantage shuts our eyes to the permanency of our institutions. Not what we are nor what we stand for, but what we can make has come to be the measure of governmental duty and individual conduct. And yet, despite this theory of life, Karl Marx and hunger and a longing for happiness are abroad in the land. The desire of the people is for greater equality of opportunity and enjoyment. *More and more men are coming to the belief that Socialism alone will open up and guarantee this equality.*"

The above sentiments expressed by a man who stands next to the chief magistrate of the United States have caused a nervous feeling to pervade those select circles of society whose wealth has been stolen under forms of law.

The pampered and petted darlings of the upper crust are displeased and are gently protesting against such language coming from a man whose official position nationally gives him entrance to the sacred sanctum of purse-proud plutocracy.

Marshall, though Vice President of the United States, has not become deaf to the mutterings of discontent. He knows that the unrest of the laboring millions presages the coming change which must ultimately result in the sovereignty of the masses of the people. He realizes that the reign of privilege will not be tolerated by a people who yearn for liberty.

THE NEW YORK SUPREME COURT has handed down a decision recently that will be of much interest to the membership of organized labor. From an exchange we quote the following, relative to the decision:

"The New York Supreme Court has decided that a trade union has the power to make laws and to impose fines for the violation of same. The court rules that when a member joins the union he must obey laws, properly passed, and if he violates these laws, which he promised to obey, when he joined the union, he has no redress, but must suffer the consequences. The case was started by two members of the New York Mailers' Union, who were fined for violating the union rules regarding overtime. The union, in defense, showed that the laws were clearly stated in the book of rules, and which were in operation when the members joined, and which they agreed to at that time. The court sustained the union and declared that when a unionist took an obligation to abide by rulings, he had no recourse from courts."

The above ruling from the highest court of the state of New York is very important and establishes a precedent that is not only based on law, but on sound common sense.

When a member of the working class is admitted to the membership of a labor organization he is presumed to know its constitution and by-laws, and it is further presumed that when he takes the obligation given to him by the organization of which he becomes a member, that he will render obedience.

The ruling of the Supreme Court of the state of New York relative to obedience on the part of a member to the laws and constitution of his local union, carried to its conclusion, must apply to local unions rendering obedience to the laws and constitution of the national or international bodies with which they may be affiliated.

IT IS SOMETIME since capitalism has showed its teeth as markedly as it is now doing in West Virginia.

For months the cossacks have hounded the miners like beasts of prey.

The coal barons are attempting to crush the miners in their effort to organize and secure some sort of living conditions.

When the men went out on strike the governor sent the militia at once, in obediance to the coal kings.

Trainloads of cossacks were shipped in. In running the train through the strike-bound valleys, the soldiers would put out the lights in the coaches and fire promiscuously into the camps and hovels of the miners, killing and wounding many of the women and children as well as the men.

The United Mine Workers have kept Paul J. Paulsen in the field for months to aid in the organization of the coal diggers. Mother Jones has spent most of the time there since the strike started. The Socialist locals and the state organization have joined in the battle. The Argus, the Socialist paper, has put up a fine fight.

For this reason the coal barons, who own both the mines and the government kidnaped Mother Jones, Paulsen, editor Boswell and about fifty others and put them into a bullpen at Pratt.

From this place we have received cards and letters to the effect that they are held under the military power of the state. The prisoners have appealed for trial by jury, but the Supreme Court of the state has denied that right.

These comrades and workers are now being tried by court martial and are liable to be lined up along the fence and shot like dogs.

Justice is not in the running. Justice is held an exile from West Virginia. Justice has no standing in that old seat of tyranny.

Shall the rest of us stand by idle and let our comrades be riddled with bullets? Shall the United States allow one of the commonwealths to violate the constitution and kill our citizens without recourse to the right of trial by jury?

Is there any wonder that the people are turning to Socialism? Are they not driven to think, and think harder?

The sooner we get Socialism the sooner will we be rid of the infamous butcheries now perpetrated by capitalism.—Next Step.

Colorado Invaded

THE INDUSTRIAL WANDERERS have invaded the state of Colorado. The Workless "Willies" first camped at Grand Junction on their way from California. When the sweatless tourists pitched their tent in Grand Junction the mayor and council immediately made an appropriation to purchase a "Mulligan stew" for the *revolutionists*.

When the taxpayers discovered that public funds had been appropriated to furnish the advance guard of the "I-Wont-Works" with *soup refreshments* there was a howl of indignation that meant something more than mere noise. A mass meeting was immediately called and vigorous speeches were made in denunciation of the city officials, who assumed authority to place a "Mulligan" before the emancipators of an enslaved world.

From the mass meeting a vigilantes was organized, and when the *Revolutionists* (camped on the outside of Grand Junction) heard of the warlike preparations of the citizens they immediately "hit the trail" toward Denver.

The city officials of Denver were anxiously awaiting their coming, in order that the "bummery" might not feel slighted by any act that might be interpreted as a lack of courtesy on the part of the Denver authorities. When the tourists struck the corporate limits of Denver they were immediately waited upon by a *police committee* and escorted to jail.

They were arraigned in court the following morning and convicted as vagrants.

The *Revolutionists*, after being convicted and sentenced to jail, refused to eat and trampled under foot the food that was served. They were as defiant as Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette, but not as durable, for in a short time it was discovered that the *leader* had smuggled a loaf of bread and put it where it would do the most good.

This act on the part of the *leader* was branded as treasonable, and the *patriots* for *soup* declared the *hunger strike* in jail at an end. The taxpayers of Denver may follow the example of the taxpayers of Grand Junction, and if so, the advocates of "sabotage" and "direct action" will be given doses of their own medicine.

They Are Class-Conscious

THE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION of Illinois is "on the job" and never loses an opportunity to prohibit labor from passing any measure that might jeopardize dividends. The following letter sent out to the manufacturers of Illinois shows that the exploiters are class-conscious:

Illinois Manufacturers' Association, American Trust Bldg., Chicago:

Gentlemen—A crisis is being faced by Illinois manufacturers before the General Assembly now in session at Springfield. The labor lobby is unusually active and scores of bills tending to throttle your business are up for passage.

Unless a united stand is taken at once Illinois manufacturers' industries, OF WHICH YOURS IS ONE, will receive a blow from which they may not recover for years. The Illinois Manufacturers' Association is fighting this battle—YOUR battle. It has been doing it for years. DON'T you think you ought to bear a portion of this burden? Are you not willing at a critical time like this to put YOUR shoulder to the wheel and assist this organization in guarding your interests? We want YOUR aid—YOU NEED US. Inclosed is an application blank. Please send us check for $50—$10 initiation fee and $40 dues for one year. Very truly yours,

JOHN M. GLENN, Secretary.

Laboring men who read the above letter and who believe that the interests of employer and employé are "identical," should endeavor to ascertain why such an association, made up of employers, send out letters soliciting funds to defeat labor legislation.

The workers have been frequently told that the employer and employé should be *brothers*, and some have gone so far as to declare that *master* and *slave* are *partners*.

But with all the sophistry and hypnotism used to blind the worker to the interest of his class, conditions are being created and facts revealed that are awakening the struggling millions to the treachery and duplicity utilized to drug the victims of exploitation.

The class struggle is raging in every nation of the world, and the time is not far distant when greed must go down before the power of a class that is demanding that economic slavery shall be buried in its eternal grave.

Shall America Be Russianized? Dangerous Menace to This Country

By R. A. DAGUE.

To the Editors of Socialist and Labor Union Publications and All Advocates of Peace and Lovers of Liberty:

Comrades—A well-matured and powerful movement planned and promoted by capitalists, professional military men, politicians, presidents of six great universities, the adjutant generals of twenty-eight states, and others, has been started and is well under way to create an immense army in the United States.

This is not because any other nation threatens to wage a war against us, or that there are any indications of a war with anybody. The men behind the screen promoting this movement put a higher estimate on the rights of private ownership of property than they do on the well-being of men, women and children.

Ideas of peace and the awful curse of war have been spreading among the people. The czars, the kings, the plutocrats view with alarm this awakening of their subjects, their wage slaves, their victims. They are, therefore, quietly moving to counteract this tendency. They need soldiers who, at their bidding, will thrust the glittering bayonet to the heart of the men whom they desire to kill. To carry out their plans they are, therefore, starting movements to cultivate the war spirit in boys and others, and to strengthen the army.

This is a critical age of the world. Nothing stands still. Civilization will go forward to higher and more peaceful planes, or go backward into tyranny, violence and bloodshed. Monarchies will dethrone kings and establish republics and democracies, or retrograde to despotism. Peace will be promoted, bringing its inestimable blessings, or we shall nurture the war spirit and go back to killing for glory or spoils, and, in due time, find our government is a military despotism ruled by a few enormously rich, while the many are in dire poverty.

I ask my readers, which shall it be in America? Will a hundred millions of liberty-loving people permit this great nation to be adroitly converted into plutocratic military government? We shall see.

I propose that a million lovers of peace send up to our law-making bodies a protest against the movement referred to. With that idea I submit herewith a form of protest. Let it be cut from this journal, be attached to sheets of blank paper and signatures of men and women be solicited and, when filled by names, sent to the general offices of the American Federation of Labor at Washington, D. C., and to headquarters of the National Socialist party, Chicago, Illinois, on the 1st of October, 1913, the same to be placed on file, duplicate copies to be forwarded to the presiding officers of every State Legislature next winter; also to the President of the Senate of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Let a million of good citizens send in their emphatic protest against this un-American and dangerous scheme to convert this republic into a military despotism. Let all Socialist Locals, labor unions and all other opponents of war and lovers of liberty circulate this protest for signatures and do all they can to avert the impending danger.

Here is the protest I suggest:

A PROTEST.

Whereas, There has recently appeared in the Chicago Record-Herald and other newspapers the following:

"Announcement has been made of the completion of the "organization of the Army League of the United States and "of its purpose to hold a convention in Washington in Decem-"ber. At this meeting the policy of the league will be formu-"lated and the methods of its extension outlined.

"The Army League of the United States embraces among "its officers some of the most distinguished men in the coun-"try, including two ex-Presidents, two ex-secretaries of war, "an ex-secretary of state, two ambassadors, two former am-"bassadors, three lieutenant generals, who were once chiefs "of staff, the adjutant generals of twenty-eight states, the "presidents of the Universities of Chicago, Harvard, Yale, "Princeton and California, the former provost of the Uni-"versity of Pennsylvania, senators, authors, editors and other "men of national prominence in different walks of life.

"One of the principal objects of the league is to promote "the welfare of the national guard and obtain legislation that

"will bring the organized militia into closer relations with "and make it a stronger adjunct of the regular army.

"The Army League, in directing its efforts to obtain an "adequate and efficient military force will favor:

"Military forces for the nation, and not for local inter- "ests.

"Legislation to encourage a reserve and organized militia "as auxiliaries to the regular army.

"A reserve composed of officers and men who have re- "ceived sufficient training previously to make them an effi- "cient force at the beginning of hostilities.

"The league has a long legislative program. Among other "measures it will support will be bills to increase the personnel "of the army and national guard through a reformed system of "promotion for officers; to render the organized militia avail- "able when the regular army is insufficient for military opera- "tions, with provisions for suitable pay; to extend the com- "bined maneuvers for the regular army and organized militia "in larger forces than heretofore, approaching as nearly as "possible to war conditions; to provide adequate sea-coast "troops and reserves, both regular and militia, and to revise "the laws relating to the calling out and organization of volun- "teers.

"The officers of the Army League are:

"President—William C. Endicott, son of the secretary of "war during Mr. Cleveland's first administration.

"Vice Presidents—Robert E. Lee, grandson of General "Robert E. Lee; Robert Bacon, former secretary of state and "ambassador to France, and Dr. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, pres- "ident of the University of California.

"Secretary—Frederic L Huidekoper, well-known mili- "tary writer.

"Treasurer—William B. Hibbs, banker."

And, Whereas, There is an organized movement in all enlightened countries of the world to create and maintain international courts of arbitration to the end that war may be abolished; and,

Whereas, The apparent object of this Army League movement is to counteract and neutralize the aforesaid peace movement and to continue bloody wars, with all their horrible consequences; and,

Whereas, The cost of maintaining the present army and navy of the United States is now a grievous burden upon the people and is yearly increasing; and,

Whereas, If this Army League succeeds in their proposition, thousands of new officers will be created, arms, uniforms, arsenals, frequent traveling expenses, tents reviews, etc., will load upon the people an enormous additional expense; and,

Whereas, This Army League proposition would change time-honored customs, abridge the rights of the respective states and create a great federal army under the command and control of one man; and,

Whereas, This movement is apparently a part of a similar one inaugurated and promoted by European despots; and,

Whereas, History proves that, when their services are required to defend their country, a volunteer army, fresh from shop and farm, after a little drilling, become as efficient soldiers as members of the standing army; and,

Whereas, This Army League movement is clearly intended to, and will, arouse and foster the military spirit of millions of boys and thus indefinitely postpone that much-desired day when all wars will be abolished; now,

Therefore, We, the citizens of the United States, in the interest of peace and to prevent enormous needless expenses from being loaded on a people already heavily burdened, and that the rights of the individual states may not be abridged and the methods of king-ruled countries may not be established in America, do here and now and ever will protest against the legislation proposed by the "Army League of the United States."

(To Solicitors: Secure signatures of both sexes of discretionary age and, on October 1, 1913, mail protest to headquarters of American Federation of Labor, Washington, D. C., or office of Socialist National party, Chicago, Illinois).

NAMES. ADDRESSES.

(Papers favoring this please copy).

They See Things

PROMINENT MEN in the upper walks of life are realizing that a time is not for distant when the present brutal industrial system must give way before the united power of the victims of exploitation. The murmurs of discontent are growing louder and the army of rebels is increasing. The tyranny of the industrial czar is becoming more unbearable and the slave is reaching the conclusion that it is far better to fight to live than to be peaceful and die slowly from hunger.

Elbert H. Gary, head of the steel trust, at a banquet some time ago, expressed himself as follows:

"There are things being said nowadays which are very similar to things said just before the French revolution. I tell you that the spark may make a flame, and that soon. Unless capitalists, corporations, powerful men themselves, take a leading part in trying to improve the conditions of humanity, great changes will come, and they will come mighty quick, and the mob will bring them."

Ex-President Taft, while in the White House, made the following comment on conditions as he saw them:

"Such extremists (radical progressives) would hurry us into a condition which could find no parallel except in the French revolution or in that bubbling anarchy that once characterized the South American republics. Such extremists are not progressives—they are political emotionalists or neurotics."

Dr. Harvey W. Wiley had the following to say as to the uprising that might come, unless human rights received more favorable recognition:

"I agree thoroughly with Judge Gary of the Steel Corporation that unless something is done to alleviate present conditions of unrest in the nation, mob rule will come."

Bishop D. D. Williams has not been blind to the infamous system that makes brutes of human beings, and in a sermon delivered some time ago, gave his opinion as to what should be done:

"It is not drunkenness that leads to poverty, but poverty that leads to drunkenness. Justice and rightcousness cannot prevail so long as we have people enjoying wealth they did not earn and toiling not. Put them to work for the benefit of mankind. It is getting to the point where people realize that a social conscience is needed, and a general awakening is needed."

Representative George W. Norris had the following to say as to what would ultimately save humanity:

"Evolution, not revolution will be the saving of the country. No better evidence of this could be asked than the attitude of the very representatives of vast aggregations of capital, who are today predicting revolution."

The above opinions are from prominent men in the public life of the nation, and scores of opinions could be offered as expressed by other men of national reputation, who can discern the change that must come ere humanity can enjoy "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

The Control of Bread

WHEN THE INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY decided or threatened to move its twine mills from Auburn, New York, to some place in Germany, it acted quite within its acknowledged rights and, if the move is really made, it will still remain within the territory where it sells its products. The harvester trust is not a local or a national industry; it is ubiquitous; it is international. It leaves in Auburn, or one that it can put through the sweating process which pressed the workers of that locality to the point where they were forced to desperation. It goes to Germany, or threatens to go, because it believes it will find there a supply of labor more docile than Auburn, or one that it can put through the sweating process with greater enrichment of itself—not that it loved Auburn less, but that it loves profits more.

And where is the sacred American flag? Where are the glorious Stars and Stripes? Where are patriotism, honor, devotion to country, desire to see this, the most prosperous nation on the footstool, and all that? They are where the greatest profits are to be made, and the harvester trust believes they are to be made in Germany, or at least it claims so. Its country is the world; to make dividends its religion, and to move to that locality where it thinks it can pay the workers the least wages is its patriotism.

Naturally, when the threat was made, there was a great outcry from the substantial citizens of Auburn. Almost on their bended knees they have been begging the harvester trust to be merciful and stay in fair Auburn. They, too, have interests that must be conserved. If the trust moves and its place is not taken by some other concern, and if the workers employed by the trust are forced to migrate in search of employment, then the dealers in the town and the landlords will be deprived of the opportunity to sell goods and rent houses to just so many persons. The yearly payroll of the trust, it is said, was about $400,000. The loss of that amount in wages means a loss of 20 or 30 per cent of it to the local traders.

All the newspapers feel sorry for the business men of Auburn. It is a blow to the city, nay, a staggering blow. The Empire State is proud of Auburn. It has some beautiful estates and nature has made it a most picturesque spot, though not by permission of the harvester trust. It is a thriving center of industry, adding millions of dollars to the total of our national output, and possessing some most wretched hovels in which the workers crowd.

But while the newspapers, lawyers, politicians and others are sorry

for Auburn, they do not express much sorrow for the workers. The workers are responsible. If they had not been so unreasonable in their demands, if they had not insisted on bullying the trust, and if they had not sought to throw a further scare into capital, which is always timid, then the trust would not have been forced to seek shelter in Germany.

The removal of the plant will break up some hundreds of homes. The workers will wearily pack together their few belongings and go to other places where they can sell their labor power. Those who tried to buy a little house will be forced to sacrifice it. Those who gathered together something for a rainy day find that the deluge has come. They must move on, as so large a proportion of the working class is moving on. Millions of them have no fixed home and can have no fixed home. They are driven on and on. Hundreds of thousands of them are merely camping out in the great cities. Hundreds of thousands of them are camping out in the industrial towns and at the mine mouths. The working class is not only subject to precarious employment, but to insecurity of location.

How can there be homes for these workers when they never know how long they can remain in a place? If the harvester trust removes its plant, and serious as that would be for the local workers, it is really insignificant in the great shiftings of industry, it would merely be in line with what has been done before. Capitalist industry has wiped out farms and erected great towns. It has wiped out great towns and left desolation. Just as families were broken up, never to be reunited, through the selling of the father or the mother "down the river," so working-class families are broken, never to be reunited, through the shifting of the labor units, through the depopulation of towns, through the greed that leaves black ruin wherever it sprawls, and through the necessity of the worker following his job. The manufacturer will go where he can get cheap land, or steal it; where he can get cheap water power, or steal it, or where the labor conditions are such that labor may be had cheap. He doesn't care whether it is in Auburn or Germany, Georgia or China, New Orleans or Cuba, Colorado or Mexico. He is going where the combination of raw material and labor will give him the greatest profits, and he does not care whether it is under the sheltering folds of Old Glory, the dragon, the double-headed eagle or the crescent. He does not care what tongue the people speak, what creed they believe, or what color they are. Men, women and children, righteous and unrighteous, old and young, are merely "hands" to him, "hands to be applied to raw material through the medium of his machinery to turn out commodities that he will sell for a sum greater than the combined cost of the use of the hands, the raw material, the wear and tear on the machinery, the supervision of labor, the bookkeeping and the selling expenses. Humanity and patriotism cannot be considered where profits are concerned.

Even those who are now humbly supplicating the harvester trust to be merciful and stay in Auburn would make the city a wilderness if they saw their way to greater incomes. The capitalists are teaching the workers that they have no country. And the workers, for themselves, are slowly learning that all they possess is their mutual interest as workers. They have no "partnership" with capital. There can be nothing between the workers and the capitalist but a temporary truce. For the conflict the capitalist is able to choose the battlefield, as is shown by the ease with which plants can be moved from one place to another, from Auburn to Germany, or from Lawrence to South Carolina or Georgia. But when they get to Germany they will find there also that "labor is unreasonable." And the more "unreasonable" labor is, judged by capitalist standards, the better for itself.—New York Call.

The Shameful Conditions in West Virginia

A SHAMEFUL CONDITION prevails in West Virginia—a condition that ought to cause every decent American to blush, and which, if permitted to exist in Russia would arouse world-wide indignation.

Mother Jones and a large number of officers and members of the United Mine Workers have been languishing in cold, dirty and insanitary jails for weeks without knowing their ultimate fate after being kidnaped and given a farcical trial before a so-called military court, as though a state of war exists where the defendants are entirely unarmed.

In writing to the Citizen from the "Military Bastile" at Pratt, West Virginia, Mother Jones says:

"I was kidnaped on February 12th, while walking along the streets of Charleston, and they brought me twenty-two miles in order to bring me within the martial law zone, so that they might try me before a drumhead military court.

"I refused to concede their right to try me under those circumstances and while the civil courts were in session. But the cowardly whelps of the millionaire operators had their orders and tried us anyhow, and none of the boys, nor do I, know upon what charges we were tried or what sentences we must serve. All that we know is that we are locked up while the flag of liberty is waving over our stockades.

"I am watched day and night by three capitalistic tools, although I am past 80 years of age and would not be able to go very fast if I could make my escape. No one is permitted to see me, and any newspaper man that would dare to approach the gate would be snapped up like a dog and run into the bull-pen. They wrote over the door these fatal and memorable words: 'All hope abandoned ye who enter here.'

"Labor in all its conflicts never met with a more cold-blooded, merciless crew of pirates than we are confronting in this slave-cursed state of West Virginia. They are now attempting to resurrect the methods of the old Spanish inquisition and are testing them out here to see how far they can go. This is a danger to our movement that every union official in the country should understand, and the members as well.

"We have made a great fight against tremendous odds—poor, uneducated, hungry men, women and children on the one side struggling for a little more liberty, and on the other side unlimited wealth, power of the governor, the military, the courts, an army of private thugs and other elements of rottenness and corruption that are a disgrace to civilization.

"If ever I gain my freedom again the country shall know what an infamous crew of plutocrats and their crooked political hirelings are daily conspiring to keep the working class in slavery and subjection in this state. They say I have already put them to an expense of $500,000 to keep their grip on their privileges. Well, I will endeavor to double and treble that amount and fight them until they emancipate my boys and their wives and children from slavery."

The organized working people of this country ought to rise as one man and demand that the authorities at Washington take effective steps without further delay to end the brutal and slavish conditions that exist in West Virginia, and have existed since the Civil War.

Henry Gassaway Davis, the Elkinses, Scotts and other modern feudal barons of the West Virginia mountains are THE REAL TRAITORS TO AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS, not Mother Jones and the poor, oppressed miners.

We want to know, and at once, what President Wilson, William Jennings Bryan, William B. Wilson, secretary of labor, and other members of the Cabinet intend doing about the plutocratic insurrection in West Virginia.

The Washington officials have known since March 4, and doubtless for some time previous to that date, what outrages were being perpetrated in West Virginia.

Why haven't they acted?

WILL THEY ACT NOW?—Cleveland Citizen.

Lest We Forget!

NOW IT'S COMMISSION GOVERNMENT for the state that's proposed as the next great "reform."

The governor of Kansas has recommended to the Legislature that the constitution of the state should be revised to simplify the state government and shorten the ballot.

The Kansas idea is a Legislature composed of highly-paid officials who shall be elected from districts as large as the present congressional districts. They shall be in session continuously and shall perform the administrative duties now entrusted to the several state officers.

There is no blinking the fact that our legislative bodies are often unwieldy—that in the few days, or weeks, or months, in which they are in session they are required to pass upon bills and measures blindly rather than with any knowledge of the facts. Even if they were in session continuously, they could not hope to grapple intelligently with the grist of laws which they enact.

At the best, the Legislature enacts that which the class that has created public opinion has decreed and the form of which has been indicated by the intelligence of its actual authors. It is only when a legislative body initiates measures from its own consciousness that we are confronted with the freak legislation which is peculiar to the statesman who assumes that he was brought into the world that his fellow-men might benefit from his superior capacity to govern.

The conception of the legislator as a Moses, who, from his inner consciousness, perceives what is right and what is wrong and makes laws that humanity henceforth may be guided aright down through the ages, is the basis of the small and "select" legislative body "reform" with which it is proposed to bless the American people. As against this, we have the direct legislation proposal, based on the assumption that public opinion is flouted by legislative bodies and that we shall not have the will of the people, or the will of God, expressed in the laws of the land until a majority shall be given opportunity to pass directly upon the statutes provided and enacted in the name of the people.

Commission government is a reaction from representative government precisely as the initiative, referendum and recall indicate impatience with representative institutions. The commission form reacts toward the aristocratic or monarchial ideal, while the referendum reaction is toward the ideal of pure democracy. The net result will probably be that the two forces will so neutralize each other that we shall have neither pure democracy nor the ideal of government "taken out of politics," which finds its final expression in absolutism.

There is no occasion for any citizen to worry over the common

council or the Legislature or Congress lest needed laws shall not be properly enacted. When there is anything vitally at stake, we may be sure that our lords and masters will put men on the job. There's no bungling when their interests are involved. For the rest of us, it really doesn't matter much, even if the laws providing that bed sheets shall be seven feet long or that no one shall dance the turkey trot without the mayor's permission, or that ash pans shall be no larger than a cellar window or that cigarettes shall not be smoked or unvaccinated citizens permitted to attend the opera without a physician's certificate, shall come in conflict with the constitution or prove to be defective in their phraseology.

It doesn't matter much whether laws shall be enacted directly, by representatives or by large legislative or small legislative bodies, we may be sure that no laws of any consequence will be enacted that are disapproved by or are injurious to the dominant class. The question to be decided—the only issue of consequence—is, which class shall be dominant—the class that is doing the work and producing the wealth of the nation or the class that is absorbing it without giving any adequate service to society in return. No class, when it is in possession of the powers of government, has ever had any difficulty in enacting the kind of laws that it needed. It's the class that isn't in possession, but which is seeking to obtain power, that meets with obstacles and difficulties. The measures which it demands are quite sure to be "blunders" when passed upon by the higher authorities.

It's unconstitutional for Dred Scott to assert that he's a free man when his owner is the government.—Milwaukee Leader.

Against the Red Flag

IN THE LEGISLATURE of Connecticut the following bill was introduced, having for its object the prohibition of the *red flag* being borne in any parade:

"HOUSE BILL NO. 266.

"*An Act Concerning Public Processions, Parades and Outdoor Meetings.* Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in general assembly convened:

"Section 1. No public procession, parade or outdoor meeting shall be held in any town, city or borough of this state, without a permit which in towns shall be granted by the selectmen, in boroughs by the warden, and in cities by the chief officer of the police department.

"Section 2. The authority issuing the permit shall state on the permit the kind and character of flags or banners which may be carried in the procession or parade, or exhibited at the outdoor meeting, and *no flag or banner not described on the permit shall be carried in any parade or exhibited at any outdoor meeting.*

"Section 3. Every person who shall violate the provisions of Section 1 or Section 2 of this act shall be fined not more than $200, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

"Section 4. This act shall not apply to parades, processions, or public meetings of the soldiers or sailors of the United States army or navy, or to the soldiers and sailors of the army or navy of this state, or to the soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of any other state or foreign country temporarily within this state."

The above measure was supported by representatives of the Grand Army of the Republic and by a number of prominent ministers of the gospel, who openly declared that the bill was aimed to make it unlawful for members of the working class to bear the crimson banner in a public parade.

The bill was opposed by representatives of organized labor and of the Socialist party, on the grounds that labor bodies had the right to carry the banner of their respective organizations, and the Socialist representatives contended that the red flag stood for liberty and humanity.

The measure in the Legislature of Connecticut clearly demonstrates the fact that the class struggle is here, and that capitalism does not propose to permit the proletaire to march beneath the folds of a banner that represents principles not in harmony with the ethics of the pirates of privilege. The workers of the world are realizing that the flag of every nation belongs to a master class, and that the flag of every nation is borne aloft by the armed force of every nation, in every conflict between exploiter and exploited to crush the rebellion of the impoverished against industrial tyranny.

The economic masters of the world have decreed that labor shall have no flag save the flags that belong to that organized horde whose economic power controls the government of nations.

A Bait for Suckers

UNDER THE HEAD of *Sabotage*, we find the following advertisement published in an exchange:

"If a thousand wage workers could go on strike and keep on drawing their wages just the same, they ought to win. Doesn't it look so?

"Suppose they stay in the shop, but work in such a way that the boss loses money on them instead of making money? The capitalists say this is immoral. So do some Socialists. What do you think?

"First you need to know more about it, don't you? That is why we have just published the new book, 'Sabotage,' by Emile Pouget. This is the classic work on the subject, telling how this new weapon is used by the workingmen of Europe. It was translated by Arturo Giovannitti while the capitalists kept him in jail last summer. He also wrote an introduction.

"Cloth, 50 cents; paper, 25 cents, postpaid. Address Charles H Kerr & Co., 118 West Kinzie street, Chicago."

A number of the professional jawsmiths of the I. W. W., when pressed closely as to sabotage, evade and dodge giving a straight answer. But here is a publishing firm of Chicago that publishes a magazine known as the International Socialist, that solicits subscriptions to a *new book* on *sabotage*.

To make the book appeal to the thoughtless and unsophisticated, Mr. Kerr, Socialist-Syndicalist and advocate of *any old thing* that draws revenue, inserts in his advertisement: "If a thousand wage workers could go on strike and keep on drawing their wages just the same, they ought to win. Doesn't it look so?"

The above paragraph is a *poser* and should bring the ducats to Mr. Kerr. Just think of the simple capitalists being so verdant and childlike in their simplicity as to permit the strikers to draw their wages while they were on strike!

In the second paragraph of the ad the strikers are supposed to "stay in the shop, but work in such a way that the boss loses money on them instead of making money? How beautiful!

Who would have thought of such a brilliant scheme to so hypnotize the capitalist that he would permit strikers to remain in his shop while he was losing money? Strange that the *Direct Actionists* and apostles of *sabotage* did not try the scheme at Lawrence, McKees Rocks, Paterson, Spokane, San Diego and every other place from which they sent out circulars pleading for funds for *soup*.

The advertisement of the Kerr Publishing Company may appeal to numb-skulls and lunatics, but not to men who lay any claim to intelligence.

San Diego Free Speech Facts Made Public

THE INSIDE FACTS in the famous "free speech" fight made some time ago in San Diego are given in an article by Ralph Korngold in the Social-Democratic Herald, which make it appear that the victims of the fight were themselves to blame for the trouble. Speaking for both the secretary and treasurer of the San Diego Free Speech League the statement is made that:

Both men are emphatic in their statement that if it had not been for the language and tactics employed by the majority of the I. W. W. speakers, there never would have been a free speech fight in San Diego, nor would any restrictive ordinances have been passed.

The article continues:

"Most of the I. W. W. organizers who came to San Diego to speak," said Baner, "used language upon the street corners such as would not be tolerated in any civilized community. They were foul-mothed and vile. They did not preach industrial unionism, or at least devoted very little time to that subject. They either attacked the Socialist party or devoted themselves to the slinging of vile epithets, such as calling the police 'dogs' and 'pimps.' As a result, they inflamed the people and the police, and the restricted district ordinance was passed. As this ordinance included all other organizations, the Socialist party decided to make common cause with the I. W. W. in order to maintain free speech, although once more I want to repeat that we would not have had to meet this situation if it had not been for the I. W. W. speeches and tactics."

The Free Speech League intended to place one or two speakers on the streets in an orderly manner and not so as to inflame the public against them, but simply to bring a test case. But the I. W. W. began to send men, a large number of whom seemed to have come simply for the purpose of obtaining free food and lodgings. As a result the fight ended in a complete fiasco.

Mr. Bauer, treasurer of the league, ends his statement by saying:

"We want to serve notice on Haywood or any one else that the I. W. W. will never again be able to create any situations for the comrades of San Diego to meet."

The above statements should leave an impression upon the minds of men whose sympathies in the past were touched by the circular letters of the "bummery" pleading for funds under the pretext that free speech was throttled in San Diego.

The *professionals* worked the free-speech fiasco to a finish, and now the Socialist party of San Diego, through its officials, is making

known the fact that organized labor and the Socialist party were imposed upon by the shameless vagrants who gathered in San Diego merely to be fed and lodged upon the money fraudulently obtained from those who were not familiar with the swindling tactics of an aggregation whose presence in a "red light" district would lower the moral standard of the social outcast.

The "bummery" is no more a part of the labor movement than an unblushing hypocrite is a part of Christianity.

The Red Flag Proscribed

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA now boasts of a law that prohibits the carrying of the red flag in public parades.

A legislator by the name of Walton introduced the bill, and the measure was duly signed by the governor.

It is probable that the Legislature of Pennsylvania and the governor who signed the bill entertained the opinion that the passage of such a measure would strangle rebellion against brutal industrial conditions and cause the poverty-stricken wretches of the Keystone State to turn to the Stars and Stripes with a new-born belief that "Old Glory" stands for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

But while the memory of the vast majority of the laboring people is faulty and prone to forget many of the wrongs perpetrated under the folds of Columbia's banner, yet there are some wrongs that are so indelibly engraved upon the memory of labor which will live until wrong is righted by the united power of *slaves* becoming *men*.

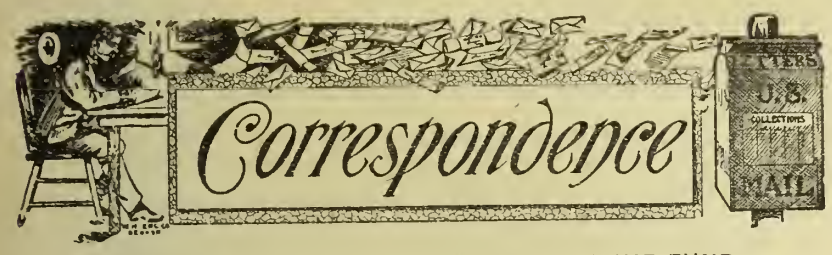
Labor does not forget that under the Stars and Stripes 1,200 men were held in bull-pens in the Couer d'Alenes, while black brutes in the uniform of soldiers insulted their mothers, wives, sisters and daughters.

Labor does not forget that while the representatives of toil marched beneath the starry banner at Latimer, Pennsylvania, a sheriff with his blood-thirsty hirelings, "shot to kill" the law-abiding citizens who believed that every star and stripe on the American flag stood for equal rights and constitutional liberty.

Labor does not forget the outrages committed in Cripple Creek and the southern coal fields of Colorado, where human rights were assassinated, while "Old Glory" floated over the military outlaws who executed the orders of a master class.

Labor cannot forget that in West Virginia the coal barons and railway magnates have used the *flag* and the *soldiers* to still further enslave the starved victims of wage slavery.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania that passed such a measure and the governor who signed it will yet learn that *laws* will not command respect for a flag that has been prostituted to subserve the interests of insatiable greed.



DONATIONS TO BRITANNIA MINERS' STRIKE FUND.

Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, $10; Rossland Miners' Union No. 38, $50; Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, $25; Miami Miners' Union No. 70, $75; Hedley Miners' Union No. 161, $50.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information wanted by relatives of the whereabouts of Henry W. Johnson. When last heard of he was working at the Mammoth, California. If any one knows of his present whereabouts, please write to N. N. Enemark, Kennett, California, Box N. Fraternally, N. N. ENESARK.

AN EXPLANATION.

New York, April 14, 1913.

The Miners' Magazine:

When the present management of the Metropolitan Magazine assumed control some sixteen months ago and changed the previous policy to that of espousing the Socialist cause, they found themselves tied up with a contract for the printing of the magazine with a non-union concern in this city. Numerous inquiries and complaints from Socialists and others reached this headquarters, and the undersigned officers of Typographical Union No. 6 called on Mr. Whigham, the president, who promised that when the existing contract expired the magazine would thereafter be printed in a union printing establishment.

We write this letter to inform all trade unionists and Socialists that Mr. Whigham has kept his word with the union and that the Metropolitan Magazine is now printed in a strictly union printing office in this city.

Very truly yours,

C. M. MAXWELL,
President.

JOHN S. O'CONNELL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

E. F. CASSIDY,
Organizer.

AN APPEAL TO DEBAUCHERY.

By Paul H. Castle.

Much has been said and written about the glowing advertisements of the military to induce young men to enlist in the army and navy.

The recruiting officer, having failed to induce a sufficient number of young men to enlist in the service of our capitalistic war forces by talking of good wages, education, travel and chances for promotion, has struck upon a new device of appealing to the most depraved and immoral instincts of the animal nature

In the past few months I have traveled from Florida to North Dakota, and I have seen in many postoffices in all this wide range of territory an army poster that ought to arouse the indignation and sense of shame in the mind of every decent father and mother of boys eligible to army service.

The poster in question, among other alluring pitcures, portrays the soldier boys in some coast town being entertained by the lewd dances of some of the denizens of the redlight district.

That this poster has the desired effect was well illustrated to me a few days ago when one of the Socialist comrades in a small North Dakota town told me of a conversation he overheard between two young men who were looking at the poster when one of them remarked, pointing at the lewd women, "There is where we can have a good time!" There is no doubt what the young man meant by a "good time."

You fathers and mothers, go down to your postoffice and look a tthis poster put before your sons, printed in lewd pictures ,that they may have an opportunity while traveling with the navy to participate in the most dangerous profligacy.

Now another word: What has become of all those prudish sex purity fanatics who are so keen to discover immorality in the plain, scientific teachings in sexology, and whose foolish censorship compels sane educational articles on the sex question to be eliminated from worthy magazines? Why are these prudish hypocrites silent while the demoralizing influences of the money lust forces our recruiting officers to advertise debauchery as an inducement to get our young men to enlist for legalized murder?

These canting hypocrites who cry out that Socialism is immoral and will debauch the youth of the land had better pay more attention to cleaning up the present dirty system of its social filth before they pose as models of virtue and censors of the public morals.

INTERNATIONAL SOLIDARITY.

By Jean Jaures.

For the twenty-fifth time May Day, this year, reunites in one international demonstration the organized working class of two worlds in their affirmation of solidarity without distinction of frontiers, and in a mighty declaration of their determination to overthrow the forces which plunder and murder their class, and endanger the peace of the world.

At this moment when the struggle between capitalism and labor is at its height—

At this moment when governments place more and more at the disposal of privilege and capitalism all their forces, both military and police, in order to suppress the workers who are claiming a little more of their due—

At this crisis it is imperative that the organized workers everywhere should signify to the capitalistic classes that they have tolerated long enough a régime founded on the bondage and subjection of the producers.

Let us be stirring, so that on May Day we may demonstrate in one body that the workers of all countries are ready to recover their rights; ready also to oppose the plots of capitalism and of governments which endanger international peace.

Let us affirm with vigor our demand for the limitation of working hours to eight a day

Let us prove by our action that the working class will not rest content until it has secured the complete control of the means of production and exchange, the possession of which is the condition of its emancipation.

WHERE IT WILL STAND.

Written for The Melting Pot, by Theodore Debs.

"Where stand the churches of this nation as to the issue of a minimum wage for working girls?"—Terre Haute Post.

Where will the church an an institution stand?

It will stand where it stood almost two thousand years ago, when the white, quivering flesh of Jesus Christ was spiked to the cross.

It will stand where it stood when babes were torn from their mothers' breasts and "knocked down" from the slave block.

It will stand where it has stood through all the history of the past—under the protecting wing of the ruling and exploiting class—what palsied hand, sightless eyes, and tongue as silent as the dead.

Under a capitalist regime it does not require keen penetration to discern where the church will stand when the profits of the ruling class are in the balance.

In every situation involving the profits of the exploiting class the institutional church has stood with the strong, the powerful, and against the weak and oppressed.

When monstrous crimes are inflicted upon the working class the church stands mute and dumb.

The Morgans, Rockefellers, Baers and their kind are the direct beneficiaries of the terrible wrongs which the "lower" class suffer and it is from this class, the ruling class, that the church receives its main support.

Economic determinism has and will continue to fix the status of the church in all matters touching the profits of the capitalist class as long as capitalism is king.

The Post will ask in vain for an affirmative expression from the church on the subject of a living wage for working girls.

With sanctimonious cant the institutional church will turn its Pharisaic features heavenward, roll its eyes in pious resignation, but not a sound will escape its coward lips.

ANOTHER FAKE EXPLODED.

Rich Gold Ores Reported in Oklahoma, Have, According to Geological Survey, About Same Value as Sea Water.

During the past winter there have been persistent reports of the discovery of gold and other valuable ores in the vicinity of Albion, Pushmataha county, Oklahoma, some finds being reported as exceeding $60 a ton and some even as approaching a value of $600 a ton. It has been known in the Interior Department that several "mining companies" have been or are being organized on the basis of these assertions and that many persons have been induced to invest in the stock. The excitement produced by the alleged rich values has resulted in requests for an authoritative eaxmination of the lands and the temporary suspension of the sales of the tracts of Indian lands

on or near which the supposed finds were located. Although from its general knowledge of the geology of the region the Geological Survey reported that there is no likelihood that the area contains commercial quantities of gold, the reports and the demands were so persistent that by direction of the Secretary of the Interior a field examination was made last month by Henry G. Ferguson, associate geologist of the Survey. Mr. Ferguson reports the entire absence, so far as can be recognized in the field, of gold or other metals in commercial quantities. There is not the slightest indication of any vein or metalliferous deposit of such character as to increase the market value of the land. The rocks in the region consist of chert, shale and sandstone, carrying here and there small amounts of pyrite, which is known to the miner as "fool's gold." None of the supposed rich ore, which is generally a brown or gray standstone, when crushed and panned yielded any free gold.

Salted Samples or Fraudulent Assay Certificates?

The entire local excitement appears to be based on certain fabulously high assays made chiefly on material dug from wells. Assay certificates which reported as much as 32 ounces of gold a ton were shown to Geologist Ferguson, but samples of the supposed gold ore, collected by him and assayed by Ledoux & Co., of New York, showed less than 2 cents in gold and ½ cent silver to the ton. The assey certificates which are being shown by the promoters are therefore either directly or indirectly fraudulent in character.

OH, WHEN THINGS ARE WRONG, JUST HAVE AN INVESTIGATION.

By Patsy O'Bang.

The nineetenth century will always be looked upon as the era of invention. The first fifteen years of the twentieth century will always be looked upon as the era of investigation. The twenty-five years following that will be the great years of reform in social life.

It's the fifteen years of "investigation" that I am concerned with in this piece for the paper.

Here's what investigation means:

When the people get sick of an evil, when the people get disgusted with a wrong, just have some legislature appoint a commission to "investigate" it —and then, let it go at that.

Are there hundreds of thousands of child slaves? Oh, appoint a commission to spend five years at a hundred dollars a day to "look into it." And, after it reports back that there are child slaves—as we all know—then let the matter go at that.

Are there vast armies of women held as white slaves? Oh, have a commission appointed to ask a lot of questions, report back three or four years later—and let it go at that!

Investigate! Investigate! That's the mania just now. And yet, any schoolboy knows that great wrongs are blotting our social life.

But the putterers in governmental life aren't concerned with changing things—they merely want to investigate—and let it go at that.

It's like sending a crew up to the North Pole to find out if it's cold up there. With thermometers costing anywhere from fifteen cents to a dollar and a quarter we don't need to spend a hundred thousand dollars to learn that it is cold up at the North Pole. And yet, that idea is carried into our social life. We appoint men to "investigate" evils, but never hear of anything being done to wipe away the causes of evils.

The people are growing tired of this "investigation" tommyrot. They want something more than an "investigation"—they want relief.

We know there are many unemployed persons in this country and we know that conditions will not be remedied by merely "investigating" matters.

It's a splendid way to dodge a question, though. While the people are excited, "investigate," and when the excitement is switched over to baseball or a prize fight, forget all about it. Oh, it's a dandy stunt. But its days are numbered.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION.

By Hugh McGee.

We are living under a system of government which is known as a political organization and it is called a democracy or rule of all the people.

This system is expressed by and through one of the organizations which is given the reins of power by a part of the voters every four years.

However, on account of the granting of special privileges and exemptions to corporations and individuals by the organization which is given control of the government by a plurality of the voters, our system of government is proven to be democratic in name only.

A perfect democracy is an organization of all the people.

A perfect democracy would consider the safety and well-being and advancement of all the people, all the time.

A perfect democracy would distribute equally to every man, woman and child every benefit that the government could bestow.

Under a system of perfect democracy, special privileges and unequal exemptions would be abolished and every man, woman and child would share equitably all the benefits of modern civilization.

One great fact stands out boldly today and that is the fact that the trend of community life is steadily moving toward an organization of perfect democracy or Socialism.

Socialism or the Socialist state, simply defined, is perfect democracy.

In the United States, at the present time ,there are only fourteen million men and one million women who are privileged to vote, and these fifteen million voters keep in power either one of the two capitalist political organizations known as the Democratic and Republican parties.

Those who profit by the existence and nower of the Democratic or Republican organizations are not the voters, but the office holders who work very little and live very well, and the business men and big corporations which are given special privileges and exemptions by the office holders or so-called public servants, the officials of the organization in power.

The three million voters who voted for the Republican organization last year are not in any sense members of the organization known as the Republican party. They are merely ignorant tools of the organization.

The six million voters who placed the Democratic organization in control of the government last fall will not get any of the benefits or privileges or exemptions which the organization hands out during the next four years as they are not members of the organization. They are merely ignorant tools of the organization.

The new political organization, the "BULL-CON" party, which was formed by Roosevelt and his friends, if it had succeeded in getting control of the government, would not have helped anyone but the office holders and the few capitalists who formed the organization.

The Socialist political organization was formed by workingmen for workingmen.

It is financed by workingmen and when it gets control of the powers of government it will make all laws and interpret all laws and enforce all the laws in the interest of workingmen.

It will grant equal privileges to all and special privileges to none.

In a few words the Socialist party stands for a square deal for every man, woman and child.

There are not more than five hundred thousand persons who profit by the success of the Democratic party or the Republican Party when they are in control of the government and in a nation of a hundred million souls such a condition is neither Democracy nor a square deal.

A square deal for all the people can only be obtained by collective industries instead of private monopolies and that issue is the one great public question which must be decided by the voters of the United States.

LASH THEM WHO MADE THE LAW.

By R. A. Dague.

This in many respects is a glorious age of invention and progress, but in some things we have not advanced much beyond the savage. In the matter of treating criminals we are about as cruel as are the inhabitants of Central Africa. We take little account of heredity, prenatal influences and early environments of the criminals so-called.

Wilbur D. Nesbit very truly and forcibly voices the complaint of the scourged inmates of our prisons in the following lines under the heading of "Punishment." He says:

"Yuh got me back all bloody-bare, th' cat is in yer hand;
Yuh've kept the count, an' some to spare, an' I can hardly stand.
Don't hang th' cat up till ye're done; you've lashed me to me shame—
Now go an' lash 'em one by one—th' folks that is to blame.

"Go back a century or so, an' trace it to its start—
Th' cunnin' notions deep an' low, th' crime that found me heart.
There's men back there, an' wimmen, too, that gave their thought an' deed
To build the soul that in me grew all warped to fit my need.

"Go back and find the men that lied, and stole—but wasn't caught;
Th' wimmen with deceitful pride—whose soft words come to nought;
Go back an' lash 'em, one by one, an' then don't think ye're through—
The punishin' will not be done; there's more for ye to do.

"Go find the alley where I come, unwelcome, to this earth—
A part o' human nature's sucm, a bad 'un from my birth;
Go find the folks that let us be, contented with our dirt—
They've got to take some blame for me, they've got to feel my hurt.

"Go find the folks that made the law an' never put in love,
That thought that what they never saw was done by God above!
Go lash the good ones! Them that drew away in righteous scorn
From alley and from hovel, too—th' place where I was born.

"God knows that I am bad enough an' never had a name,
But High-Heeled Shoe an' Spotless Cuff has got to share th' blame.
W'y, just a word, a look, a smile that they would never miss
Might ha' made me go straight awhile, might ha' kep' me from this.

"Yuh've got me back all bloody-bare, th' cat has left its sting;
I ain't a man, so you don't care—to you I'm just a Thing.
But who made me a Thing, I say? All right, I'll do my time,
But lots o' you on Judgment Day will share with me my crime!"

I hope that lawmakers and judges and clergymen and teachers will read the above lines again and again, for they contain more truth than a thousand average sermons or a whole volume of laws for the punishment of criminals. Capitalism is responsible for a great majority of the crimes of the present age. There is little ground for hope that crime will be diminished until Socialism has been established. Under the present system of competition, or capitalism, a higher estimate is placed upon the dollar than upon the man. Under Socialism the rights and well being of humanity will be regarded as more to be desired than dollars. Socialism will go back and—

"Find the alley where I come, unwelcome, to this earth—
A part of human nature's scum, a bad 'un from my birth."

Socialism will abolish the alley and the slums, and by establishing a cooperative commonwealth and improving the material conditions of the submerged peoples, will diminish, if not entirely abolish squalor, ignorance and crime, and push humanity up to a higher level.

Now, competition, strife, greed and cruelty are in the saddle. When Socialism comes in all its fullness, justice, a square deal for all and kindness will rule.

Creston, Ia.

THE ARMAMENT CRAZE.

An Unmistakable Manifestation of the Unsoundness of Capitalist Society.

Big increases in the armies of Germany, Russia, Austria-Hungary and France are foreshadowed. A "remarkable wave of enthusiasm" is said, by the plutocratic press, to be sweeping over France. According to the "North German Gazette," the additional expenditure of Germany is to be met by a fortune tax, thus making the rich pay for it. This is apparently a dodge to soothe the workers. That it has been mooted at all testifies to the growth of the Socialist propaganda. The increases in the war votes signify little. The maintenance of big armies and navies is one of the means by which the plutocracy gets rid of the "superfluous wealth of the country in order that production may continue. Production is continually increasing, therefore the waste must also increase, so long as plutocracy rules. On this point the following London cablegram has some bearing:

"The Westminster Gazette states that one result of the Balkan war is now seen in the competition in armaments, but it has not increased the war prospects. The Gazette endorses strongly the manifesto of the German and French Socialists affirming that the mass of people desire peace."

As the Westminster says, the increase in the war votes does not signify that war is any nearer. In by-gone days this armament hysteria would have had a very serious significance. At such periods the plutocratic press and "diplomacy" had only to give the signal, at a word from the big financiers, and nations were involved in war. Those days have gone. The plutocratic press and the diplomats no longer influence the public as they once did, and the money trust knows it. The producers on all hands are declaring against war, for they now realize that war, under present conditions, represents simply a grab by financiers for fresh markets and concessions, and a means of getting rid of inconvenient wealth. As the cost of war is eventually paid by the producers, both in money and blood, the workers now refuse to have anything to do with it. The manifesto referred to by the Westminster Gazette is that issued by the Basel (Switzerland) Conference of International Socialists. The conference, representing seven million workers in various lands, carried a resolution, at the instance of Keir Hardie of England and Vaillant of France, in favor of a general strike in the event of war breaking out between the larger powers. A declaration of war in Europe, therefore, will reduce that continent to a condition of chaos unparalleled in its history, probably resulting in the overthrow of a tottering capitalism. High finance (very "high") doesn't want a catastrophe of that sort, hence the increase of the army votes has very little significance. The increase, however, will serve to emphasize the wanton and criminal waste of the capitalistic system. The stronger the determination of the producers of wealth to discountenance war the less is the need for armaments.

In the face of this truism the expenditure on "peace" is increasing!

The anomaly arises from the fact that while the workers can decline to slay their fellow-workers across the border, or be slain by them, they cannot yet control "diplomacy," or "government," both of which are under the thumb of High Finance. Now, the very existence of High Finance depends on a steady waste of wealth, for unless wealth is used up somehow, production cannot go on.

The maintenance of armies and navies is an excellent way of wasting wealth in the view of High Finance, because it has hitherto been able to convince the producers of wealth that armies and navies were necessary, and so the wastage has gone on without much notice or comment. When wealth is wasted in other ways the criminality of the proceeding becomes apparent. Suppose, for instance, armaments were abolished; then the interest lords and rent lords of Europe would find wealth crowding upon them faster than they could use it. All the freak entertainments and freak pastimes and gluttony and gorgeousness which could be invented would not suffice to get rid of the wealth rolling in.

Then would the world suddenly realize the startling idiocy and criminality of the present economic system, now rendered utterly out-of-date by the tremendous increase in production through the aid of wondrous machinery. But High Finance desires to stall off awakening. If it is prevented wasting it on an increase of the army and navy vote; but the awakening is happening, all right.—Westratian Worker.

REPORT OF BOARD MEMBER MILLER.

South Porcupine, Ont., April 7, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Many instructive things well worthy of record happen in every strike, but he who has anything else to do will hardly write them all down. Here as everywhere the powers that be use all their energies to subdue the worker; he is beneath the law; the employer above it.

The appeals of Holwatsky and Cleary, found guilty by the local magistrate of inciting a strike in violation of the Lemioux act, and Croft of striking in violation of the act were heard by Judge Kehoe on the 26th ult. The decision turned on a technical point. The act forbids a strike in the mining industry or on public utilities without first submitting the dispute to a board of investigation and conciliation; it also forbids a strike pending the decision of the board.

The decision in the cases of Holowatsky and Croft were reversed, Cleary's conviction was sustained. The prosecution failed to show that there was any dispute between the Hollinger Mining Company and its employés at the time they went on strike, therefore no law was violated. The evidence seemed to show that Cleary was on the ground of the company after part of the men had quit work and a dispute had arisen, his conviction was therefore sustained.

Our attorney, A. G. Slaght, showed that under the act men might take concerted action to quit work, provided that the quitting had nothing to do with the conditions of employment, wages, hours, etc. For instance a new gold discovery might be announced, the men hold a meeting, decide to go in a body to the new district and locate claims, but no action would lie against them. The court accepted his reasoning.

The law is supposed to guard the interests of the "public" by preventing any sudden change in conditions that may involve a strike on the one side or a lockout on the other by providing for the submission of the question to a board composed of a representative of the employer, the employés and a neutral (?) member. In case the two members cannot agree on a third party, he is appointed by the government.

A practical illustration of the working of the law is shown here where Robbins, manager of the Hollinger Company, reduced the wages of his employés a day or two after the strike had occurred and when asked about it in court had replied that he did not know that it was against the law. Which shows that ignorance is a good defense for the rich but no good for the poor. He also showed the same amiable quality just after the fire that desolated Porcupine and left the workers unable to resist. His advice at the time of the strike was to vote right and the strike would be unnecessary. Oh, no, he was not pointing the way to freedom; not intentionally, anyway; simply trying to discourage the men.

By piecing together his various reports one learns that the Hollinger treasury is lower by half a million than at the beginning of the strike. Of this $100,000 went for police protection, i. e., Thiel detectives. It was a pure gratuity, companies making no contribution to the Thiels suffering no loss. While the police have worked in kindly co-operation with the detectives, Mr. Robbins is bitter in his criticism of the government for failure to afford him protection—which shows how impossible it is to please men of his stamp.

Another instance shows the attitude of the Hollinger Company toward "law and order." A hockey match was played in South Porcupine by the Hollinger team. While here they purchased white handkerchiefs and tied them around their necks to mark them, made their way to the union mess house in Timmons, invited the men out to fight (there were but five or six at the time in the hall), using unprintable language. This bunch of desirables was led by McCoy, one of the officials of the Hollinger. Later the mayor threatened to read the riot act to them. A day or two later five Hollinger men came into Timmons in a fighting mood, started a row in a saloon and got more trouble than they could take away with them. Eight union men were arrested on a charge of assault and held under $500 bail. Just before being brought to trial the charge was changed to unlawful assembly. Three men are held under that charge to appear at North Bay before the district assizes, under $1,000 bail.

The membership are in receipt of a circular letter sent out by No. 145 when there was a very small attendance. It seems to have been timed to arrive at about the same time as the Industrial Worker, carrying an article which, after many slanders, revealed its purport and that of many similar articles at in advocating the substitution of the I. W. W. for the W. F. M. in Ontario. To divide is some men's idea of solidarity. In that article there is a statement that there are at least 100,000 workers engaged in mining and correlative industries in eastern Canada. Government reports state that there are 9,500 underground workers in Ontario, in all 15,500 men engaged in mining and correlative industries in Ontario, 10,000 in the other eastern provinces would be a liberal estimate. The articel came more nearly approximating the truth in giving the number of men engaged than in most other matters.

Some small properties are expected to start up soon fair to the union. Development work is at a standstill in the mines of the district. Many scabs are leaving, but few coming in. Men are hopeful and standing firm.

Fraternally,
GUY E. MILLER.

IS SOCIALISM HARD TO LIVE UP TO AS CAPITALISTS ALLEGE?

By R. A Dague.

A Chicago paper recently said: "The late John Arbuckle, the coffee king, once said of Socialism:

"'Socialism is, in a word, the golden rule. It is excellent in theory, but worthless in practice—for human nature is incapable of living up to it.

"'The proof of this lies in the Socialists themselves. Study the Socialists in their organizations, their clubs and their homes—they are selfish and vindictive, just like the rest of us.

"'Socialism, in this imperfect and selfish age, means, not the division of your wealth with your brother man; it means the division of your brother man's wealth with you.'"

Others beside Mr. Arbuckle use similar arguments. They say:

"Socialism has high aims; it advocates the golden rule; it is what Jesus taught; is excellent in theory but can never be put in practice; Jesus was mistaken; people are naturally so bad that no improvement can be made in government; the smart thieves must always be allowed to steal; people must forever be dishonest; virtue and honesty must ever go to the scaffold and the cross, while thievery and dishonesty must ever sit on the throne. The desirable, the just, the good, must fail always; the wrong must triumph forever."

Socialists hope for better things. They will work for high ideals, believing sometime they will be reached. They believe, with the poet, that—

"Ever the truth comes uppermost
And ever is justice done."

Socialists do not agree with the statement of Mr. Arbuckle that Socialism cannot be inaugurated until selfishness is eliminated from all the people. While Socialism has high aims and makes appeals to the better impulses of men, yet Socialists are not proposing to make all people unselfish and good. The chief thing they are trying to do is to bring about the adoption of an industrial system, under which the crafty and greedy few shall not be able to take from the honest but often stupid working people five of every six dollars they earn, without giving anything in return therefor, as they have been been doing for fifty years, until ten thousand shrewd speculators now own more wealth than is possessed by ninety millions of people and the country is on the verge of a bloody revolution. Socialists say disaster may be averted by the inauguration of a co-operative commonwealth in which every worker with head or hand will receive the full value of his labor, and speculation, stock-making and a system by which shrewd men gain vast wealth for nothing, will be displaced.

People complain of the trusts, and Democrats propose to smash them, but Socialists say the evil is not in the trusts themselves but in their ownership by individuals for private profit. They say trust sare good, for those who own them; therefore let the nation own them, and all the benefits go to the people collectively.

Socialists are trying to induce the people to change the representative features of this government, under which gigantic corruption prospers, and to establish a democracy in which the people will govern themselves by direct legislation, through the initiative, referendum and recall.

Mr. Arbuckle's often exploded and silly statement that "Socialists want to divide up existing property," is not worthy of an answer.

The entire fundamental proposition of Socialism is contained in the statement that "Every adult person should be a worker with head or hand in some useful occupation, and receive the full value of his labor."

Under the present competitive system the average worker gets but one dollar of each six dollars that he earns. Undr this system the wealth of the nation is going into the pockets of a few men who do no useful labor, until those few own ninety per cent. of the total wealth of the nation.

Socialists contend that while they do hold to high ideals yet all their demands are practical and will not be hard to live up to. All the diivding-up for which they contend is an honest, fair divide, in which each citizen shall receive what he earns and not a dollar more. They propose a system that will put a stop to child slavery, stock watering, Wall Street gambling and the exploitation of working people by a few crafty speculators and gamblers who acquire great mountains of wealth without returning any value therefor.

Mr. Arbuckle, and other captains of industry, insist that their "incentives" to trick the masses out of millions must not be curbed. They must be allowed to have had full play for their "incentives" until they have come into the ownership of ninety per cent. of all the wealth of the country, while fifty millions of people are propertyless. Thomas W. Lawson, a millionaire, and one of them, admits that forty billions of watered and fraudulent stocks have been foisted on the people, and he predicts a violent revolution before vultures are extinguished.

Socialists propose that the nation, state ,county and city acquire the ownership of public utilities and the means of producing and distributing wealth, and let the earning or profits go back to the people, and that the monopolizing of public necessities by individuals for private profit shall stop. This, they say, will prevent the impoverishing of the masses, and avert labor strikes, violence and bloodshed. The proposition is a simple, just, plain, common-sense one, and would not only be easily and peacefully inaugurated, but one not at all hard to live up to. The people of the United States are now carrying on many useful enterprises collectively or Socialistically. such as carrying the mails and parcel post, the public school, irrigating the arid lands and digging the Panama canal.

Uncle Sam constructs great warships, arsenals, forts, powder mills and gun factories with which to kill people. Why should he not build factories and railroads and operate coal mines and farms, etc., to help people to live and rear children and build up a better civilization?

It is not at all necessary that everybody shauld be saints or pure, unselfish angels before we can have a decent industrial system and a few laws to stop a few human hogs from devouring all the swill.

The people are capable, Mr. Arbuckle, of living up to a few simple, honest rules adopted to prevent the inflated incentives of a few great financiers from gobbling up five-sixths of the earnings of other people by speculation and smart financiering.

A certain amount of selfishness in this world is necessary—is right and Socialists are selfish enough to insist on the right to enjoy a greater proportion of what they have earned than they have heretofore been allowed to keep. They do not, however, believe that the right can never succeed and that the wrong must forever triumph.

Creston, Ia.

IS THE PRESENT CIVILIZATION CHRISTIAN?

By R. A. Dague.

(Author of Henry Ashton: What Is Capitalism: What is Socialism? etc., etc.)

"To safeguard peace we must prepare for war"—
I know that maxim; it was forged in hell.
This wealth of ships and guns inflames the vulgar
And makes the very war it guards against.
The God of War is now a man of business,
With vested interests.

—Israel Zangwill.

"It hung above the postoffice door, and this is what it said: 'WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO GO TO WAR'—that's how the poster read. 'Peace on earth, good will toward men' is nothing for us to heed, for we are the wolves of the jungle den and ours is the god of greed, and the wild war whoop will never cease where the wolf whelps buy and sell—so CURSE 'good will' and the way of 'Peace,' for ours is the way of hell! And the splutter of blood and crunch of bones and the screams of the tortured ones, and the sweethearts' sobs and the mothers' moans are hushed by the belching guns! And the vultures swoop where the carion lies and the demons dance and yell, and laugh at the sight of the weeping eyes in the land where war is hell!"—Henry M. Tichenor.

Is the present civilization Christian? "Yes," answers the czars, the kings, the big-salaried clergy, the Wall Street philanthropists, the millionaires and

the generals whose profession is to kill their fellow-men.

I do not ask if there are any individual Christians; I know there are thousands of them, but is there a Christian nation on earth? Are there any governments, or national economic systems, Christian?

It is said that when Jesus Christ, the founder of Christianity, was born angels announced his birth by singing: "Peace on earth, good will to men." When Jesus became a teacher he said: "Love your enemies, do good to them who spitefully use you; return good for evil; comfort the sick, clothe the naked, feed the hungry, and do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

Are any of the so-called Christian nations promoting peace and good will to men? Are they loving their enemies? Well, hardly! They are building great warships, manufacturing powder, swords and guns with which to burn, mangle and murder each other and to spread poverty, desolation and horror throughout the world. In this fair land of ours we have, for several years. and in times of profound peace, constructed two great battleships each year at a cost of fifteen millions each. Our military and naval expenditures amount to $600,000,000 a year. To pay for past war and to prepare for future wars requires 72 per cent of the national income.

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer says: "It costs the Christian nations of the world two billions and two hundred and fifty millions ($2,250,000,000) annually to maintain their army and navy on a war footing."

War has shed rivers of blood and produced an incalculable amount of poverty, suffering and sorrow, and has cursed the race of mankind beyond all estimate. In the bloody conflict now, as I write, raging between Bulgaria and Turkey (which was commenced by Christians against Mohammedans for spoils) half a million of men have been killed, about as many crippled, billions of debt saddled on to the working people, and a deluge of hellish influences let loose that will curse the world for centuries. Who are these bloodthirsty murderers who promote such atrocities? Who is responsible for plunging nations into war? Are they not savage monsters, or very devils in human form? "Oh, no, not at all. They are the pious, Christian kings and bishops and professed disciples of Jesus." They say they "love their Savior," but if they covet the lands, the markets, or the mines of their neighbors, they put swords and guns into the hands of peasant boys whom they have taught that it is gallant and glorious to kill people, and they send these deluded boys swooping down on a neighboring nation, to burn his houses. outrage his wife, his sister and daughter, devastate his fields. stab him in the breast with a bayonet, and blow out his brains by powder and dynamite.

No, there are no Christian nations now. The Nazarene is not yet the nation's ideal, for not Jesus, but the most successful killers, are still our greatest heroes.

Christ taught peace, kindness, brotherhood. Not one of these is possible until war ceases.

Not only do conspicuous Christians (?) promote war for spoils on the bloody field of conflict, but they practice directly opposite to the teachings of Jesus in the economic or industrial field. They uphold competition, which is contention, strife and war; and they oppose co-operation, which is brotherhood and makes for peace.

They force working people to surrender to them two-thirds of the value of their labor without rendering any equivalent therefor. They preach economy to the working man, and if he fails to support his family on $1 or $1.50 per day and strikes for a little raise they enjoin him in the courts and call out the militia and shoot him like a dog.

In this Christian country (so-called) we have seen the pious "captains of industry" flood the country with forty billions of watered or fraudulent stocks; corner the foodstuffs of a continent and force up the prices so that they exploited out of the people billions of dollars which cost them nothing; grab and monopolize by sharp tricks for private profit lands, oil, coal, iron machinery and other utilities of a public nature; adulterate all the medicines 85 per cent; glut the markets with shoddy goods of all kinds; cheat in weights and measures; discharge adult workers from their mills and factories and put children in, and so overwork those boys and girls that their health is hopelessly wrecked in five years, and then they boast that this great Christian country is "capturing the markets of the world" because they can sell their goods at less price than the foreigner can furnish similar wares produced by pauper labor. They send their goods abroad accompanied by missionaries, whisky and a warship, and they felicitate themselves on our marvelous Christian civilization.

Notwithstanding the fact that since 1850 crime has increased 600 and insanity 700 per cent, and a few sharp financiers, by tricks they call "business," have become owners of about 90 per cent of the total wealth of the nation, these Wall Street philanthropists build grand churches, sit in the "Amen corner" at religious meetings, and with blunted consciences puff themselves up with pride and "thank God for the great blessings He has bestowed upon them."

No; I do not think that this is a Christian country. If Jesus Christ were here today in bodily form I think He would be found standing on soap-boxes at street corners pleading the cause of the poor, opposing war, defending working people—in short, making good Socialist speeches. He would probably be in jail much of the time. I am disposed to think that after He had thrashed the big financiers out of the church and kicked over the tables He might repeat the public speech He made about two thousands years ago, when He addressed a lot of big capitalists who claimed to be very religious. He then said:

"Woe unto ye, scribes, Pharisees, hypocrites; for ye devour widows, houses, and for a pretense make long prayers, therefore ye shall receive the greater damnation. Even so, ye outwardly appear righteous unto men, but within ye are full of hypocrisy and iniquity. Ye serpents, ye generation of vipers, how can ye escape the damnation of hell?

"If ye say ye love God, whom we have not seen, and hate and oppress your brother, whom ye have seen, ye are a liar and the truth is not in you."

If Jesus were on earth and I started out to look for him I would not seek for him at the fine churches, but I would go to the hovels, the workshops, into the mines and wherever workingmen are found. I would also expect to find him in the slums and quite often at meetings of the Socialists and labor unionists, participating in the consideration of ways and means of abolishing child slavery and war and improving the condition of the homeless and friendless and the upliftment of all humanity.

"Is there any ground for hope that war will be abolished and a universal brotherhood and universal peace established?" Yes; but not soon. That desirable condition of society cannot come until the present mammonized war-upholding system of religion is displaced by a genuine Christianity. It cannot come until the competitive system of industrialism, so strenuously upheld by the church, is abandoned and Socialism takes its place.

War, and strife, and deceit, and greed, and crime, and poverty are the legitimate children of the competitive system of business. Indeed, that system could not exist a day without the practice of all those selfish, brutal, un-Christian methods. They are its incentives, its strength, its very life.

If nations should inaugurate Socialism, then capitalism or the competitive system of individualism would in due time disappear, and the whole foul brood of cruelties, injustices and crimes spawned from the hells of capitalism would vanish away. Do you ask why? My answer is that Socialism proposes to establish a co-operative commonwealth, and that means brotherhood. The four cornerstones upon which Socialism is erected are **Justice, Reciprocity, Universal Peace and Universal Brotherhood.** On its banners is inscribed the motto: **"An injury to one is the concern of all. One for all and all for each."**

If "war is hell," as was declared by General Sherman, then we shall have hell until Socialism abolishes it.

For nearly half a century I have been a student of law, and economics, and theology, and my deliberate judgment is that Socialism, while making no claim of being a religion, is in fact more truly Christian than the present institutional church, either Jewish, Catholic or Protestant.

Creston, Iowa.

THE SOCIALIST ARGUMENT AGAINST NON-PARTISAN ELECTIONS.

By Carl D. Thompson, Director of the Information Department, Socialist Party.

If you favor non-partisan elections, answer these arguments for us.

If you oppose non-partisan elections—as we do—maybe you can give us some better arguments.

We have listened patiently and followed carefully the whole line of arguments put out by our municipal reformers in favor of non-partisan elections. And after all is said and done we still believe in partisan elections.

To us the whole non-partisan idea seems such a transparent fallacy that we frankly confess to a certain degree of amazement at the fact that intelligent and thoughtful people seem to be misled by it.

The whole host of our municipal reformers in America seem to have been swept off their feet with the fad. As though by the simple device of striking the party name off of ballots we would eliminate, as by the stroke of a magic wand, all the evils of municipal misrule!

And the zeal with which the reformers have hunted out this witch of partisan elections and striven to drive it out is worthy of a better cause. The commission charter recently proposed in Traverse City, Michigan, for example, provides:

"The ballots for election of city officers shall be separate from any other ballot and shall be without insignia, emblem or designation, etc." (Section 26).

The charter of Grand Junction, Colorado, and of Spokane, Washington, which are worded identically the same, are even more extreme. They provide:

"Nothing on the ballot shall be indicative of the source of the candidacy, or of the support of any candidate. No ballot shall have printed thereon any party or political designation or mark, and there shall not be appended to the name of any candidate any such party or political designation or mark, or anything indicating his views or opinion."

Nothing could be more complete. The authors are not content with merely denying the Republicans, Democrats and Socialists the right to the use of their names as a means of helping the voter to quickly and readily select the ballot which will represent his conviction—they prohibit the use of any and all kinds of designations whatsoever on the ballot—anything and everything that would in any way connect an individual's name with the policies he represents.

And these extreme provisions are only types of scores of city charters being adopted or urged by the advocates of the commission form of government for cities.

At this point we Socialists dissent entirely and most emphatically. To exclude all possible designation from the ballots seems to us unwarranted and abortive. And we frankly believe not only that a partisan or designated ballot is right but that it is the best method for securing desirable results in our civic affairs.

I.—Local Issues Require Local Parties and Designated Ballots.

Our first argument against this non-partisan fallacy is that it disorganizes the people at the polls at the very point where they most need facilities for marshaling their strength.

There are distinct differences of opinion and different policies possible with regard to municipal affairs, just as surely as there are in state affairs. The question of the municipal ownership of waterworks, gas plants, electric light plants, street railways or other public utilities is one upon which there is and must be a difference of opinion. And the only form of election that will enable the people to settle these questions and settle them intelligently will be such as enable them to express themselves in groups formed accordingly to the policies advocated by the groups. And the form of ballot that will enable the voter at the polls to quickly and accurately express his purpose must be one that has some designation other than an individual's name.

Is not this necessity perfectly obvious? For example, a certain idea is advanced by citizens in a given community. Weeks and months are spent by its advocates in bringing the idea to the attention of the people and explaining it to the voters. The idea gains support, people's opinions are formed, conclusions are reached, convictions are settled upon this principle and policy. Then comes the election. People go to the polls, desiring to express preference for this policy. Suppose they are confronted by ballots on which appear only the names of certain individuals, as proposed by these commission charter reformers? There is nothing on the ballot, no distinguishing mark, that connects these names with the policies which they represent. Is it not obvious that that kind of ballot fails to supply the voter with the information he needs at the most critical point?

It may very easily happen that certain individuals may be prominent in the advocacy of certain ideas, while the actual candidates put forth may be much less prominent. The name of the individual, therefore, is not a reliable guide to the voter. In many cases it may be no guide at all.

II.—Local Issues in a Municipality Also Involve State and National Issues and Therefore Require That State and National Party Organization and Voting be Permitted.

Our second objection to the non-partisan election is that it destroys the power of the people in their state and national fight for local relief. On this point we quote the report of the committee on the commission form of government made to the last convention of the Socialist party, at Indianapolis, Ind., May, 1912:

"There is hardly a serious problem of municipal government that can be solved at all aside from a state and national movement. Take the question of home rule. Here in the very nature of the case the city is powerless in the hands of the State Legislature. The fight for home rule itself is a state and national fight. Take the question of the commission form of government itself—it has been an issue for state legislation very largely. Or consider some of our commercial and industrial problems. The real difficulties that concern a people in a city, involve state and national issues. For example, the supply of coal for a city—what can any city in America do on a problem of that sort without state and national action? The city may establish a coal yard. But that is only the merest fraction of the problem. The coal must be shipped to the city over railroads that are owned by the monopolies and trusts. The transportation of the coal becomes a problem of interstate commerce. Thus the most elemental problem of the city becomes a state and national problem, a question requiring a consistent and comprehensive program for state and national action. To undertake to solve problems of this kind by limiting our efforts to local issues, and separating our cities from state and national issues, is absurd.

"It may be quite true that neither the Republican nor the Democratic national parties have anything in their platforms or programs looking to the relief of the people that live in cities. But to attempt to find relief from the evils that torment them without state and national action is the height of folly. If the Republican and Democratic parties have no program and no principles that apply to the great problem of municipal government, so much the worse for them. Let the people know it, the sooner the better.

"Such is not the case with the Socialist party. It has a program—municipal, state and national. And they are a part of one consistent whole.

The same principles for which the Socialist party stands in the state and nation apply with equal force, though with different details, to the city as well. And what is more, there is no solution of municipal problems apart from the principles of social democracy. And the principles of social democracy cannot be applied except through state and national action. The effort therefore to eliminate national and state issues and to prevent the organization of a state and national political party that shall have also a municipal program is to block the way to a final solution of the problems of municipal government.

"Furthermore, let the Socialist party of America grow to sufficient strength and numbers; let it capture enough of the cities of this country, let it secure enough representatives in a few of the State Legislatures and the National Congress to make its municipal, state and national program a real menace to the capitalistic parties of today, and we shall very quickly see the political parties of capitalism rush into a party that will be the most bitterly partisan that this country has known since the anti-slavery times.

"There is an issue in municipal government that is bound up inseparably with the state and national program. It is impossible to solve the municipal problems apart from these larger state and national problems. So the lines of this struggle may as well be drawn sharply and as closely as possible. We believe it to be the task of the Socialist party to bring this issue into the open and to make the people of this country realize that the struggle between plutocracy and the common people is not only a municipal struggle but a state and national one as well. And the effort to conceal this struggle by detaching the city and its issues and problems from the state and national situation serves only to deceive the people and to prolong the period of their enslavement."

III.—The Non-Partisan Election Eliminates Principles from the Elections and Introduces False Issues.

In the first place, it throws the weight of a campaign onto the personality of the candidates. There must be something upon which the effort to get the candidates elected shall be based. Since nothing but the names are to confront the voters at the polls, the supporters are forced to emphasize the name—the candidate and his personality. Thus the advocates of an idea or policy are compelled to unduly emphasize the personality of their candidate in order to force his name upon the attention of the voters. This is especially so in the case of minorities, which almost always lack men of especial prominence or fame—in the beginning. Such a course is repugnant in that it unduly emphasizes the importance of the individual. It is not only harmful to the candidate himself, but introduces an unfortunate amount of harmful personalities.

Furthermore, non-partisan elections tend to thrust false issues into the campaigns. It must be admitted that campaigns will be fought and that there will be something to fight about. Campaigners are going to put up some kind of an argument for their candidates and against their opponents. If the principles involved are lessened in importance the inevitable result will be that other matters will be thrust into the campaign. Personalities, religious and race prejudices, always ready to spring into action, are almost sure to be aroused. Such things, besides being very harmful in a community, are also false issues.

IV.—Non-Partisan Elections Give the Advantage to Men of Wealth and Prominence.

Elections carried on upon that basis put the working classes and the common people at a disadvantage. Individuals who own banks, railroads and great daily newspapers are not on an equal footing with individuals of the working class. The latter have no hope of matching the power and influence of the former except by group action. And the possibility of that group action must be maintained up to the very moment that the ballot is cast.

Our policies should not be settled upon the basis of personalities. The issue is not—"Is this candidate an honest, upright man? Is he a kind husband, a good father, a worthy citizen?" That is not the question. He may be all of that. He may be a man of fame, so that his name is in the mind of every voter. And yet, from the standpoint of the public welfare, he may be the worst possible public enemy. He may represent wrong and harmful polices. The people must have the means of rallying their forces around principles rather than individuals.

V.—It Gives a Terrific Advantage to the Press.

The capitalist class and its powerful members own the press. To make elections turn upon publicity and personality is to play straight into the hands of the capitalists who own and control the agencies of publicity. The non partisan election may weaken the power of the old-time political boss but it would put a tenfold more dangerous power in his place—the press, owned and controlled as it is to an overwhelming extent by the plutocratic interests.

This, the power of the press, must not be overlooked. A minority party never has a strong press at the beginning. The press is generally on the side of the majority. By constant and imposing advertising, by judicious and adroit editorial writing, and a news comment now and then, the people may be made to believe that a certain candidate stands for things for which he really does not. This is one of the most common and most dangerous tricks of a capitalistically controlled press.

The people need the assistance of every possible device with which to meet these difficulties and above everything else they need a designated ballot to help them connect the individual candidate with the principles he is supposed supposed to represent, and which also serves to connect the individual with the group of people that have put him forward as their candidate, so that they, too, may be held to account for him and his course after election.

These arguments seem to us unanswerable objections to the non-partisan election idea. We submit them with the hope that those who favor the idea will answer us and argue us down—if they can.

On the other hand we submit these arguments hoping that those who agree with us will suggest better arguments than these if they can.

In Memoriam.

Tonopah, Nevada, April 18, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Dave Bell, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother Dave Bell, Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121 has lost a true and faithful member, his family a faithful father and husband and the community a staunch and loyal citizen; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union, extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in this their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, one to be spread on our minutes and one sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CON SULLIVAN,
JOHN E. McGILLIAN,
M. D. McLEAN,
Committee.

(Seal)

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nevada, April 18, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Carl Lindbeck;

Whereas, In the death of Brother Carl Lindbeck Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a staunch and loyal member and the community an esteemed and upright citizen;

Resolved, That we extend to the relatives and friends of our deceased brother our deepest sympathy in this their hour of bereavement; and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

ED STONE,
GEO. W. ROBB,
FRANK P. DARRAGH,
Committee.

(Seal)

THE INVINCIBLE IGNORANCE OF BRYAN.

As secretary of state, William Jennings Bryan will shortly be given an opportunity to comprehend a simple fact that has never before been actually forced upon his attention, namely, that the real use and purpose of this world under present conditions is as a place in which to invest capital.

For the last sixteen years, while Mr. Bryan was an irresponsible individual, he was wont to deliver himself of considerable twaddle about "placing the man ahead of the dollar" and such like stuff, but as he couldn't place anybody, not even himself, at that time, nobody took any serious notice of him. His moral output of this sort of thing was naturally regarded as the stock-in-trade of the ordinary politician publicly exhibited for office-seeking purposes.

Now, however, when Mr. Bryan has secured the office of secretary of state, which has particularly to do with the placing and securing of the American dollar in foreign lands for investment, and is apparently neglecting his duty of seeing that it is afforded the power and protection of the American government, he is due to receive a salutary lesson regarding things as they are, instead of what he thinks they should be, and are not.

Mr. Bryan's attitude of disapproval toward these enterprises of American capital in foreign lands, especially Latin America, "threatens to result in a grave loss to American investors," as the report says, and Mr. Bryan is already beginning to hear of it. These investors have heretofore been "enjoying unprecedented prosperity," owing to the fact that the Taft administration stood firmly behind them, but now several little South American republics, encouraged by Bryan's attitude, are making trouble for their beneficent American exploiters. Bryan had gone so far as to induce President Wilson to recall one Janes, who had been sent by Taft to uphold the interests of an American railroad concern in Ecuador which had a dispute with that government. A powerful New York capitalist interested in the same railroad casually called at the White House the other day, and the immediate result of his visit was that Wilson countermanded the order recalling Janes, and that gentleman will stay in Ecuador until the government decides to do justice to the American investor who has risked his capital in building a railroad for that ungrateful republic. Mr. Bryan isn't yet satisfied, and is using all his influence to have Janes again recalled. But Janes is there to stay, and Bryan has received his first lesson, though he does not seem to have learned much from it as yet.

Bryan never understood the necessities of capitalism nor comprehended its economics. To him, in fact, as a system, it has no existence. The trust is simply a creation of statute law, by wicked and greedy legislators, and is in no sense an evolution of industry. As a matter of fact, the Bryan mind has no comprehension whatever of evolution. There need be no surprise that the intelligent capitalistic elements of this country regarded him as a dangerous sort of person, not because of his knowledge, but on account of his ignorance—dangerous, in short, as a fool is dangerous who gets hold of and tries to run a costly and complicated machine that he does not in the least understand.

It was no doubt a perception of this that induced Wilson to express the wish that something or other might "knock Mr. Bryan into a cocked hat" some time before the election, and something of the sort is certain to happen if, through his ignorance and folly, "grave losses" occur to American investors abroad. That is the one thing that capitalism will not tolerate from its politicians, and it will stand on no ceremony in making Bryan acquainted with the fact, just as a stupid servant is bound to hear from his master.

Bryan has either got to learn that the needs of capitalists are national needs and must be backed by the power of the nation, or see himself overruled, as in this case, or perhaps finally discharged as incurably stupid and unable to learn the supreme need of what is called in diplomatic language "a vigorous foreign policy."—New York Call.

SYMPATHY, NOT PITY.

A Bond That Will Strengthen the Class-Conscious Movement of Labor.

No English word endures worse using tha nthe word "sympathy" or compassion." They are the same word. They mean "suffering with." They are not "pity."

We can pity sufferings we can never feel. The rich, warm-hearted woman pities the harlot. The generous rich man pities the thief. The poor girl sympathizes with, compassionates, suffers with the harlot. The poor man suffers with the thief. We have too much pity, too little sympathy.

We cannot sympathize with sorrow we have never known. We can have no compassion for pains we have never borne. We cannot suffer with those whose sufferings we have never suffered. Sympathy is the rich flower of experience or the genius. Youth pities; the Pharisee pities; sub-consciously thanking God all the while that he is not as these other men whom he pities. Experience or genius sympathizes with, compassionates, suffers with the sufferer. The Publican could have known sympathy; the Pharisee never. The genius reaches sympathy by a wonderful short cut. But we others, we

must take the long road to Delhi and, there, meeting forty men, must learn that each of them is our brother.

For pitying youth there are unfortunate classes—the criminal class, the prostitute class, and the like. For sympathetic experience or genius there are no classes. There are men and women feeling like himself.

Geniuses are few, so few that did we trust to them alone, the springs of sympathy, the waters of compassion, would run dry. It is from the stricken rock of our natures that the life-giving flood must gush. Here lies the great refutation of asceticism. The ascetic is not a better man than most of us. He is a worse man, inasmuch as he is the less a man.

Origen, who, by one decisive and irrevocable act, saved himself forever from his besetting weakness of the flesh, was not a greater, but a less, man, for all his sacrifice. And so to have killed or drugged any part of one's nature leaves one incapable thereafter of sympathizing with, of compassionating, or suffering with others whose nature has not been thus maimed. Like the hero of one of Poe's fantastic tales, the ascetic slays the enemy who has dogged his steps from his youth upwards, only to find how utterly he has murdered himself.

"Thou madest man a little lower than the angels," triumphantly proclaims one.

From another and an unexpected direction come the lines:

"There's a door in every heart that leads to hell,
Could we but find the key."

And that is as it should be. The perfection of man is the man or woman who, in the fullest manner, combines the passions, the impulses, the ideals, the hopes, the fears of men and women. It was said by Thomas Carlyle that one thing alone detracted from the perfection of Jesus. In Jesus there was no Falstaff. Jesus could not sympathize with, could not compassionate, could not suffer with Falstaff.

Friends, we are overdosed with the pity of those who have never felt, as we have felt, while we are ahirst for the sympathy of those who feel as we feel. It is this rebellion against pity, this instinct for sympathy, which is the basis of class-consciousness. It is this which makes the cry of Marx, "Workers of the World, Unite!" no mere formula, but a confident appeal. It is this which one to whom suffering taught sympathy thus expressed:

"Grave this deep in your hearts,
Forget not the tale of the past:
Never, never believe
That any will help you, or can,
Saving only yourselves."

—Melbourne Socialist.

THE WASTE OF CAPITALISM.

There are about 35,000,000 people in this country who work, who perform some kind of labor.

If 25,000,000 of these should quit work and sit down under the trees or rove over teh hills and not turn their hands in one single act of labor, it would not make a particle of difference as far as actual wealth production is concerned.

Why?

Because out of the 35,000,000, less than 10,000,000 people do all the really necessary work.

The other 25,000,000 who toil hard do nothing but useless labor.

1.—All Adevrtising Is Useless Labor.

This country spends five billion dollars ($5,000,000,000) a year in advertising. This employs over 4,000,000 people.

Ore has to be dug and smelted for presses, machinery and transportation systems. Presses, machinery and transportation systems have to be built and maintained.

Logs have to be cut and ground into pulp, paper mills built and run, paper made, shipped and printed, printing establishments put up, office force maintained and distributors kept busy.

For all these employed in the great advertising industry houses have to be built, clothing made, food supplied.

All this is a waste.

Your shoes are no better because they are advertised in the street cars. Your clothes are not better because they are pictured in the newspapers. Your food is not better by having big signs of corn flakes and "ham that am."

Not one iota is added to the usefulness of the articles you make by advertising them.

We don't advertise our postage stamps, our public schoosl, our streets or our city parks. It is not necessary.

2.—Insurance Is Useless Labor.

It is hardly possible to get at the tremendous business carried on by insurance companies. It runs up into the billions.

An enormous crew is employed in the insurance industry. Solicitors, clerks, buildings, traveling expenses and all the elements that make up the business must come from those who create the necessities of life.

Insurance, as many other wasteful things, may be a necessity under capitalism, but it is only one of the wastes.

3.—The Legal Profession Is a High Waste.

Thousands of men give their whole life to law. Courts have to be maintained. Office buildings and libraries have to be kept. Millions of volumes of books, that require writers, editors, printing, binding, shipping and handling, consume much labor.

To analyze the waste of the legal profession would require big books. The very mention of it should be sufficient.

But capitalism with its system of private ownership and property complications and criminal producing factors must have the law and the lawyers. It cannot be otherwise. They will be useless under Socialism.

4.—Duplication of Plants in the Competitive Warfare Is Waste.

Of course the trusts have done away with much of this waste and in so much they are beneficial to civilization.

But we still have ten stores when one could do the business. Ten express companies when one could do the job. We have the duplication of telegraphs, telephones, milk service, ice service, coal service, grocery service and a thousand other duplications.

These all require extra labor though it adds nothing to the actual well-being of the people.

5.—The Salesman.

The salesman, together with all the office buildings, hotel service, railroad and Pullman service, and everything connected with the work of a salesman is only waste. It is useless labor.

Most of our large cities are almost entirely given over to office buildings. Three-fourths of those at least are wholly unnecesasry and wasteful. The people who build and maintain them might as well be off fishing for the wealth of the land is not increased by their hard toil.

6.—War Is a Waste.

Let's not mention it, for it is too horrible. The $8,000,000,000 spent each year in the world for army and navy is an awful sum. Add thereto the waste of manhood in the ranks and the devastation of home and loved ones in their loneliness and anxiety.

Eight billion dollars would go a long ways towards keeping a miserable, poverty-stricken race.

Out of this eight billion the United States contributes $450,000,000.

At one thousand dollars each it would build 450,000 homes. It would not take many years before every homeless family in this country would have its own home.

This waste of war is so brutal and sickening even capitalist society is tiring of it.

We have given the salient forms of waste but there are many leaks that cannot here be mentioned.

Under Socialism all the waste mentioned in this article would be eliminated.

We will need no advertising for our commodities will be created for use and not for sale.

We will need no life insurance for society will guarantee a comfortable livelihood to all who work and to all who are past years of labor.

We will need no legal profession, for there will be no cause of quarreling, and the chief source of legal disputes, which is public property privately held, will be absent.

There will be no needless duplication of industrial plants or points of distribution for competition will be displaced by co-operation.

There will be no need of salesmen for goods will be shipped as ordered and as needed but not forced on the market for profit.

There will be no war, for when the people collectively own the earth they will have nothing to fight over.

By eliminating waste the 25,000,000 people now occupied in wasteful labor can join the 10,000,000 now occupied in useful labor.

These ten million work about ten hours a day to feed, clothe and shelter the people of this country.

Now figure out for yourself how many hours it would take the thirty-five million to create the same amount as the ten million now create.

You see it is quite a deal less than two hours a day.

The Socialist asks why you should work ten hours when the same result can be obtained by working two hours.

Cut out the waste. Get shorter hours and better living conditions.

You can do this only through Socialism.—Next Step.

POETICAL

WANTED.

J. G. Holland.

God give us men! A time like this demands
Strong minds, great hearts, true faith and ready hands;
Men whom the lust of office does not kill;
Men whom the spoils of office cannot buy;
Men who possess opinions and a will;
Men who have honor—men who will not lie;
Men who can stand before a demagogue,
And damn his treacherous flatteries without winking!
Tall men, sun-crowned, who live above the fog
In public duty, and in private thinking;
For while the rabble, with their thumb-worn creeds,
Their large professions, and their little deeds—
Mingle in selfish strife, lo! Freedom weeps,
Wrong rules the land, and waiting Justice sleeps!

THE DYING TRAMP.

W. E. Hanson.

Well, I guess this is my finish,
I know that I'm all in,
For when a man runs a race with Death,
It is certain that Death will win.
And, somehow, I don't worry,
That I am going to die,
Alone, out here in the open,
Under the arching sky.

My past life passes before me,
The days of hunger and thirst,
Days that will come to all of us
Who are slaves, exploited, accursed.
And I think of my early manhood,
The happiest days of my life,
When I had something to live for—
Then I had a home and a wife.

But daily I learned the lesson
That wage slaves ever must learn,
While our "Masters" rob us of dollars,
They give us "Pence" in return.
For years I toiled in silence,
A patient, submissive slave,
All the while my wife was drifting
Silently toward the grave.

The day she lay in her coffin,
I looked at her withered face,
And the toil-knotted hands enfolded,
That had toiled in the wage-slave's race.
That night, when the stars were shining,
Alone at that mound I sat,
That covered "my ALL" I lived for,
Her grave out on "Poverty Flat."

Together we toiled and suffered,
Believed in a God that was just,
And bore our sorrows in silence,
As wage slaves ever must.
Asleep 'neath the mound I left her,
And began to ramble and roam,
The only thing that is left to a man
Who has no kindred, no home.

I have roamed from ocean to ocean,
Verdant valleys and desert plain,
But I've kept the vow I made that night
"To call no man 'Master' again."
I am faint, I know I am dying,
But dying "a tramp and free!"
So, God, if you've something else to do,
Don't bother yourself about me."

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

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C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachouheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chlorlde.....	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
836	Miaml M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles.....	836	Miaml
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superlor M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	K. MacNell	....	Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P. Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymlr	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Frl	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodle	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Granlteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Danlels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien.....	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Frl	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo,
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy., 1	02 C	randle St. anish Secy
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountaln...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee.....	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Ssarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason.....	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Olayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I.M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Frl	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M& M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland.	Frank W. Holmes	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDon ald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey.....	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	John Donohue ...	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	747 State St. P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	John Penttinen..	....	Sudbury
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan ...	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	O. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.....
..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
.....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ..Linda Wesala, Treas., Lk. Bx. 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christlansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. .....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.....Rose Trevison, Box 282, Secretary

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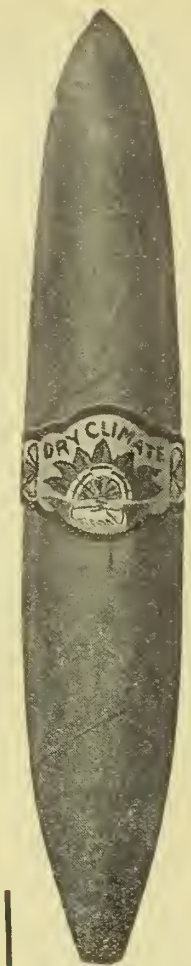

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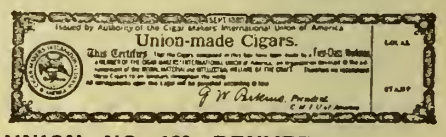

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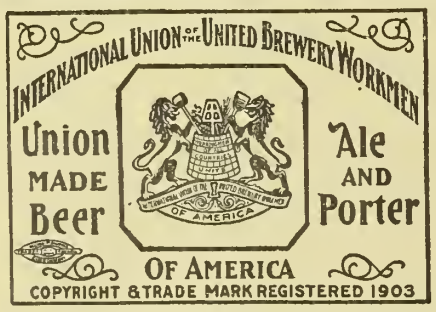
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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
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THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION · INDEPENDENCE · ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 8, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 515.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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Thursday, May 8, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 515
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John M. O'Neill, Editor

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. *No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!*

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

PRESIDENT MOYER and Board Member Lowney left Denver for Porcupine, Ontario, last Sunday.

THE STRIKE is still on at the Britannia Mines, British Columbia, all workers are urged to remain away until the strike is won.

THE DEMOCRATS, as a matter of economy, have concluded that United States Senators should no longer take a bath at public expense.

Chloride of lime may be cheaper.

THE READERS of the Miners' Magazine are requested to be charitable towards the editor for lack of original editorial matter in this issue of the official organ of the W. F. M.

On account of a death in the family, the editor has been unable to do his usual work.

NINETY-FOUR LIVES were sacrificed in the Cincinnati mine of the Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Company at Finleyville, Pa., recently, due to the greed of exploiters to whom dividends are more priceless than the safety of human beings. A master class can kill victims of wage slavery and are never brought before a court to answer to the charge of murder.

"We are all equal before the law," is the most ludicrous joke of the twentieth century.

THE LEGISLATURE of Indiana towards adjournment passed a measure appropriating $25,000 for the care of hogs, but defeated an appropriation bill of $5,000 to be used for the better care of children.

The hog in Indiana commands more consideration than the child afflicted with the national disease, known as *poverty*.

AT THE LAST ELECTION in Belgium, the returns show that 993,070 men possessed one vote, 395,866 two votes, and 308,683 three votes.

The late strike in Belglum being for manhood suffrage and the strikers having forced the government to recognize the justice of their demands, future elections will result in the working class being heard at the ballot box.

IT IS SAID that the Socialist party has lost 35,000 dues-paying members during the last twelve months, and there are some people asking the question why the membership has decreased?

The answer may be found in the fact that the Socialist party has made a soul mate of the I. W. W. and men and women of the Socialist party do not propose to stand for the *affinity*.

Free love between *Socialism* and *lunacy*, will still further reduce the membership.

CARDINAL GIBBONS and Archbishop Messmer ought to get together on "faith and morals."

The archbishop has been quoted to the effect that no woman can vote and be a good Catholic.

The cardinal says that the church has not condemned woman suffrage and that it is entirely a question of individual opinion—that the church passes only on "faith and morals."

The dogma of papal infallibility is of recent origin, but it does not appear to have brought order out of the confusion which attends a multiplicity of clerical voices speaking with the tone of "moral" authority in the realm of economic discussion and political action.—Milwaukee Leader.

DR. ARUNDEL of Pittsburg, Pa. preached his farewell sermon at St. Mark's church, recently, and in the course of his sermon said:

"A clergyman cannot preach the doctrines of 'universal brotherhood of man' in the Episcopal church or any other church for that matter these days and last very long. Money, not religion, dominates the church of today. I believe in preaching the gospel as our Saviour did, not as a few of my congregation may desire. I am leaving St. Mark's because of insurmountable obstacles which have been placed in my path to make my work abortive."

It is presumed that Dr. Arundel knows what he is talking about and his statements are a sad commentary on the standing of the church.

A church can be no better than the influences which dominate the church. If money wields the sceptre in those temples that are dedicated to Christianity, then *money* is *God*.

THE BILL providing for pensions for indigent mothers, has been passed by the State Legislature of Ohio and is now before the Governor for his approval, which is assured. The law provides for an annual tax levy of one-tenth of a mill, which is expected to create a fund each year of not less than $700,000, with which to pay the pension authorized. Destitute widows, women whose husbands are completely

disabled, have deserted them, or are serving prison sentenees are to be cared for nnder the provisions of the measnre. Juvenile eourts are to be authorized to pay sueh women $15.00 a month for a ehild under fourteen years of age, and $7.00 a month for each additional ehild nnder that age. Other drastie changes are made in the juvenile eode. Under the latter, boys under fourteen are prohibited from selling newspapers or chewing gum on the streets.—Labor Leader, San Diego.

OF COURSE we know the tornado struck Omaha, but we hardly think that a good exeuse for a paper that elaims to represent labor devoting most of its attention for several weeks to exploiting a printer's "eost congress"—a convention of master printers ealled for the purpose of devising ways and means for boosting the price of their product. "Sadie Maguire" and the Western Laborer have about ended their usefulness to the labor movement when the union is given a baek seat and the Typothetae gets the floor.—Seattle Union Record.

The Reeord is not the only labor publication that has reached the eonelusion that the Western Laborer has outlived its usefulness as a journal devoted to the interests of the working elass. When a journal prating about its unionism, accepts advertising matter from a firm that has been deelared unfair by strikers, it is only reasonable to presume that the dirty dollar has become more powerful than the principles of unionism.

THE I. W. W.'S (Irrepressible Wandering Willies) didn't last long in their hunger strike at Denver. Emulating the tacties of the militant suffragists in England, they lacked the staying qualities of the English trouble makers and soon eapitulated when the pangs of real hunger began to shoot around their belt lines. In another Colorado city a gang of Willies marched into a restaurant, ordered a bounteous repast, and refused to pay for same, loudly proclaiming that the city must be host to their gang of industrial hoboes. The indignant citizens firmly insisted that their absence was more to be desired than their company and if it was all the same to them would they move on. Upon assurance that they would be given real work upon the roek pile if they remained, they moved speedily. Jail bears no terrors for this crowd if the grub eomes regularly and hard labor is not ineluded in the sentenee. The wonder of it is that this buneh of irresponsible, irrepressible, near-anarchist set of revolutionary industrialists attraets any serious attention from any men with brains enough to open and close a swinging door.—Everett Labor Journal.

THE STRIKE in Belgium was for manhood suffrage, and the strikers forced the government to recognize from its haughty throne that the working class was a power when organized along the lines of class interest. The workers demanded an equal voice with the employer and clerical fraternity, and the government was forced to give consideration to the demands of labor.

There are a number of *revolutionists* in America who hold that the ballot is but a "paper wad" and a useless weapon in the hands of the working class to redress wrong. If the ballot is useless and impotent in the hands of labor, then the strikers of Belgium are foolish, for only fools would declare a strike for the use of a weapon that is worthless in the fight of labor against economic slavery.

Again, if the ballot is impotent and worthless to the working class, then employers and and all the influences that eombined to resist the demands of the strikers of Belgium are likewise foolish, for if the ballot in the hands of the workers is impotent and worthless, then Capital should make no fight against labor being granted manhood suffrage.

The *wise men* who exclaim "hit the ballot with an axe," should send their missionaries to Belgium to convert the unsophistieated, so that hundreds of thousands of men who won a strike for the ballot may be convinced of the error of their ways.

IN THIS ISSUE of the Miners' Magazine, there appears lengthy statements relative to the smelter strike at El Paso, Texas.

The smelter trust is ezar in El Paso and shows no consideration for the vietims whom poverty has foreed to accept employment from this dehumanized octopus.

The slaves at El Paso endured long hours and starvation wages, until human endurance broke down, and when the hungry victims of insatiable exploitation asked for a reduction of hours and a few more cents per day to appease the pangs of want, they were brutally refused by the Guggenheim eombination that knows no justiee that interferes with the usual stream of dividends that flow into the eoffers of the most arrogant trust on this continent.

The smelter trust at El Paso cannot say that the Western Federation of Miners has launched this strike, for the poor ill-paid slaves were not members of the organization so mueh ealumniated and slandered by the American Smelting and Refining Company.

They were unorganized, but desperation drove them together, and in their desperate straits, they have appealed to the Western Federation of Miners for aid and protection, and their appeal has been answered by an organization that never fails to respond to the distress of the working class, regardless of raee, ereed or color.

RAILING at the English judge who sentenced Mrs. Pankhurst to jail because she had advoeated the disobedience of laws in which they had no making, the Hearst papers, through their Brisbane editorials, are supporting the roughhouse work of the English suffragettes.

Beyond the statement that the tacties employed by the English women are poor tactics—tactics of the sort that never have made for permanent social advance—this editorial is not about the English women, but about the Hearst type of papers.

The Hearst papers justify the law-breaking of the English women on the ground that those women had no part in making the laws.

There is a street phrase that applies to the Hearst papers in this instance. "They all look good when they're far away."

Supposing that an army of voteless men were to mareh on Washington, kidnap Mr. Bryan, spirit away Mr. Hearst's businenss manager and dump muriatic acid in the morning mail!

The Hearst editorial rooms eouldn't grind out enough maledietionary eopy to meet the erisis! Not that the voteless man would be justified in eutting up didoes of the English militant type, or anything of that sort, but just that papers of the Hearst type are adroitly inconsistent. The English tactics may look good to Hearst—"they all look good when they're far away."—California Social-Democrat.

THE GENERAL STRIKE in Belgium for manhood suffrage lasted ten days and ended in a complete victory for the workers.

The great army of organized workers, to the number of 500,000, laid down their tools and folded their arms in a peaceful demand for a change in the electoral laws which would give one vote to each man.

The preparations for this great struggle has been going on for several years.

Ample provisions were made to feed the strikers for a long siege, and when the strike was ealled, the arrangements on the part of the labor organizations were as nearly perfect as possible.

The strike was under the direct control of the Socialists, and perfect order was maintained.

The Socialists propose to take over the property now held by the eapitalists in the near future. They, therefore, do not want to destroy or injure the property.

The strike was to secure the ballot for the workers, to the end that they might take possession of the political power and use it to legalize the program of the Socialists, which will dispossess the capitalists and make the means of social production collective property.

If the eapitalists seriously object to this program, the general strike just closed is only a faint intimation of what will then happen.

The working elass must use every weapon at their eommand in their battle for industrial freedom, but every weapon must be used timely and with wisdom and discretion.—Oakland World.

KASPAR BAUER, treasurer of the Free Speech League at San Diego, Cal., has made a public statement regarding the free speech fight made in that city last year which throws a lot of new light on that affair. P. S. Ford, secretary of the same league, verifies Bauer's statements, which are in part as follows: "Most of the I. W. W. organizers who came to San Diego to speak used language upon the street corners such as would not be tolerated in any civilized community. They were foul-mouthed and vile. They did not preach industrial unionism, or at least devoted very little time to that subjeet. They either attacked the Socialist party or devoted themselves to the slinging of vile epithets, sueh as ealling police 'dogs' and 'pimps.' As a result they inflamed the people and the police and the restricted district ordinance was passed. As this ordinance ineluded all other organizations the Socialist party decided to make eommon eause with the I. W. W. in order to maintain free speech, although onee more I want to repeat; that we would not have had to meet this situation if it had not been for the I. W. W. speeches and tacties. Many of these men came to San Diego simply in order to be supported. Out of one crowd of 75 who were fed and housed at the expense of people who sent in their funds, only six offered to go on the street to speak. Hundreds of dollars were sent directly to the I. W. W. in San Diego which were never accounted for to my knowledge or to the knowledge of those in charge of the Free Speech League. The fight ended in a complete fiasco and has done irreparable damage to the Socialist cause in San Diego as well as to the principles of industrial unionism."—Dallas Laborer.

IRMA JACKSON and Edward Diek are to be married in a bee-utiful $3,000,000 house. They are going to have all the advantages of trained servants, wonderful ehina, silver, and so on, and from the kitchen and cellar of the house will eome the finest of foods and wines. The decorations will cost a great deal of money.

Presumably the happy couple, as society reporters remark, will stand under a floral bell, the groom clothed in conventional black and the bride in a clinging gown of white.

It will be a quiet wedding. If it was otherwise, the owner of the house would throw them out, for he is Col. Oliver Payne, of the Standard Oil, and the house is his home, and the aforementioned happy couple were for fourteen years his servants.

He is allowing them to be married in his home, where they have lived for fourteen years. But during none of that time was it their home, and when the eeremony is over they will go to some home that will probably be worth considerably less than 3,000,000 cents.

They have spent a great part of their lives in keeping another human being's house in order. During that time they did not have a home of their own. Such a state of affairs is common among workers, and even when they do get a home, there are always forees at work to break it up.

The love whieh culminated with marriage in a mansion, afterwards has to stand the test of poverty in a cottage, or, worse still, a

flat. And the gentleman who loaned his mansion for the marriage may call around to collect the rent of the cottage, or one of his friends may do it.—New York Call.

INTELLIGENCE is the result of the awakening of the dormant intellect, and has been the guiding star of all progress. It is the faculty that makes education of value, and is only seen in its best expression, when the two are in conjunction. The labor movement, more than any other movement, has caused an intelligent understanding of the needs of the workers, and by its constant campaign of education, is enlightening them to the changes that must take place, before their final emancipation will result. No one can hope to accomplish much in this day and age, without some measure of mental equipment. This can be supplied, in a large measure by home study. Problems are daily confronting the union movement that require educated intellects to handle, and the fact that we have these minds to guide us, should not keep any worker from preparing himself for a better understanding of the great questions.

We can only remain a serious factor in civilization, so long as we show an intelligent understanding of and acquaintanceship with the forces that dominate and direct it. Discontent with existing conditions, if not intelligently directed, may result in an ignorant display of brute force, which would prove detrimental to the accomplishment of the ends hoped for. While living under a system where we must treat with an employing class we must learn to treat them with that consideration, to which our co-relationship entitles them. On the other hand, we must assert our rights to those wages and conditions that will enable us to live healthy, normal lives. Education along broad lines enables us to view the present with the mind of a philosopher, while preparing for the time when we, as workers will assume the powers of government.—Labor Journal, Cheyenne.

WHILE THE BELGIUM STRIKE was called a "general strike," it was far from being one in the sense that American workers understand the term. In this country "general strikes" are associated with sudden and unexpected upheavals that paralyze industry without notice, and which cause intense suffering to the participants.

The contrary was true in Belgium. For months these workers prepared for the event, with no attempt of secrecy. The smallest detail was not overlooked. Men were urged to husband their resources. Special stress was placed on the necessity of abstaining from alcholic drinks and gambling. For a long period collections were made every week all through the nation, which was divided into districts for this purpose. To show how successful these collections were, savings bank officials report that few deposits have been withdrawn by the strikers. Children were provided for, and thousands of them were shipped across the frontier and placed in the hands of friends and sympathizers. It was comparatively easy to work all these details because of the marvelous discipline of Belgium workers and because of the compactness of their unions, due to the small size of that country.

When the strike order was finally given instead of a noisy, turbulent uprising of idle men, we see a well captained army of labor going quietly to their homes with a confidence in their officers that has been seldom equalled.

Another point in the Belgium strike must not be overlooked. The strike was for the ballot. In America our "direct action" friends, while pointing to Belgium's success with the general strike, will not only fail to show the preparedness and detail before the strike, but they will also fail to state that this strike was for universal suffrage—a thing the "direct actionists" profess to despise.—Toledo Union Leader.

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER, JR., who served as foreman of the special grand jury which was empanneled to investigate vice conditions in New York, frankly acknowledged that the social evil at its basis is an economic problem. Mr. Rockefeller, who has not yet won his spurs in business, says:

> As foreman of the special white slave grand jury, I came to recognize the extent and horror of the social evil.
>
> I believe it constitutes one of the great and vital world problems of the day.
>
> It is a business run for profit and the profit is large.
>
> In the vast majority of cases the woman is the victim.
>
> Less than twenty-five per cent of the unfortunate women in this country would have fallen if they had had an equally good chance to lead a pure life.
>
> Poverty, low wages, improper home conditions, lack of training, craving for amusement and pretty things and men are responsible for their fall.

There are citizens who insist that there is no relation between economics and morals. The Rev. Enoch Perry, whose activity on the "select committee of twenty-seven" indicated that he is under no illusions as to the exact location of his master's house, is quite convinced that the social evil is purely a question of religion.

Girls fall because they have wicked hearts. What they need is prayer. If enough prayers shall be said, the capitalist needn't trouble himself about raising wages. Let him build more churches—the Steel trust has just spent $50,000 in erecting five Roman Catholic churches at Gary—and all will be well. It eliminates the embarrasment of bringing economics into a moral discussion.

Leave it to the clergy. The politicians are corrupt.—Milwaukee Leader.

The Cowardly Quitter

TO SUCCESSFULLY FIGHT the battles of labor requires courage of a high order. The wage-earner without means who goes on strike for more pay or to resist reductions in wages, and does it without flinching, is brave.

It is such as these who have made unionism what it is today.

It sometimes requires or has required high moral courage to even be identified with unionism in localities where hostile commercial interests are in control, and are unscrupulous enough to manipulate the police, the courts, and the law to serve their ends regardless of the rights of citizens.

Sometimes in strong union centers feeling among union men may run high upon a certain issue, and to hold views opposite to the majority may be unpopular, but if a member is honest in his conviction he is entitled to respect providing he is not running counter to the law of his union.

It is the strong men with the courage of their convictions, who have refused to be scared by the employers, or by commercial interests, or by their fellow workers, who have built up the union movement.

The quitter never won a strike, nor established a right, nor a union, nor caused a principle to be adopted.

The quitter seeks to avoid trouble even by abject surrender.

He seeks to sugar coat the union pill to tickle the palate of commercial interests regardless of the rights involved.

In controversial matters, when his associates divide sharply in opposing groups he seeks some middle or compromise ground, in the vain hope that he can please both sides, and consequently has the respect of neither.

He has the brains of a jellyfish and the backbone of an angleworm.

He is deeply susceptible to flattery and a pat on the back by employing interests will cause his chest to expand wonderfully.

Like a steam engine without a governor he has no control over his own speed, and while a glimmer of reason might tell him he had a conviction and ought to fight for it, his legs will run away with him faster than he can think.

If it is a strike he is liable to come in the back door before the last of his associates have gone out by the front.

In a controversy among his associates he can perform the acrobatic stunt of sitting on a fence and hanging over both sides at one and the same time.

He is not of the stuff of which martyrs are made.

He has not a single heroic figure in the history of the whole world.

Men of conviction, of purpose, of resolution, determination and tenacity are the ones who make history.

The quitter is of very little use anywhere and least of all in the trade union movement.

His vacillating views and sail trimming methods win from him the contempt of his associates

Some one has said, "The Almighty hates a quitter."—Shoe Worker.

The Strike in Belgium

ANOTHER MILESTONE has been reached in the march of progress. The culmination of the recent general strike in Belgium is a signal success and a credit to the Socialists of that country, through whose management this victory was achieved. While probably all will not be gained at this time that the workers demanded, there is no doubt but what revision of the voting system will be obtained which will do away with many of the existing unjust features which makes it possible for a minority to determine the laws by reason of plural voting based on property and educational qualifications.

Of even greater value than the immediate concessions which may be granted, is the lesson in solidarity the workers have learned in this experience. It presages great things for the future, for without this use of solidarity, or class interest, the vote amounts to next to nothing, as witness, in the United States at the present time, where the workers have not yet learned to a very great extent the connection between government and making a living.

Another valuable lesson to be learned from the successful culmination of this general strike is that it was won because the strikers were supported by public sentiment. Had they not been, the result would have undoubtedly been different. There have been general strikes before in various countries that have been lost, and for no other rea-

son than that the majority of the public was not with the strikers.

This is an important thing to take heed of at this time, in view of the fact that a large number of workers in this country are advocating the general strike as the most effective—if not the only—means of obtaining their demands, these being always economic instead of political as was the case in the strike just won.

In the cases of the general strikes that have taken place within the last few years in European countries, the most notable were those in Sweden, France, Italy and Spain. In the latter country the object was mainly anti-militaristic, directed against the sending of troops to Morocco. It was crushed with ferocity. It shows the utter helplessness of the workers to wage contest with the military forces of capitalism.

The strikes in France and Italy were over the question of hours and wages, they were attended with considerable disorder and violence and ended in defeat, crushed by the force of the state.

The Swedish General Strike was conducted along similar lines to the one reeently successful in Belgium but was lost. It was for economic reasons and was conducted free from crime and disorder. There was no hostility on the part of the government, no repressive measures such as had been used in other countries, yet within less than two weeks is was generally seen that the strikers were beaten, and within a month the strike was over, the workers acknowledging complete defeat.

What caused the strike this fall? Failure to have support of others not directly involved in the strike. In other words, a great voluntary organization of latent and unused forces developed when it appeared that the country was facing a crisis, and these forces organized for social service to a degress that defeated the strikers. What was known as the Public Security Brigade, composed of the classes outside the actual proletariat or wageworkers broke the General Strike. Had the strike received popular approval this would not have taken place, and the result would have been very different, as seen in the Belgian strike.

In view of these conflicting results what then is the Socialist view of the General Strike? The aim of the Socialist, as stated by Wilhelm Liebknecht, must be "in the interest of a peaceful and harmonious evolution, to bring about the transition from legal injustice to legal justice with the greatest possible consideration for the inviduals who are not privileged monopolists." As Spargo points out in his recent work, Syndicalism, Industrial Unionism and Socialism, "not because of any solicitude for the 'privileged monopolists,' but because the methods of peaceful evolution are of great importance to the proletariat, which aims to destroy nothing of value in the world it wishes to conquer and make its own."

The Belgian General Strike was successful because it met with popular approval and was resorted to in the last extreme, when no other means were available. We may have to advocate a General Strike even in the United States, but it should be only as the last resort, and even then, only when the public has become educated to a sense of the demands involved. In the meantime the work of Socialism is to make the process of socialization legal and pacific, and not to deviate from this course save in cases of urgent neeessity, as the General Strike in place of parliamentary action is a dangerous weapon to employ, and injudiciously used will do more harm to the workers than to their opponents.—Seattle Herald.

Monte Carlo

By Sigbjorn Obstfelder, in Vorwaerts.

MONTE CARLO!

Monte Carlo with palms and cypresses! Under the electric light it rises from the shore where the Mediterranean, murmuring, rolls in deep darkness, it rises in stately terraces to the Casino, where the gold rolls, now hushed, now in wild passion.

Monte Carlo, with the finest hotels of the world and its costliest silks! Monte Carlo, with the Riviera hotel, an Eden of stone, a garland of fire above the sea, an Aladdin's cave in the midst of warm darkness.

Monte Carlo, barred to the common herd, the place where princes mingle with forgers, where princesses are outshone by adventuresses from Vienna and Brussels, from Europe's hundreds of heavily perfumed boudoirs.

Is the air anywhere else in the world as delightful as it is here? We seem to float in it, we feel our cheeks taking on color, and we become intoxicated without wine. Is the air anywhere else as light, as pure and so laden with delicate perfume? It blows from the Mediterranean, heavy with the scent of roses and orange blossoms.

Here we tread upon the earth as if upon thick Persian carpet. Daintily the white shoes of the women trip along the terraces, and the men's shoes are russet and yellow, for it is never winter here.

From the great café float the passionate strains of the gipsy orchestra. These sweet tones have in them something of Vienna, something in Munich, something in Paris, have trembled over powdered breasts and have died on painted lips.

And princes and lords and adventurers—millionaries today, tomorrow slinking into a pawnshop—eat their beef with solid silver forks, beef at $2 a slice and potatoes at 50 cents apiece. The bank is close at hand, the gold mine.

The passionate strains of the gipsy orchestra vibrate upon the syphilitic cheeks of a white haired man, while the brilliantly ringed hand of his lady jingles the gold piece in her purse, to the tune of the czardas or the bolero.

When they leave, an elegantly dressed young gentleman follows them at a discreet distance and stares and stares at the lady's purse.

The waiters bow obsequiously, their faces expressionless. They have seen so much, and they are very discreet. Their faces like dry parchment, they bow equally low before counts of long lineage, before speculators, before forgers; equally polite to all, princesses, cocottes. For what is the difference? Are the waiters not right? What is the difference?

But among all this money, between all these white cravats, between silks and savory food, the red coated gipsies pass with their silver plates—and beg.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The white walks of the Casino reflect the bright light. Within is the green altar where the fire is never extinguished, the fire of gold. Sh—sh! Let there be quiet in the temple! Silence!

The money alone may talk. No sudden movements, no passionate glances! Only the eyes, the eyes, the eyes can follow it—the money, the money, the money!

"And if any man or woman's heart begins to beat too violently, if their hands tremble, then come, my attendant of the temple, bow low and lead him or her out of my halls."

Thus commands the god of this temple.

"And if any man or woman wishes to offer up his or her life, his or her blood, they may accomplish this quietly, and in all discretion and preferably outside of these halls, in some dark corner of the park."

Thus commands the god of this temple.

Watch the uneasy hands! Hands of all nations, all sorts of temperaments, well cared for and white, noble, slim, long hands, and nervous, lean blue-veined and swollen hands with diamonds on the white fat. Listen to this quiet mass, the worship of the god, the ringing sound of the gold pieces, the rustling of silken garments, the rattling of starched cuffs! Do you notice the air which moves in the hall; do you notice it? As poisonous as the breath of a tabernacle, which singes without fire.

But look! There, between the hands, between the green altars! Can you not see it? It grows, reaches ever higher and higher. It looks with feverish eyes upon the hands.

It grows, it reaches above the ceiling of the hall, above the roof, over Monte Carlo and out over the gulf—the beautiful gulf—and over Europe, and over Ameriea, and stares and stares.

The god—Mammon.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

The Mediterranean knows him.

The sea lies in deep darkness and whispers to the cypress:

"I know him. I saw him in earlier times than these. I saw him thousands of years ago in Syria, and saw him again in Alexandria. I also saw him in Athens. He dies, and comes to life again in some other place.

"I have borne the shining spears from Rome to Carthage; brought purple and velvet to Venice; my seaweed conceals ships which sailed from Genoa. I carried Paul over my waves. He had a roll of papyrus under his arm

"Yes I have seen mighty empires decline and have seen temples overthrown, temple upon temple. And this empire here will also decline, this temple, too, will collapse upon the hill. And all will be still once more. And we shall be alone again, you and I, palms, cypresses and oranges!"

A light! A locomotive. The last train de luxe for Nice . Princes and harlots. Silks and diamonds. Wrinkles hidden behind paint. Forced simles. Drooping heads. Wigs.

And over all, Mammon.

But far below, far below is the sea. It waits, it waits.

A Never-Ending Tragedy

A MINE EXPLOSION has killed over one hundred miners. This time the "accident" was in Pensylvania. In West Virginia the miners are striking. Tennessee had its explosion last year. Alabama may be expected to follow. Colorado and Kansas and Oklahoma will take their turn. The coal fields cover a wide territory.

The reports from Pennsylvania state that "two-thirds of the dead are foreigners." If killing foreigners is a test of patriotism, then our capitalists are entitled to rank first among the patriots of America.

"Two-thirds of the dead are foreigners."

When "Bob Howard, who was the best known of the newspaper reporters of Milwaukee, was serving as the labor editor of one of our contemporaries, he related his experience as the editor and publisher

of a newspaper in the mining regions of Pennsylvania.

There had been an accident in a mine near the very town in which he had published a newspaper. The toll of death was large and the dead were nearly "all foreigners."

It was in the "seventies" that Howard entered the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

The miners had come from the coal mines of England and Wales or were the sons of men who had worked in the English mines. They were Welsh and Irish and English and Scotch. They were miners who understood the risks of their occupation and who guarded against its many dangers.

They were intelligent and they were organized.

The mine owners concluded to get rid of them.

They were too independent and too aggressive.

They struck for higher wages. They struck for better conditions of employment.

They refused to work where danger was imminent.

They struck and the mine owners refused to treat with them. Their places were filled with foreigners who knew nothing of mining. Slavs and Hungarians moved in and the Irish and Welsh and English and Scotch moved out. And the newspaper was suspended!

The new comers were not experienced miners. They could not comprehend the danger that is ever present in the mine. "Accidents" increased. But it didn't matter much to the mine owners. The labor was plentiful and cheap. They could not be held financially responsible for "accidents" in which there was "contributory negligence."

The exploited Slavs and Hungarians in turn have organized.

The United Mine Workers is one of the strongest and most intelligently organized body of workingmen in the trades union movement. It has been instrumental in compelling the adoption of safety appliances and in educating its membership in the technical work in which they are engaged. But with all of its wonderful organization, with all of its intelligent direction, with all of its devotion to the welfare of the miner, it cannot eliminate the constant menace which greed for gain imposes.

There is ever being introduced into the mines cheaper and cheaper labor.

Even the children are not spared.

Ever the cry is for larger profits for the owners and ever the response is death and sorrow and anguish for the workers.

The tragedy of capitalism has no interludes.—Milwaukee Leader

Mother Jones

MOTHER JONES, who has lately come into national prominence as the leader of striking coal miners in West Virginia and who has been on trial for her life before a military court in that state, is one of the most interesting characters in the country. She is eighty years old, if years be accepted as a criterion, but in a very real sense she can never grow old. Her ardor is unquenchable. Her spirit is like a beacon. When officials told her recently that she was in danger of being executed for complicity in acts of violence committed by West Virginia miners, she replied: "I haven't long to live, anyhow. Since I have to die, I would rather die for the cause for which I have given so much of my life. My death would call the attention of the whole United States to conditions in West Virginia. It will be worth while, for that reason."

In this utterance, Mother Jones may be said to take ultimate ground. She puts herself beyond the power of the world to hurt her. Imprisonment sets a kind of sanctity on her lifelong labors. Persecution can only have the effect of increasing her prestige. Martyrdom would be her apotheosis.

All who know Mother Jones realize that she is the incarnation of sincerity. For upward of thirty years, this Irish-American working woman, who is different from other working women and working men chiefly because she is articulate and can express in words what they feel without being able to express, has been going about the country making speeches and organizinz trade unions. She is fiercely ascetic. She has white hair and blue eyes, and she travels in a simple black dress with a handbag that contains all her worldly goods. When asked recently where her home was, she replied: "Where the battle for human liberty rages."

There is hardly a labor struggle of importance in this country within the memory of living man in which she has not played a direct or an indirect part. Her special work has been among the miners, and she has lived with them in their homes, sometimes for months at a time. Her economic faith is that of uncompromising Socialism. Eugene Debs is her valiant admirer. She criticizes many of the labor leaders of the country as being too conservative. Years ago, she worked side by side with William B. Wilson, now Secretary of Labor in Washington, at a time when he was secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers She has been intimately associated with John Mitchell in the past. Mitchell, the labor leader, she admired. Mitchell, the employé of the National Civic Federation, she despises. She says he is a lost soul, corrupted by capitalism.

Tireless, devoted, fanatical, this brave old champion of labor has spent her days and her nights devising plans, campaigns, crusades, in behalf of her class. She has spoken in crowded halls in great cities; in mining camps; at meetings on the hills and in the open spaces. Once she led a parade of starved child factory workers from Philadelphia to President Roosevelt's home at Oyster Bay. On another occasion she visited President Taft at the White House in the interest of Mexican radicals confined in American prisons. From Madero, when President of Mexico, she obtained permission for the peons of that much afflicted land to organize in trade unions.

Mother Jones is really too good for this generation. We are hardly capable of appreciating the nobility and the heroism of a career like hers. Her life-story is an epic of labor. She rises or falls with the working class. If as Socialists believe, the coming civilization is to be built mainly by those who are now wage workers, Mother Jones will be recognized as one of the great figures of our epoch.—Leonard D. Abbott, in April International.

At Last a Great Obstacle

THE SOCIALISTS are causing almost as much anxiety in Europe as the Balkan allies. These unreasonable people are actually objecting to being slaughtered in a quarrel they do not profess to understand and which nobody seems able to explain. In Germany, where they represent by far the largest political party, they are showing a solid front against the huge increases of expenditures for army purposes, and are making it very clear that they have no taste for war undertaken just to prove the supremacy of one nation over the other. A like movement has been started in France, not on so large a scale, but still aggressively active.

These are steps in advance far more important for the welfare of the world than all the peace societies or arbitration courts ever accomplished or ever will. War is a game in which kings play and the people pay. They pay first with their money to finance the amusement; later with their blood and bodies, the latter serving as pegs to score points. As long as the people like this arrangement, why shouldn't there be vast military preparations going on all the time and plenty of bloodshed now and then? Militarism is one of the last strongholds of privilege. It is a splendid money-making machine for great interests; it affords a multitude of fat jobs for the aristocracy and gives certain windy gentlemen an opportunity to blow off a lot of steam in the way of sham patriotism. Such gifts of fortune were never surrendered without a struggle, and nothing could be more flagrantly absurd than the idea that reform in the war spirit will begin on top. It's the people's fight. They have to be trained up and educated to a realization of the folly they have been the victims of since the raising of the first tribal chief When a great body of men like the Socialists of the world rebel against war as a waste and a crime, then, at last, there is hope ahead.—S. F. Bulletin.

Unemployed and War

I WAS IN CHICAGO last week. I went down on Canal street. I saw the long row of employment offices. Here a jobless working man may get a job provided there is one to get simply by paying the employment shark the small sum of two dollars.

And ten thousand workers were waiting to buy a chance to ship out and sell themselves on the installment plan.

Several days I went down and saw the same sight.

Ten thousand jobless working men lined up before employment offices waiting for a chance to sell themselves in a free country. The weather was cold, and I almost froze with an overcoat, and yet many of these men had holes in their clothing, exposing their naked skin. Long they waited, day by day and week by week. They waited for a job and if they received a job it was only to be fired in a day or two so as to give some other employment shark a chance to rob him of another two dollars.

In the center of this employment office district I saw an American flag and also a blue flag. It was a recruiting station. There were large pictures conspicuously displayed, portraying the soldiers resting at ease near springs of crystal water in the open air, with half clothed

girls proudly dancing before them. Above this picture were large words like this:

"Young Men wanted
"Good pay. Free board and medical attention.
"Join the Army."

And thus capitalism, after driving these men into despair, then drives them to join the army of destruction and murder. No greater outrage could be forced upon the lowest peon in all the world than to force people into selling themselves for wages for their very lives and then force them to go without a job and then come up to them in their despondency and offer them food only under the consideration that they become murderers.

War is murder.

It is a million times more dastardly than the foul murder's deadly plunge into the human breast in the dark alley.

For the soldier has no revenge to seek, but only an order to obey. He is not a man; he is only a machine to obey the orders of his superiors. He fights against his own interest. He betrays himself and his fellows. He shoots to protect a robber who robs not only the man who gets the bullets and also the tool who pulls the trigger that sends them. He commits suicide for his class.

He is the last desperate remains of a body that was once a man, but who has sunk into the depth of depravity so low as to cause gods to shrink and fiends of hell to cower.

Yet with all his depravity, he is as helpless as a lamb in the shambles. He is driven there by the foul and slimy hand of starvation and despair. He deserves not to be blamed; he needs pity.

But, brother, the blame rests upon somebody's shoulder.

Do you stand for private ownership of the industries?

The private ownership forces competition in the labor market and makes the propertyless class slaves of the propertied class and the competition in the labor market drives men out of a job and hence they are through starvation forced to resort to this bloody and heartless murder.

Did you say you stood for this system? Then you are guilty, and I think the blood of the millions will be required at your hands.—The Eye Opener.

The Strike at El Paso, Texas

THE SLAVES at the smelter of the American Smelting and Refining Company of El Paso, Texas, have struck for an increase of wages and an eight-hour work day. The vast majority of the laborers have been receiving but $1.40 per day and each day constituted 12 hours work.

The work is so unbearable that but few of the employés can work twenty-four days in the month, and many of them cannot even average twenty days per month.

The following demands were sent to the representatives of the El Paso Smelting Works by the representatives of the employés:

State of Texas, County of El Paso.

To the Officers of the El Paso Smelting Works:

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned representing the striking workers of the El Paso Smelting Works, hereby respectfully present to you and through you to your company, whose representatives you are, as follows, to-wit:

That the union of workers hereby represented asks for the following changes mentioned in their order of importance to them:

First. That they ask for eight hour shifts to work in all minted departments.

Second. That they ask for a raise of twenty (20) per cent of the wages upon the existing wages, said wages to be paid on the abandoning of work.

Third. We ask for the removal of the physician in charge of the hospital department, as this union if workers is not satisfied neither with his medical services nor with any other treatment that they receive at his hands. They state to your corporation that they are taxed for the support of said hospital and the support of said physician and they, in consideration of this fact think they are entitled to competent medical services and treatment. They do not presume to dictate to you whom shall be the person thus appointed, but they insist on the appointment of some competent physician who will treat them and theirs in a proper manner.

Fourth. They ask for the discharge from the employment of the El Paso Smelting Works of the chief of the contract department.

Fifth. They ask that a salary of two ($2.00) dollars for eight hour's work should be paid men who work on contract work, excluding the other salaries given the other departments.

Sixth. The union asks that laborers who have been active in the promotion of this strike and against whom no other charges can be justly alleged except in the active promotion of the strike shall not be discharged and they ask that such laborers be treated with the same treatment as all others and that no oppressive measures shall be used against them when they return to work.

Seven. The union asks for the absolute abolition of fines imposed by the contractor in chief against laborers.

Eighth. The union asks that foremen who own stores be prohibited from discharging employés when they refuse to trade with said foremen who own or may own such stores for reasons that are sufficient to themselves. In order to discuss these various propositions hereby made to your corporation through you, its officials, the union asks for a conference between your officials to the number of three and an equal number from the union, to discuss these various points of difference now existing between the Company and the union of workers and ask that each side may call in legal counsel for the determination of such other matters as may be discussed at this joint meeting.

El Paso Texas, April 21st, 1913.

J. W. C. IBARRA
PEDRO M. GARCIA,
FERNANDO MANDUJAN,
AGUSTIN DE LUNA,
J. ISABEL RANGEL.

The El Paso Smelting Works posted the following notice as an answer:

April 23, 1913

To Whom It May Concern:

With reference to various requests that have been made by some of our former workmen, we believe it advisable to make this statement, in order that there may be no misunderstanding.

During the first part of April we made an advance in wages of 25 cents per day to practically all of our men doing common laboring work, as follows:

Men in unloading and sampling department,	about	110	men	affected
Men in blast furnace	"	100	"	"
Men in reverberatory furnace	"	40	"	"
Men in converter	"	50	"	"
Men in roaster	"	50	"	"
Total men advanced		350	"	"

The advance was in the nature of a bonus, it being necessary to work at least twenty-four days a month in order to secure the bonus. This advance in wages, amounting to about $2,500 a month was given by us voluntarily; no request for any advances had been received when we gave this raise. We therefore supposed that the men would be pleased with the increase. All of them were not satisfied and many went out on a strike. Those who struck were chiefly laborers earning the minimum wage. Our skilled laborers were not affected.

Since then some men have told us that the work is so hard that twenty-four days' labor a month is an unreasonable condition for the earning of the bonus. To this we have replied that we are perfectly willing to make twenty days' labor in a month the condition for earning the bonus, as we have no intention of placing the limit so high as to be unreasonable. We believe that steady workmen are worth more to us than those who work only a few days a month, and for this reason we gave the advance in a way that would benefit these steady workmen.

Another objection made against the bonus was that it might be removed at the end of the summer. To this we replied that we have no intention of removing the bonus at the end of the summer, and are perfectly willing to say that it will remain effective during the remainder of the year, which is as far as we can look ahead.

The workmen after striking asked for an advance of 20 per cent in wages. As the majority of men affected were earning $1.40 per day, the requested advance for these men was 28 cents per day. As compared with this it will be noted the advance we made before the strike, and before receiving any demands, was 25 cents per day in bonus form. The difference between amount demanded and amount given for steady workmen (who were formerly paid $1.40) is therefore only 3 cents per day.

Our men on contract work unloading ore, were averaging about $1.59 per day during the early part of April, to which the bonus of 25 cents is to be added for the steady men, making their earnings $1 84 per day. From the way these men acted after the bonus was granted them we know they were much pleased by it, but nevertheless they stopped work a few days after the charge wheelers. The majority of the men who are dissatisfied are those who earned $1.40 per day of twelve hours under the old scale, or $1.65 under the new scale if steady workers. We have carefully compared this rate with the rates which are paid by other factories in El Paso for this class of labor, and confidently assert that this rate of $1.65 for twelve hours' work is well above the average paid by others.

That our present rates are attractive is proven by the fact that laborers in the vicinity and elsewhere in Texas are eager to come here to work for this pay; they are coming as fast as we can arrange to accommodate them, and after working a few days the great majority of them say they are perfectly contented.

Before the strike we had about 750 men at work. On April 22nd there were 365 men at work, and on April 23rd about 425.

Since the strike started, the railroads have refused to accept from any mines shipments of ore for this plant until the cars now on hand here have been unloaded. This has forced the miners to either stop shipments or send the ore to some other smelter. Before the strike we were receiving about 12,000 tons of ore monthly for the copper blast furnaces The miners are now shipping 10.000 tons of this ore to other smelters in which this company has no interest. It may be a difficult matter to induce these miners to ship to us again. It is therefore apparent that we do not need 750 men to run the plant in the way that it is necessary to run it to take care of 2,000 tons of copper blast furnace ore instead of 12,000 tons formerly received. We believe that 500 to 550 men will be enough to operate the plant in the immediate future.

We regret that change from a twelve-hour to an eight-hour shift is impossible at the present time. After this was explained to the men, as follows, we understood that they withdrew this demand: El Paso is at a great disadvantage in competing with other smelters on account of its distance from the mines. For instance, from Globe, Arizona, we have to pay a freight charge of two dollars a ton of ore. There is a smelter right in Globe that can take this ore at a freight charge of a few cents per ton. It is apparent that we can only get ore from Globe if our smelting costs are less than those of the smelter there. Should we at the present time change to an eight-hour shift it would increase our costs to such an extent that much of the ore formerly coming here would be taken by other smelters, as we could not compete for it. To meet this condition we have for the last year been planning extensive changes in our plant which will make the men's work less severe and the conditions surrounding same much more attractive. We hope that the present strike will not injure our business to such an extent that these improvements will be delayed; if they should be authorized at once, it would take a year to complete them.

Complaint has been made about the service rendered by the company doctor. We believe that the doctor is most efficient and that the complaint is really caused by the fact that the former doctor was authorized to give the men free of charge tooth powder, cold cream, and such drugs, which we now believe it unwise to furnish, as the hospital is run for the benefit of the sick people who do not require these luxuries. We shall always be glad to investigate any specific charge of inefficiency made against the doctor.

We are unwilling to discharge the chief of the contract department, as requested, because we believe he is efficient and fair to the men. The fines which he imposes on careless workmen who lose or destroy tools we also believe to be fair, but shall be glad to investigate any specific complaint which may be made in the future.

The request that a foreman who owns a store be prohibited from discharging employés when they refuse to trade at his store is entirely proper. If any abuse of this nature has occurred in the past, we assure you it will not be tolerated in the future. We are opposed to employing foremen who own stores and will not permit this practice to continue. Any foreman now owning a store or interest in same is hereby notified to dispose of such interest within a reasonable time.

The company has no interest in any store and desires that its employés be free to trade wherever they please. To assist them in doing this the change from a monthly to a weekly pay-day was made last September.

The company believes that most of the men who struck were satisfied with their wages and conditions of work.

We are constantly endeavoring to make improvements which will enable us to make the work less severe and more attractive to the men, and regret that some of our men struck after an unsolicited advance had been given them, thus causing great hardship to themselves and to their families, and also injuring our business very much.

Respectfully submitted,

CONSOLIDATED KANSAS CITY SMELTING & REFINING CO.

The employés of the El Paso Smelting Works, as a result of the attitude of the octopus has sent out the following circular:

The Smelter Workingmen in Strike.

Because it is intolerable the treatment and exceedingly hard work forced by the company at the local smelter the workingmen at the Basoules department have declared a strike that is supported and approved by the laborers of all the other departments, because they think the former's demands just, and have abandoned their labors in sympathy with the other workers.

Some slavers that will please the smelter chiefs say that they have enough workers to cover the vacancies, but we expect that nobody will do this work because the excessive labor of twelve hours per day, is too much and it is not used in any manual works, and ought not to be enforced in smelting works, where the insalubrity of the metal fumes is enough to disgrace permanently the workers.

Nobody but a slave will work twelve hours a day and for that reason the smelter workers have declared a strike against the smelter company to finish such abuse, in benefit of all the workers that are ill-treated; that pay for hospital service which they do not receive properly and which are in every way exploited.

This is the strike basis:

1st—Eight hours work instead of twelve as is done now.

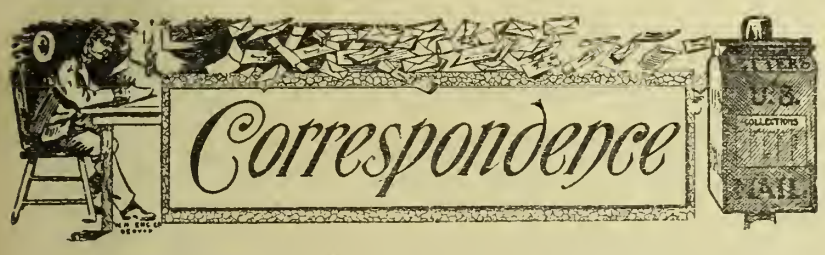
2nd—Raise of twenty per cent in the actual salaries.

3rd—Change of the present doctor because of his incompentency and because they charge us too much for his salary.

We have named special delegates to go to the Mexican Republic and neighbor towns so that every worker will know the reasons of our strike and all will recognize and honor it.

We ask every Mexican to not take our places, because it is anti-patriotic to take places left vacant by others in strike and because it will be against them all. If all do this way we will win in everybody's benefit.

We have already nominated the delegation that will present this basis as stated above.



A PROTEST FROM GRASS VALLEY MINERS' UNION.

Whereas, The Chamber of Commerce of Nevada City has published a statement in the Morning Union that the miners of this district are entirely satisfied with working conditions, and while we appreciate our relatively favored position, our organization has always aimed to better conditions and secure a higher standard of living. We do not believe our working conditions can be made too favorable by the pending legislation. While we regret raising the issue with the business interests, not to make a protest will indicate a lack of desire for better things; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we resent the action of the Chamber of Commerce. We must regard it as an unfriendly act and the organization as a potential enemy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the press and to members of the Legislature representing Nevada county.

(Seal) GRASS VALLEY MINERS' UNION NO. 90, W. F. M.

CONDEMNS THE CHARGES.

The Report of the Committee to Investigate the Charges Made by the Denver Express Against John H. Slattery.

Silverton, Colorado, April 26, 1913.

Mr. President—We, your committee appointed to investigate the action of Representative John H. Slattery in voting against the investigation of the conditions in the Globe smelter, and also the charges made by the Denver Express against Mr. Slattery, beg leave to report that after a thorough investigation of the whole matter, we find that Mr. Slattery has at all times supported the demands of organized labor, and his attitude throughout the entire session of the Legislature has been friendly to labor, and we therefore condemn as untrue all charges accusing Mr. Slattery of conduct inimicable to the interests of labor.

(Signed) THEODOR BOAK, Chairman,
P. J. CLIFFORD,
JAS. J. DWYER.

(Seal)
Committee of the Silverton Trades and Labor Assembly, Silverton, Colo.

RESOLUTIONS DEMANDING JUSTICE.

Burke, Idaho, April 27, 1913.

Burke Miners' Union No. 10, Western Federation of Miners, in regular session assembled, do hereby protest against the inhuman methods used against the striking garment workers of Little Falls, New York.

Whereas, The mill owners of Little Falls have been paying starvation wages to their employés, and now that the cost of living has advanced to a point where the wage earner cannot live on the small wages paid by the mill owners and have been compelled to strike for better conditions; and,

Whereas, The armed forces of the commonwealth have been called in to force the strikers to submit to the will of the mill owners and have received inhuman treatment at the hands of these paid thugs, who make a business of traveling from place to place to create trouble for the wage earner, these men are known as professional strike breakers and constitute the lowest strata of the human family.

Whereas, These striking toilers are not getting justice in the courts of the state of New York, and not receiving protection as citizens from the police force of Little Falls, we, the backbone of production, the workers, demand that the governor of the state of New York call a grand jury to investigate the conditions of the strikers and the methods used by the mill owners of Little Falls, New York.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the governor of New York and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine, the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners for publication, and that every honorable means be used to get justice for the toilers, without being forced into open rebellion against the inhuman treatment we are receiving at the hands of the employers of labor. Respectfully submitted,

J. S. HALL,
OTTO E. DUBACH,
L. V. DIFFERDING,
WILLIAM TOMS,
Committee on Resolutions.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MARION C. LEAKE.

At a meeting held at Pioche, Nevada, April 30th, by Local No. 263, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously and a committee appointed to draft them in appreciation of the good work done by Brother Marion C. Leake, organizer for re-organizing the local at that point.

Resolved, That the thanks of this body be tendered to Brother Marion C. Leake, organizer W. F. M., for his valuable services in bringing the members of this local together into a concrete body, and as a testimonial to his unselfish, brotherly and sterling qualities, his faithful performance of duty and his high character we, the undersigned, appointed as a committee, affix our signatures.

PAT MARTIN,
L. M. CUTTS,
E. J. DECK,
(Seal.) Committee.

Brother Leake has been at Pioche for about two months and during that time has accomplished wonderful results in reorganizing the local here. His many friends both in the union and outside regret his departure and hope he will visit us again soon. PAT MARTIN.

OH, ORTIE, ORTIE WILL SOON BE FREE, AND THAT'S WHY POOR ORTIE IS SO SAD.

By Patsy O'Bang.

Ortie McManigal, who brought fame and fortune to his fair name by confessing to a number of mischievious adventures with sticks of dynamite and later disappearing for a whole day, causing the noted Patsy O'Bang no end of heart pain, will soon be a free man. The doors of the county jail will open, it was announced yesterday, and the unrefined Ortie turned into the cruel, cruel world.

When seen by Patsy O'Bang yesterday, Ortie was in tears.

"Why should they turn me into the street after I've been here for two years?" he asked the sympathetic Patsy. "Here I've had the best of everything—good cigars, champagne, duck, cream puffs and ice cream. I've been treated like a lord for peaching on the McNamaras, and my reward is only two years in this lovely jail.

"Why, Patsy," Ortie added, "you yourself know that only a few weeks ago they took me down to Venice and let me spend the whole day fishing. You know because you spent the day looking for me. Haw! Haw! Haw!

"Believe me, Patsy—I mean Patrick Ignatius O'Bang, that was some fishing trip. And now, after two years of the cream of life, with boxes of cigars from the old General himself, they're going to drive me out to take a job somewhere; and that's the way I'm treated after all I done to help these big ginks turn the trick.

"I tell you, it's a hard, hard world, when I do them a favor and they end up by putting me out of this paradise."

Ortie could not say another word. Tears overwhelmed him, and falling upon a couch he dissolved in tears. A deputy rushed forward and sprinkled some champagne over him, which soon pacified the sobbing Ortie.

"Cheer up," said the deputy, "I know it's hard on you after all the fun you've had here, and after all the kind things we done for you; but you can't tell, Ortie, you may be able to do another stunt like the other one, and then you'll be able to have two more years of this stuff."

This seemed to encourage the flabby Ortie. Turning to Patsy O'Bang, Ortie said:

"I hope so, for I'd love to write another book. Conditions for me in this jail were so ideal that I couldn't resist the temptation of writing a book of poetry and a fiction story about the dynamitings."

LANE MINERS' UNION CONDEMNS EXPOSITOR ARTICLE.

Kimberly, Nevada, April 24, 1913.

Whereas, There appeared in the Ely Mining Expositor of April 21, 1913, a notice relative to strike rumors, which was signed by F. C. Rowan and Arhtur McDonald, respectivcly president and secretary of the Ely Central Labor League; and,

Whereas, Lane Miners' Union at a regular meeting held Thursday, April 17, 1913, by a unanimous vote of all members present, refused to make any such statement for publication, for the reason that said strike rumors did not originate with said union, its members or officers, or any organizer of said Western Federation of Miners; and,

Whereas, Said Ely Mining Expositor, in commenting upon said notice, made an attack upon Mr. Thomas Corra, organizer of the Western Federation of Miners, claiming that said organizer was out of harmony with said union and its members, which statement upon the part of said newspaper is unqualifiedly false; also said newspaper in said statement made it appear that said organizer, Mr. Thomas Corra, has attempted to cause another strike in this district, which statement upon the part of said newspaper is also unqualifiedly false; and,

Whereas, The editor of said newspaper, for reasons best known to himself, has seen fit in said article to attack President Moyer of the Western Federation of Miners, by making false statements concerning Mr. Moyer in reference to his connections with the late strike; and,

Whereas, Said false statements and comments by said newspaper, in our opinion were made for the purpose of creating an antagonistic sentiment against the Western Federation of Miners, with the hope of minimizing its power of continuing the doing of good work for the betterment of the men of the mines, mills and smelters; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we hereby unqualifiedly and emphatically condemn the above referred to statements and comments of said Ely Mining Expositor, believing the same to be inimical to our best interests and to that of organized labor as a whole; and, be it further

Resolved, That we hereby re-affirm our allegiance to the Western Federation of Miners, and hereby pledge to its officers and organizers our undivided support for the good cause of labor.

R. M. MATSON,
President Lane Miners' Union No. 251, Western Federation of Miners.
(Seal) A. McDONALD,
Secretary Lane Miners' Union No. 251, Western Federation of Miners.

PUTTING ON THE SCREWS.

By Frederick Monroe.

The brand of so-called "democracy" which exists among the dominant Southern Democrats in the United States Senate has been recently revealed. Just what kind of "progressivism" may be expected from this branch of the new administration was revealed by the sharp snapping teeth which came from the direction of the north end of the capitol when President Wilson sent in the name of Charles P. Neill to succeed himself as commissioner of labor statistics in the new Department of Labor.

Commissioner Neill has been commissioner of labor since that bureau became a part of the Department of Commerce and Labor. When the new Department of Labor was created in the expiring hours of the last session, Neill's bureau was transferred to the new department. But Commissioner Neill's term of office expired in January, and President Taft sent his name to the Senate for confirmation to succeed himself. The Senate Democrats, hungry for spoils, were able to block the confirmation of any Taft appointments in the last weeks of the session, and the job remained unfilled. President Wilson promptly forwarded Neill's name to the Senate almost as soon as he took office.

But distinct signs of agitation appeared in the Senate. Tillman and Overman, than whom there are no greater apostles of reactionism in the United States Senate—which is saying much, when it is remembered that the Senate also contains Elihu Root, Reed Smoot, Cabot Lodge and Boies Penrose—emphatically demurred. Indeed, demurred is hardly strong enough. They figuratively howled. Neill, they said, is no fit person to have any longer on the job as commissioner of labor statistics. He is a very improper person. And they had good reason to oppose him. For Neill, as commissioner of labor, and taking seriously a resolution of Congress which directed him to probe women and child labor conditions in the Southern cotton mills and factories, actually did that thing.

Not realizing that he was expected to whitewash everything nasty in sight, Neill actually took the job seriously and struck the probe deep down into the filth and mire of capitalist exploitation of helpless women and little children. The stench of the horrible conditions which he and his agents of the bureau exposed smelled to high heaven. And some of the worst conditions were found in the states of North and South Carolina. The worst conditions of child labor and the greatest degree of exploitation Neill showed to exist in these states. Compared with some of his revelations the city of Lawrence, Mass., is a model industrial community.

It is a coincidence that the Hon. Benjamin R. Tillman is a senator from South Carolina, and the Hon. Lee S. Overman is a senator from North Carolina. And these are the men who are raising their hands on high and declaring that never—no, never—if they can help it, will such a wicked, bad person as Charles P. Neill be permitted to occupy the post of commissioner of labor statistics in the new administration.

When Neill's reports were ready to be printed, the utmost opposition appeared in the Senate. Pressure was brought to bear on the joint committee on printing and the report was held up for weeks. Finally, after sharp debate on the floor of the Senate, a very limited quantity of the reports was allowed to be printed, to be distributed by senators. It is a fact that the Bureau of Labor had practically no copies of the various sections of its report which it could distribute. It is with the utmost difficulty that persons interested in the matter have been able to obtain copies—the supply is so limited.

We can get a splendid forecast of just what the new Department of Labor is and is not to be permitted to do under the new "progressive" Democratic administration through this Neill incident. This is a warning to every conscientious government official that if he does his duty and publishes facts which are unpleasant to the capitalist system of industry as represented in the United States Senate, he may expect the vigorous opposition of capitalist senators. If he is "good" and does not take his job too seriously, there will be no opposition to reappointment when his term expires. This is the way capitalist politics works and always must work. Members of Congress faithfully represent the interests which send them to Congress. Having been chosen on capitalist party tickets, running on capitalist party platforms, and avowedly in the interest of the capitalist system of production—the present system—we must expect nothing else than honest, conscientious service in the cause of capitalism.

The Democratic party stands for "small capitalism"—individualism, return to competition, low tariff capitalism. The Republican party stands for trustified, high-protected, centralized capitalism. The Progressive party stands for trustified, but "regulated," high-protected capitalism. BUT ALL ALIKE STAND FOR CAPITALISM, FIRST, LAST AND ALL THE TIME.

The Socialist party alone stands for the PEOPLE'S TRUST; the cooperative ownership, democratically controlled, of the principal means of production and distribution, and its operation in the interests of the producers instead of the parasites.

BY THEIR FRUITS YE SHALL KNOW THEM!

THE WHITE SLAVE TRAFFIC.

By Agnes H. Downing.

While all can see that women are sold for sex commerce, until very recently it was believed that the women were themselves the sellers. It was thought that either for love of luxury, or discouragement after seduction, or through their hunger needs women have consented to sell themselves promiscuously. But in late years and through accumulated evidence, it has been proved that the great business of supplying inmates for evil institutions has been and is carried on by persons who make a business of securing the girls for this traffic.

Our own Bebel, in his great work, "Woman," tells how the finding of German girls in evil resorts in the far away countries of the East, as well as scattered over North and South America, helped to make clear the fact that the girls had not traveled, but had been shipped by others who were to make profits from their lives. Similar facts had been proven of the daughters of other European countries.

Dr. O. Edward Janney, in his book, "The White Slave Traffic in America," says:

"This business has become established in America. It is more or less clandestinely, but extensively carried on in the United States, where some of the shrewdest and most unscrupulous traders have harvested large profits from a sort of brokerage system of trafficking in women. It is a business carried on for profit."

After the facts were well established, and after much importuning by many organizations, the governments of western Europe were prevailed upon to enter into a treaty, which they did in 1904, for the suppression of this traffic. In 1908 the United States joined in this treaty.

Up to that time a white slave traffic seemed to most people but a sensational story—a figment in the brain of some reformer or overcritical Socialist. Investigation following, though by no means as thorough or as far-reaching, and not at all followed up by the curative measures that the gravity of the case demanded, yet went far enough to convince the most skeptical that there was indeed a slavery of women more cruel, more complete and more threatening in its consequences than any slavery of a whole people that has ever existed. For if a nation was enslaved, the members at least had the comfort of each other's companionship and hopes of regaining freedom. But for these girls, taken when very young, shamed in the minds of those near and dear to them, anathematized by all society, there is little hope of freedom or release but in death.

Edwin W. Sims, United States district attorney of Chicago, says:

"Things are being done every day in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and other large cities of this country in the white slave traffic which would, by contrast, make the Congo slave traders of the old days appear like good Samaritans."

Bebel says ("Woman," page 157):

"The traffic in female flesh has assumed mammoth proportions. It is conducted on a most extensive scale, and is most admirably organized in the very midst of the seats of civilization and culture, rarely attracting the notice of the police. A swarm of brokers, agents, carriers, male and female, ply the trade with the same unconcern as if they dealt in any other merchandise."

In 1907 the United States government, through a special committee of the Immigration Commission, made an investigation of the importation and harboring of women for immoral purposes. This report says (Senate document 196, pages 8 and 9):

"The procurers, with cunning knowledge of human nature, play upon the weaknesses of vanity and pride, upon the laudable thrift and desire to secure a better livelihood, upon the praisworthy trust and loyalty which innocent girls have for those to whom they have given their affection, even upon their sentiments of religion, to get their victims into their toils; and then, in the pursuit of their purposes, with a cruelty at times fiendish in its calculating coldness and brutality, they exploit their attractions to the uttermost. If the woman is young and affectionate, as often happens, the procurer makes her acquaintance, treats her kindly, offers to assist her in securing a better livelihood. Her confidence and affection won, she is within his power, and is calculatingly led into a life of shame. . . .

"The procurer may put his woman into a disorderly house, sharing the profits with the madam. He may sell her outright; he may act as an agent for another man; he may keep her, making arrangements for her hunting men. She must walk the streets and secure her patrons, to be exploited, not for her own sake, but for that of her owner. Often he does not tell her even his real name. She knows his haunts, where she may send word to him in case of arrest. She knows the place given her to which she must come every night and give him all her earnings. She must deny her importation, must lie regarding her residence, her address and the time she has been in the country. If she tries to leave her man, she is threatened with arrest. If she resists, she finds all the men about her leagued against her; she may be beaten; in some cases when she has betrayed her betrayer she has been murdered."

They secure such power over the girls, first, because the girls are young and ignorant of their legal rights, and again because a girl is always suspicioned for being led into such a place. Though she be perfectly innocent, people are not ready to believe her. Lastly, when the punishment is beating or death, girls and men, too, can be forced into almost anything.

The awful, though illuminating, graft exposures in New York, for instance, proves that the unhappy girls have not only their one master, but officialdom all the way up to battle against. Small wonder that they fail and are lost.

Remember, it is always poor girls who have no friends powerful enough to pursue and save them. They must be saved by a movement of the whole working class.

I know of nothing so calculated to arouse the workers to the necessity of radical changes in our present institutions than this shameful slavery in which a large number of their fairest daughters are kept.

The honored name of August Bebel is found as a writer in the tracts of the English Abolition Society, a society for the prevention of state regulation

of vice In the midst of his busy career for the full emancipation he has not hesitated to use much of his splendid energy to combat sex slavery of woman.

It is just as much the duty of Socialists here and now to combat the white slave traffic as it is to strive for higher wages, rights of asylum, universal peace, or any of the other measures for which we all contend. It is in this broadness of spirit that our best good is to be found.

LOW WAGES AND PROSTITUTION.

By W. M. Feigenbaum.

The findings of the Illinois Minimum Wage Commission are the most startling that the country has heard in a long time. Not that the connection between low wages and prostitution was not known before, but that this probe puts that belief squarely upon the solid foundation of official demonstrated fact.

We do not have to comment upon the findings. They tell their own terrible story, and they indict the cursed capitalist system more pointedly than any Socialist could. But there are two or three phases that have come out that need to be publicly commented on.

The old story is that the inherent wickedness is the cause that drives women on the streets. The preachers preached upon that theory. The "religious" descanted upon it. And now, that theory is reinforced from a most unexpected source, from the women themselves. Not their own wickedness, but the wickedness of men.

It is related that several prostitutes have been writing to the Chicago papers, bitterly resenting the idea that they were driven out by their low wages. One of them writes that she was living on $8 a week when men lured her away from virtue.

"Girls don't go wrong because they are hungry or because they need clothes. They go wrong because they are tempted by lies and overpowered by the evil in men. They listen to the fair and pretty things that men tell them, and they fall because they think they can trust themselves and trust the tempters. It is not the employer. I was a good girl and I worked in a store.

"I didn't get much money, but that didn't matter. I lived on $8 a week and would be living like that now—but I was thrown in contact with men who seemed to consider me their prey."

Another woman wrote: "You are looking for the things that make women wicked. Low wages, dance halls, hunger, cold. They all helped a bit, but they were not entirely responsible. You are afraid to look the thing in the face and afraid to learn the truth. Why don't you make the men be good? All the wages in the world won't help us. Make the men good and the girls will be good."

These things are of the deepest interest and importance. That low wages drive girls onto the streets is too well-known a thing to be refuted at this time and by these women. They are filled with the bitterness of their lot and the deception of the men who ruined them. They have forgotten the bitter struggle to make ends meet. They have forgotten that it was the awful grind that weakened their backbone and made it possible for them to listen to the siren call of a "good time."

And here is the crux of the whole situation: If there were not millions of men in every walk of life, who patronized the prostitutes, then all the poverty in the world would not corrupt a single girl, then the poverty that they suffer would but starve them to death, as it does to the men victims of capitalism. It is the men who offer a good time to the tired, overworked, underpaid girl who is the menace. It is the wickedness of the slimy reptiles who make a business of ruining girls that drives them down. But there would be few victims of the cafés if there were not the market for the girls after they are ruined.

Of course, there is the abnormal person who will crave an abnormal sexual life, regardless of social conditions. Such women will always find ways to do as they choose. But such women do not constitute a social problem. They are well able to take care of themselves. They have only their consciences to answer to. It is the large, terrible question of prostitution that concerns us here. And the victims of prostitution are the victims of our social system as directly as is possible for them to be. Those unctuous creatures who insist that the girls who go wrong do so because they like it, may be right if they refer to the abnormal ones who prefer sexual looseness, and gratify their desires; but this class is hardly large enough to supply the great demand for women that has assumed the proportions of an organized business.

The great point is not that women get pitifully small wages. Men do that, too. The point is that there is the great demand for prostitutes among men that constitutes the great social problem. And the great demand for sexual life outside the family bond is a phenomenon that can be placed right at the door of the capitalist system. It is the uncertainty of the economic conditions of the mass of the young working class, the uninviting picture of of the married life of their elders, with its ceaseless, dull grind, its carking cares, its petty annoyances that are as mountains of worry when added one to the other, day in and day out, the year round, that makes the young working class a little timid of entering the bonds of holy matrimony.

There are other things, of course; the suggestive plays that profit-seeking managers put on the stage, the double standard of morality that is taught, that add thereto, but in general, the young men of the working class are anxious enough to enter the married state, but cannot. That is the cause of the great demand for prostitutes. The rich, with their mistresses and their wine suppers, and all the rest, can take care of themselves. That is a spectacular, but not too important part of the story. The real meat of it is the selling of hundreds of thousands of girls into slavery to poor young men, who would rather not.

The committee of the New York Senate that will investigate the situation next month, has been receiving letters from women of the underworld that display a remarkable amount of intelligence and understanding of the social problem. They recognize that it is the great demand for their services (which demand they do not analyze), together with low wages, dreary home lives, bitterness instead of sweetness as their lot that make girls easy victims. There are those who can hold out and eat out their hearts. But there are those who cannot. And just as the man who remains true to his ideal, and refuses advancement and preferment, is called a fool by the money-worshipping sycophants of capitalism, so is the girl who remains true to her honor subjected to awful pressure. She may withstand it. Many do. But the cost in wasted lives and blasted happiness and health is terrible.

And now, as if to prove the Socialist contention, comes Henry Siegel, a great department store owner of New York, with a learned disquisition on this question. The gentleman in question employs over 6,000 women in his store. After a lot of junk about the inherent goodness of good women and the badness of those who are bad, etc., he makes the following startling statement: That if the minimum wage law is passed, as suggested by the O'Hara investigators, it will make for immorality, for rather than pay women $12 a week, as fixed by law, they would rather get men at the same amount and fire the women. Henry Siegel is calm about it. Possibly he does not see the terrible import of his suggestion. He does not see that he has produced a more terrible indictment of the system that he supports than any Socialist could with his facts and figures. But he says that he will drive 6,000 girls, who, he says, are thoroughly moral, onto the streets rather than pay a certain living wage.

There's your capitalist system for you, with its crime and wickedness, and its vice. Pass a law, patch up the system a bit, try to make it fit to live in, and the thieves who profit by the system drive our sisters and our daughters and our sweethearts to the brothels rather than lose a few dirty dollars. There's your system that the working class votes for year after year. There's the system that Socialism will utterly overthrow.

THE WOODTICKS.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The spying system having failed, and suckers, like oysters and starfish, being void of any gray matter and all detectives, more commonly called "detectives," being unable to cope with that sturdy giant, Labor, a new species has come to light, namely, the woodtick. The woodtick is a small gray bug, whose fangs come from the serpent family, and when one gets a woodtick on their body, you cannot remove the same without its fangs are filled with blood, and it also takes, like capitalism, its quota of flesh.

Horses realizing that with all their brute strength it is impossible to remove woodticks from their body, jump into a creek or brush fire to burn them off. So we roughnecks must use the intelligence of horses and question Labor's woodticks.

One specie of Labor's woodtick is paid by brokers Ireland and Fortune Ryan to go into the labor unions, and after a whirlwind (emphasis on the wind) talk; say that Debs employs a Jap valet and incidently scab labor, a la "Brother" Collins.

Another specie of the woodtick is the I. W. W. bleeders, or leaders, who robbed the safe in Goldfield of the miners' watches, and write how one of the Western Federation officials bought a large ranch in California, the object being to employ peons. These specie associate and employ the patched-pants shysters who go around telling about Darrow having a secret interest in the Fairmount and Palace hotels, and how Darrow is only long on the plea. Believe me, these shysters dream to be a Darrow, but their vision is too narrow.

We also find the female specie, a la woodtick, who, like Mrs. Shirc Bobbins, "gave up" a life of luxury to help us working girls, whose soul mate put the Chicago daily on the bum with their champagne account. The hell of it all is the strong-armed roughneck claps the callouses off his hands when these woodticks arrive with their capitalistic free advertising, when he should swell their eyes out even with their nose.

The time is right here—now—that active, intelligent men and women in Labor's army must be let alone by these scalawags, even. Even tho as the dock workers in London had to protect the suffragettes, the members of the miners' union may have to protect those who are worth while. The men and women who have actually accomplished something or prevented encroachments of cannibalistic cussedness from destroying their class should be given a respectful hearing by all roughnecks and not the paid emissaries of capitalism. Take away the salary and "prestige" of the lime-lighters and most of them would be on the other side of the fence shouting, "Vive la capital!"

Why carry excess baggage in woodticks who are so busy throwing bricks at workers? Not the former positions of these woodticks, whether they were "dice" presidents of labor and hobnobbed with the fathead who just went out of the presidential chair or their acquaintance with the little college runt who just went in; but how many educational facilities did they provide their "brothers" with? None; absolutely none.

The American Federation or any other organization of labor has no educational department, because of the valuation placed on the hot air of these woodticks.

Brother Roughnecks, these woodticks, like the specie from whence they spring, cannot spread spotted fever as they hope, tho they may exact a small piece of worthless flesh here and there, but your sister, Agnes Rachel, knows that labor has a healthy body and a clean mind, and after all, there is nothing like these two things. They have withstood all the onslaughts of capitalistic cussedness, and will surely stand the fangs of the woodticks who greet one with a capitalistic grin like the panther they represent, and jingle the shekels of toil.

THE WELL IN THE DESERT.

Before the cadi of an eastern city there came from the desert two torn and bruised travelers.

"There were five of us, they said, "on our way hither with merchandise. A day's journey hence we halted and made our camp, when following us there came a crowd of ill-conditioned fellows, who demanded entrance to our camp, and who, on our refusing it, used to us violent and threatening words, and, when we answered not their threats, set upon us with force. Three of us were slain, and we two barely escaped with our lives to ask for justice."

"Justice you shall have," answered the cadi. "If what you say is true, they who assaulted you when you had not assaulted them shall die. If what you say is not true, your own lives shall pay the penalty of falsehood."

When the assailants of the merchants arrived they were brought at once before the cadi.

"Is the merchants' story true?" he asked.

"It is, but—"

"I will hear no more!" cried the cadi. "You admit having reviled men who had not reproached you, and having assaulted men who had not assaulted you. In this you have deserved death."

But as they were being carried off to execution the prisoners still tried to explain.

"Hear them, cadi," said an old man, "lest you commit injustice."

"But they have admitted the merchants' words are true."

"Yest, but their words may not be all the truth.

So the cadi heard them, and they said that when they came to the merchants' halting place they found that the merchants had pitched their camp around the only well in that part of the desert, and refused to let them enter and drink. They first remonstrated, then threatened, and then, rather than die of thirst, rushed upon the merchants' camp, and in the melee three of the merchants were slain.

"Is this also true?" asked the cadi of the merchants.

The merchants were forced to admit that it was.

"Then," said the cadi, "you told me truth that, being only part of the truth, was really a falsehood. You were the aggressors by taking for yourselves alone the only well from which these men could drink. Now the death I have decreed is for you."—Henry George.

BRANN BRAIN FLASHES.

(Excerpts from the Brann books.)

The basis of optimism is foreordination, the foolish faith that before God created the majestic universe and sent the planets whirling about the blazing sun; that before the first star gleamed in the black, o'er-hanging firmament or a single mountain peak rose from the watery waste, He calmly sat down and mapped out every act of mortal man—decreed every war and pestilence, the rise and fall of every nation, and fixed the date of every birth and death. That may be excellent "orthodoxy," but it is not good sense.

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Gall is sublimated audacity, transcendent impudence, immaculate nerve, triple-plated cheek, brass in solid slugs. It is what enables a man to borrow five dollars of you, forget to pay it, then touch you for twenty more. It is what makes it possible for a woman to borrow her neighbor's best bonnet, then complain because it isn't the latest style or doesn't suit her particular type of beauty. It is what causes people to pour their troubles into the ears of passing acquaintances instead of reserving them for home consumption. It is what makes a man aspire for governorship, or to air his asininity in the Congress of the United States, when he should be fiddling on a stick of cord wood with an able-bodied buck saw. It is what leads a feather-headed fop, with no fortune but his folly, no prospects but poverty—who lacks business ability to find bread for himself—to mention marriage to a young lady reared in luxury, to ask her to leave the house of her father, and help him fill the land with fools. Gall is what spoils so many good ditchers and delvers to make peanut politicians and putty-headed professional men. It is what puts so many men in the pulpit who could serve the Savior much better planting the mild-eyed potato or harvesting the useful hoop-pole. It is what causes so many young ladies to rush into literature instead of the laundry—to become poets of passion instead of authors of pie.

THE WAYS OF THE WEALTHY.

Sums Squandered on Gorgeous Luxuries While the Workers Starve.

It is sometimes said that during this grotesquely hideous march of civilization from bad to worse, wealth is increasing side by side with misery. Such a thing is eternally impossible; wealth is steadily decreasing with the spread of poverty. But riches are increasing, which is quite another thing. The total of the exchange values produced in the country annually is mounting perhaps by leaps and bounds. But the accumulation of riches, and consequently of an excessive purchasing power, in the hands of a class, soon satiates that class with socially useful wealth, and sets them offering a price for luxuries.

The moment a price is to be had for a luxury, it acquires exchange value, and labor is employed to produce it. A New York lady, for instance, having an elegant rosewood and silver coffin, upholstered in pink satin, for her dead dog. It is made, and meanwhile a live child is prowling barefooted and hunger-stunted in the frozen gutter outside. The exchange value of the coffin is counted as part of the national wealth; but a nation which cannot afford food and clothing for its children cannot be allowed to pass as wealthy because it has provided a pretty coffin for a dead dog.

Exchange value itself, in fact, has become bedeviled like everything else, and represents, no longer utility, but the cravings of lust, folly, vanity, gluttony and madness, technically described by genteel economists as "effective demand." Luxuries are not social wealth; the machinery for producing them is not social wealth; labor skilled only to manufacture them is not socially useful; the men, women and children who make a living by producing them are no more self-supporting than the idle rich, for whose amusement they are kept at work.

It is the habit of counting as wealth the exchange values involved in these transactions that makes us fancy that the poor are starving in the midst of plenty of jewels, velvets, laces, equipages and race horses; but not in the midst of plenty of food. In the things that are wanted for the welfare of the people we are abjectly poor, and England's social policy today may be likened to the domestic policy of those adventuresses who leave their children half-clothed and half-fed in order to keep a carriage and deal with a fashionable dressmaker.

But it is quite true that while wealth and welfare are decreasing, productive power is increasing, and nothing but the perverison of this power to the production of socially useless commodities prevents the apparent wealth from becoming real. The purchasing power that commands luxuries in the hands of the rich would command true wealth in the hands of all. Yet private property can make—the great accumulation of so-called wealth it points so proudly to as the result of its power to scourge men and women daily to prolonged and intense toil, turns out to be a simulacrum. With all its energy, its Smilesian "self-help," its merchant princely enterprise, its ferocious sweating and slave-driving, its prodigality of blood, sweat and tears, what has it heaped up, over and above the pittance of its slaves? Only a monstrous pile of frippery, some tainted class literature and class art, and not a little poison and mischief.—Bernard Shaw.

SURPLUS VALUE.

One of the objections many make to the Socialist is his tendency to use big words. There is merit in the objection we acknowledge, still as the science, like all others, has a vocabulary of its own, or rather as its interpretation of words differs from those given by bourgeois, or middle-class economists, there must arise at times confusion in the minds of those whose knowledge has been obtained through the educational channels controlled by the capitalist class.

Again there is the conceit common to many of us of taking a certain measure of pride in our ability to use several-syllabled words. This, however, we should endeavor to combat, or at least to govern ourselves according to the mental and educational abilities of those to whom we wish to impart information.

There is often heard the remark: "He is talking over the heads of his audience." This is unfortunately a common occurrence with some orators; the difficulty is, that, having been schooled in a certain style, it is no easy task to change it. The marvelous sale that Robert Blatchford's books have had is because of the simplicity in which he clothes his language. This is a gift which but few enjoy. Still to him or her who does wish to learn, there is always an opportunity of doing so if he or she will persevere.

Our object in beginning this article was not intended as a homily, although we think it is not out of place, but to make at least an attempt to explain some of the meanings of those words which form a part of the stock-in-trade of every Socialist writer and speaker.

The word "profit" conveys a meaning that is readily grasped by the ordinary individual; use "surplus value" and, although there is a certain misty idea that surplus means "extra" and value may mean "worth," the combination as understood by a student of economics is an unknown quantity to one who is not. As it is the latter, more than the former, that this article is intended to reach, we will make a few general observations before going into the kernel of the subject.

We will now turn our attention to the questions, "value" and "surplus value." Quite often some wiseacre will talk about two men working so many hours over a piece of work, and because one is 50 per cent better workman than the other that the "value" of one's labor is not as great as the other. This is quite correct. No Socialist economist claims that the labor value of each man is equal. Here's what Marx says, and if there are any words, or if the sense of any portion is not understood because of the language, then it is only necessary for the puzzled one to write to us, and we will try, in a later issue, to make it still plainer.

Marx says: "In saying that the value of a commodity is determined by the quantity of labor worked at or crystallized in it, we mean the quantity of labor necessary for its production in a given state of society UNDER CERTAIN SOCIAL AVERAGE CONDITIONS OF PRODUCTION, WITH A GIVEN SOCIAL AVERAGE INTENSITY, AND AVERAGE SKILL OF THE LABOR EMPLOYED." Note the words "Social average." They are important.

If a man could grow oranges in Fernie under glass and the time and money expended figured them as costing 10 cents each, and oranges shipped in from California could be bought in the local stores at 50 cents a dozen, the value of these commodities is not $1.20 a dozen to the Fernie producer, because in a given state of society, under certain "social average conditions of production, they can be placed on the market at a lower price. That is, the favored climatic conditions of California does not require that glass should be used for the growing of oranges—the laborers can be hired for much less in California than one would have to pay in Fernie, due to the differences in the cost of production of the laborer's commodity—his labor power.—District Ledger, Fernie, B. C.

CATHOLICISM AND SOCIALISM.

At the ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone of the new club house of the Knights of Columbus in Seattle, one of the chief spokesmen of that Catholic organization, District Deputy John D. Carmody, expressed the hope that the new building may be regarded by the people as pledged to the protection and defense of the country, as a protest against Socialism and anarchy, and that always from the members of the order the city, state and nation may receive citizens of worth.

Such sentiments as these are an insult and a challenge to the millions of men and women throughout the world who are avowed Socialists. In the first place the speaker links Socialism with anarchy, and leads his hearers to infer that Socialists are foes to the well-being of the nation against whom Catholics protest.

Why this attack on the part of a religious organization against another organization which is economic in theory, political in practice and assails no individual's religious belief or faith? Nor is this an isolated case, for the Catholic church has taken a decided stand against Socialism, its church dignitaries and officials preaching, lecturing and writing against this doctrine and its followers constantly, and then when replied to, seeking to make it appear that Socialism is against religion.

The truth concerning the hostility of the Catholic church towards Socialism is that Catholicism stands for the existing economic system of society, and senses in Socialism a foe to privilege and power.

How well the Catholic church estimates the real situation and the strength of social-democracy may be seen in the many utterances of its leaders. For instance, about a year ago, in speaking before the Catholic Club of New York, Rev. Terence J. Sheady, S. J., stated: "We are face to face with a new situation, unlike anything in history, a situation arising out of an acute sense of contradiction between economic development and civil liberty and equality, and expressing itself in doctrines and schemes both reconstructive and revolutionary. . . . Socialism presents itself to the world panoplied as a science, with a new philosophy of human relations. . . . In its political side, for it has a political side and a political party ever in session, it would destroy the present state, which it calls the class state, and erect in its place the work state—which is intended to administer and not to govern, for the superman of the future will not need to be governed, and will not submit to government. It would use political power to destroy capitalism, which alone makes political power possible and a necessity. To the Socialist the present political state is but a huge instrument of slavery, the bulwark of the dominant and exploiting classes. There will be no need or no reason for it when the classes cease, and there will be nobody above and nobody below—no master and no servant."

What is herein quoted is sufficient to show that a very correct understanding is had by learned Catholics of the real significance of Socialism, and therefore the head of the Catholic church, who claims temporal power and authority as well as spiritual, naturally opposes a real democracy.

In so far as Catholicism confines its teachings and activities to religion proper, having to do with matters of faith and belief in Deity, Socialism has no quarrel. In fact, Socialist representatives in European governments have resented acts of aggression directed at Catholics on religious grounds, and have taken the same course in those cases where Jews have been persecuted for similar reasons. But whenever the Catholic church as an organization, or any of its members organized, undertakes to interfere in temporal affairs they must reckon with opposition and it is cowardice then to claim that their religion is being assailed by their opponents. Catholicism claiming temporal power stands for the principle of economic class and caste distinctions in society, and seeks to bolster up its claim on religious grounds.

Socialism can afford to smile with indulgence upon the pretensions of the Knights of Columbus and Catholicism, for it realizes that all they stand for is in keeping with the feudal past, that their sun is setting, while that which they assail, International Socialism, is the spirit of the new democracy, born of a scientific and self-dependent mind, determined to establish a civilization in which the ethics of authority shall be forever void, and men shall live in the spirit of unity, brothers and comrades, without fear, and full of a spirit of exaltation which only freedom and wisdom knoweth.—Seattle Herald.

USE YOUR IMAGINATION.

One of the most significant things in the world, from a working-class point of view is the steady extension of industry to what are known as western countries. The term "western" is, of course, purely relative, and simply means a part of the earth which lies in a westerly direction from those countries which during the last century have been the industrial centers of the world. In other words, it means those countries which lie west of Europe.

The nineteenth century in Europe witnessed the birth of the industrial system in which we live, and at that time, and until comparatively recent years, most of the commerce and manufacture of the world was carried on in and from those countries. The early days of the nineteenth century witnessed the birth of these things in England, and the discoveries which resulted in the application of mechanical power to the processes of industry rapidly changed the countryside of rural Europe into one gigantic factory, and at the same time changed the habits and customs of millions of people to suit the new conditions.

In those days the tide of working-class immigration and money for investment was towards European countries. Today the tide of both is away from Europe and towards these western lands. This is chiefly due to the fact that the possibilities for investment in Europe have become practically exhausted. That does not mean that industry in Europe is played out, but it does mean that the profits which the capitalists of Europe are continually receiving from their enterprises cannot be reinvested in the lands where

they have been produced and that consequently new fields for investment and capitalization must be discovered.

Those new fields are in the western lands which are rich in natural resources, such as forests, fisheries, mines and arable land. However, the facts that European capitalists had money to invest and Canada had great natural resources would not of themselves be sufficient. And if it were impossible for the capitalists to secure the necessary human labor power they would be helpless in so far as their ability to make profits in this country were concerned.

But the same set of economic phenomena which have enriched them beyond the dreams of their fathers, have also made the necessary supply of labor power available. The constant extension of the application of machinery to industry and the constant centralization of production and management, have finally produced an army of unemployed labor power which must either seek hire in other lands or die. The latter method of solving the problem is attended with so many disagreeable and unbecoming possibilities that the innate respectability of the masses has up to now prevented them from embracing it as a means of escape from their dilemma. So they come to the new lands, and thus complete the list of things necessary to modern methods of wealth production.

And this is the point at which the problem of the organized labor movement of this country commences, and what is needed at this particular time more than anything else is, men in the movement who have the necessary imagination to grasp the significance of the present moment, and the requisite mental equipment to lay down plans for the future in the economic interests of our class.

But imagination such as can recognize these facts is not over abundant among the workers, and we should only be building a fool's paradise by giving our vanity the momentary satisfaction which might come from efforts to believe otherwise. The narrow lives of the workers are not conducive to the development of faculties capable of conceiving the stupendous task and possibilities which will confront us as this mighty industrial drama gradually unfolds itself. Their existence is an everlasting struggle for bread, which leaves them too tired with overmuch physical labor to be fit for such a task.

But some few there are—and they are an evergrowing number—who can glimpse the work which the future years hold for the movement, and it is a duty in which they cannot fail to make known to those who see less clearly, the nature of the struggle which is coming, and to point out as well as they are able the means and methods by which the workers may secure for themselves a greater share of that wealth which is theirs by right of being the only indispensable factor in its production.

When we come to realize the size of Canada and the fact that it as yet only contains about as many people as are in the one city of London, England, and knowing what we do of the natural resources of this country, it is obvious that the industrial life of Canada is as yet, only in its infant, or embryonic stage.

We in our day have an advantage over the founders of our movement. We are able to trace step by step the measures adopted by them in their struggles for freedom, and we can also—if we will—profit by their failures. and nothing short of absolute apathy and ignorance is any excuse for not doing so. And as the industrialization of Canada gradually proceeds it will reproduce in many of its essential features those very same problems which so perplexed our forefathers.

They had not so many advantages in the way of being able to read and write and general education which the working class of today have, but they accomplished a work which will leave us few idle moments if we intend to take up that work and apply to its extension and development the superior knowledge which we imply when we so loftily say: "What was good enough for our grandfathers is not good enough for us."

The essential thing is that we should grasp the tremendous advantage which organized labor has in these new countries by being in on the ground floor. And it is not for us to be wasting time counting our hosts or exchanging boquets, but to be out among the uninformed workers spreading a knowledge of what the movement means to them and their class.—B. C. Federationist.

MEDICINE AND ECONOMICS.

Last week at their annual meeting the Baltimore Association of Physicians invited speakers, and gave addresses on the subject of economics and medicine. It was an unusual subject for a medical society to give addresses upon, but the profession is continually coming up against the results of our economic mismanagement in the form of poverty and industrial diseases. And it recognizes that in sickness at least the interest of the individual is the interest of the community. People cannot keep diseases to themselves. Even the poor, segregated as they mostly are, will be sharing their germs. To keep the community healthy the social body must be treated as a single patient—so much is certain, say the doctors.

Moreover their profession, by its training, is one to go to the bottom of things. Nothing is so abhorrent to them as a superficial diagnosis. Here are the three great social ills which so far they have been helpless before—tuberculosis, alcoholism and prostitution. Their sanatoria, their advice about the drinking water, their temperance unions and vice crusades have left all three more flourishing than ever. They must have mistaken the cause. What is the real root difficulty? The cause is mainly one—poverty. But can the doctors cure poverty?

What is the scientific remedy? Eminent speakers made suggestions. Our commissioner of public health, an intelligent man with a hobby, said that before this present merciful form of civilization the unfit were got rid of by a natural law of selection, but now that we had interfered with that law, the only thing left was to make the unfit as fit as possible—by which he meant a wholesale application of the new science of eugenics, to prevent feeble and unhealthy people from having children. Eugenics seems not to have appealed to Dr. Howard A. Kelly. There was but one cure, only one cure, contended the valiant vice crusader—a general application of the principles of religion. A distinguished Jew present agreed with him, if he meant by religion to love one's neighbor as one's self. A professor of economics rose to set them straight.

Dr. Hollander, no medicine man, but a Johns Hopkins professor, a member of reform committees, a very active and practical economist, got up and told them that if the medical profession was as interested in economics as it professed itself, it would never have allowed the Greif strike; it would not have allowed the stevedore strike; it would have done a good deal to have prevented the importation of 600 girls into Boston to break the Telephone strike. In those three instances, he said, enough harm had been done to cancel years of medical progress. Tuberculosis, alcoholism and prostitution grew and spread out of them. The poor food and poor clothes of strike times, the idleness and discontent, caused both consumption and the drink habit; while leaving 600 young girls, whether strikers or strikebreakers, without jobs when the strike was over, would utterly undo all the work of the earnest and energetic Boston vice commission. So Dr. Hollander suggests that compulsory strike arbitration have the backing of the medical profession.

The doctors disagree. Here are three remedies, but will they cure poverty? Eugenics, religion and compulsory strike arbitration.

The science of human breeding is an Utopian science, Utopian in a sense Socialism never was.

The principles of religion are spiritual principles and (though a stimulus to the individual) no more applicable to an economic problem like poverty than to a problem in mechanics.

And compulsory strike arbitration would be an obstacle in the way of the workingman's advance, for which all the good health in the world would scarcely compensate him.

All this makes a Socialist rather impatient. Still it is no bad sign when the doctors meet together to discuss economics.—Public Ownership.

THE PLACE FOR THE YOUTH.

Is In the Revolutionary Labor Movement, Whose Task It Is to Solve the Problems of Today.

"Who has the youth has the future" was long ago recognized as being true. To none should this fact appeal with more startling force than to those active in the labor movement. The youth of today are the citizens of tomorrow, and the social conditions of tomorrow will be what the youth of today make them.

The working class propaganda of today—the propaganda of Socialism and industrial unionism—should be directed more particularly to youth rather than to old age. By this we mean no disrespect to those of more mature years. We recognize that in their day and generation they performed meritorious service. We can recognize, too, that even today there are numbers who have progressed with the exigencies of the time and are in the forefront of the movement.

But we recognize, also, that with years, generally speaking, comes conservatism, and it is difficult to convince the grand old pioneer of yesterday that the methods of overnight will not serve this smiling morn.

We can lift our hats in reverence and homage to those sturdy pioneers, but we refuse, whilst paying that just homage, to be dictated to or controlled by the obsolete. We of today have the problems of today and of the future confronting us. Those problems can best be met, not by old-fashioned ideas and methods born of older times, but by methods created by the present.

For that reason our movement, as has been very truly said, is concentrating upon the youth of today. It is the youth of today that will carry still further up the heights the standard so ably borne by the warriors of yesterday, and it is the youth of the future that will take from the hands of the youth of today the emblem of Liberty and plant it firmly on the topmost pinnacle of Progress.

Our hope is with the youth. To them our message should be particularly directed, and it is fitting that throughout the world today the working class movement is being guided more and more by young men. This is a sign of the times, pregnant with hope—it is the evidence of the New Spirit advancing in proportion to the New People claiming allegiance; the New Spirit arresting the attention and demanding the investigation of the young of our ranks.

This is as it should be, and the more the young people investigate the world-wide movement of Labor, the more profound will be their admiration of the pioneers of the past, and the more determined will they be to carry on the work entrusted to them.

The past is gone. The present is here. The future is before us. To realize the potentialities, worshipping ideas that are dead, methods that no longer serve, is foolish. The position created today demands the highest form of organization and intelligence, and this can be found in the intelligent application of the principles of Socialism and Industrial Unionism as the basis of our organization.—Maoriland Worker.

In Memoriam.

Kendall, Mont., April 23, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of the North Moccasin Miners' Union No. 111 of the Western Federation of Miners:

Whereas, Brother Edward Shea sustained an injury which resulted in his death, it is

Resolved, That this union extends its heartfelt sympathy to his wife, relatives and friends. He was a kind husband and father and a man loyal to his fellow-workers. And be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our meeting and a copy sent to his wife, and another copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

LEM HUBBLE,
STEPHEN SHEA,
DAVE EVANS,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Calumet, Michigan, April 26, 1913.

Whereas, The Grim Reaper has again invaded our ranks and removed from our ranks Brother Richard Pascoe; and,

Whereas, In the death of our brother, Copper Miners' Union has lost a true and loyal member, who has always stood and fought for the rights of the workingmen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy, and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sprcad on the minutes of this meeting and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

(Seal)

WILLIAM RICKARD,
THOMAS STRIZICH,
PADDY DUNNEGAN,
THOMAS DEMSTAN.

IN MEMORIAM.

Rossland, B. C., April 16, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Rossland Miners 'Union No. 38, W. F. M.:

Brothers—We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother Eric Widd, beg leave to submit the following:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Eric Widd, Rossland Miners' Union lost a true friend and a faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Rossland Miners' Union extend to the bereaved relatives and friends our deepest sympathy; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy sent to deceased's relatives, and our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. NEWMAN,
ED. EAVES,
H. VARCOE.
Committee.

(Seal)

POETICAL

HUSH-A-BYE, BABY.

The Revised Version.

"Husb a-bye, baby, on the tree top,
When you grow up you shall work in a shop;
And when you get married your wife shall work, too,
That the rich may grow richer, with nothing to do.
Hush a-bye, baby, on the tree top,
When unemployed your wages will stop,
And when grown old your wage will stop, too,
That the rich may grow richer with nothing to do.
We hush-a-bye babies, hear what you say,
But hush-a-bye babies, we are not made that way;
We are calling new music for the industrial hop,
And wealth without work must shut up its shop."

B. C. Federationist.

THE BARGAIN COUNTER.

By Bertha Braley.

Bargains in dress goods and bargains in lace,
Bargains in garments of beauty and grace,
Here are the offerings piled in a heap—
Bargains on bargains—remarkably cheap!
Wait, let's see whence these bargain goods came,
E're we plunge into the bargaining game!
Look at the exquisite waist—it was made
Down in the slums by a woman ill paid;
Glorious plume for a wonderful hat?
Little child hands gave the beauty to that!
Bargains in goods? Why, they're bargains in pain.
Bargains in bodies and bargains in brain,
Bargains in manhood and womanhood, too,
Bargains in childhood here offered to you;
Bargains in hate and oppression and greed,
Bargains in hearts that must suffer and bleed;
Bargains from sweatshops and pestilent holes,
Bargains in labor and bargains in souls.
Here on the counter together they lie.
Bargain sale! Bargain sale! Come on and buy!

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

Don't disturb the bowlegged bulldog that is gnawing at a bone,
Don't disturb a sleeping tiger for amusement of your own,
Don't disturb a mule to witness how its hind feet may be shown;
They live longest who remember to let well enough alone.

Don't disturb the bird that warbles a gay ditty in the tree,
And the bumblebee goes humming, "Kindly do not bother me;"
When the baby's sweetly sleeping do not bother it to see
What the unproclaimed condition of its appetite may be.

Don't disturb the gun that's rusty, but discreetly shy away;
Though its trigger may be missing, let the poor old weapon stay
Where your great-grandfather put it; they live longest who delay,
When it comes to hunting troubles they may find some future day.

Don't disturb it when you find a peaceful stick of dynamite,
Don't disturb the low-browed bully to see whether he will fight,
Don't disturb the busy burglar whom you hear downstairs at night,
For the world is full of promises, and the future may be bright.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

I PAY MY "RAYSHPECTS" TO MULCAHY.

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana).

I'll indite a little ditty
To an editor of our city,
  Who is gifted with a most loquacious tongue,
All the osophies and ologies
Are only mere apologies,
  Whose praises or demerits by this editor are sung.
Sometimes he is erratic—
Believes ideas democratic,
  And the argument advances that he alone is right;
He again grows pessimistic;
Cusses, damns things Socialistic;
  "Arrah, Mulcahy, yer the divil whin Socialists ye foight."

He is versed in Greek and Latin,
Quotes from Emmett, Tone and Grattan;
  He fights the wars of Erin o'er and o'er,
And for pastime cuts a caper
With his "independent" paper,
  Which no one reads nor heeds, which makes him sore.
He has made a resolution
To quell the coming revolution,
  For he, like others, sees the writing on the wall.
His editorials idiotic,
Which he calls "patriotic";
  "Arrah, Mulcahy, ye arr the divil wid yer gall."

In language rich and voluble
He tries to tell the gullible
  That he is the reformer that can this crisis meet;
So he prints a mass of stuff
That is obscene, rotten guff
  In his "patriotic," "independent" sheet.
So this modern Alexander
Stoops to serve and longs to pander
  To the powers who rule the world—the master class,
But Socialists do not heed him,
Only pity, do not hear him
  "Arrah, Mulcahy, yer the limit, av yersel' ye've made an ass."

On one point I'm a-bearin',
Every honest son of Erin
  Honors womankind wherever they are found;
We their honor ne'er assail,
Wherever else we fail;
  "In the editor's mind the idea don't abound."

THE REASON.

(W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana).

Why do I dwell on the lives of the poor,
  And why do I mention their wrongs,
And why do I touch the minor chord
  That throbs in their plaintive songs?
I know what it is to eat the crust,
  And to sit at the board with Want,
And feel the heated and hated breath
  Of Poverty, grim and gaunt.

I know what the pangs of hunger are;
  I have felt the winter's chill;
I have had the mad desire to steal,
  And the keener one to kill.
When I saw there was enough and to spare,
  While I suffered with hunger and cold,
Then the longing desire to work and live,
  And the story again is told.

I have seen my gray-haired mother sit
  With lips that were pinched and dry,
With tear-spent eyes dim and glassy,
  And praying that she might die.
She had faith in a God in a Heaven,
  Reckoned not of a man of earth;
She believed in God's love and mercy
  Of which there is ever a dearth.

I have felt the lash of a master;
  Have been given the pitiful dole,
While he lived in peace and plenty
  On my substance which he stole.
I have clothed my shivering body
  With covering ragged and thin,
And toiled from dawn to nightfall,
  This pitiful dole to win.

The woes of the poor are many—
  Have become a part of my life,
And 'tis only those who have suffered,
  Who can tell of this harrowing strife,
All our sorrows we share in common;
  Our joys? Great God! they are few!
The past, it is dead, but the future—
  Thank God, we know what to do.

Note.—I have been asked repeatedly why I do not write cheerful things; why I pictured the wrongs, the troubles and sorrows of the poor; the reason is given above, faulty and without literary merit as they are, if only one in twenty who reads them sees and thinks, then acts, I am well repaid.—W. E. H.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR—BUREAU OF MINES—NEW PUBLICATIONS—(LIST 18—APRIL, 1913).

Bulletins.

Bulletin 48. Selection of explosives used in engineering and mining operations, by Clarence Hall and S. P. Howell. 1913. 50 pp., 3 pls., 7 figs.

Bulletin 55. The commercial trend of the gas producer in the United States, by R. H. Fernald. 1913. 92 pp., 1 pl., 4 figs.

Bulletin 62. National Mine-Rescue and First-Aid Conference, Pittsburgh, Pa., September 23-26, 1912, by H. M. Wilson. 1913. 74 pp.

Technical Papers.

Technical Paper 38. Wastes in the production and utilization of natural gas, and means for their prevention, by Ralph Arnold and F. G. Clapp. 1913. 29 pp.

Technical Paper 48. Coal-mine accidents in the United States, 1896-1912, with monthly statistics for 1912, compiled by F. W. Horton. 1913. 72 pp., 10 figs.

The Bureau of Mines has copies of these publications for free distribution, but can not give more than one copy of the same bulletin to one person. Requests for all papers can not be granted without satisfactory reason. In asking for publications please order them by number and title. Applications should be addressed to the Director of the Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth $18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver, on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS,
Clerk.
(Seal)
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.

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Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island	Wed	P. J. Downs	F. L. Alstrom	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U			Frank Boyer		Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome	Sat	J J. Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W	Tues	Emil Pozza	Daniel McCabe		Fairbanks
188	Valdez	Tues	Thos. Williams	C. F. McCallum	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White	53	Chloride
89	Crown King	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger	211	Douglas
60	Globe	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey	T. D. Phifer	725	Jerome
118	McCabe	Sat	Walter Marcus	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U	Wed	Kenneth Clayton	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek	Wed	R. L. Henderson	C. L. Johnson		Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell	Thos. A. French	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U	Tues	Clayton Brown	W. H. Dowling		Superior
156	Swansea M. U		John Duke	N. Knowles		Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia		Albert Gill	K. MacNeil		Brita. Mines / Howe Sound
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M	Wed	O. M. Stevens	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P. Villeneuve		Kimberly
71	Moyie M. U			Jas. Roberts		Moyie
96	Nelson	Sat	C. Harmon	Frank Phillips	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix	Sat	Dan Paterson	D. A. Vignaux	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens	Herbert Varcoe	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U	Sat		A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton	Sat	Alex Matheson	Kenny McInnis	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton	Harry McGregor		Van Anda
105	Trail M & S	Mon	Geo. Castel	Frank Campbell	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton	James Giambruno		Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch	SuAft	Alex McSween	Wm Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe	C. W. Jenkins	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville	Sat	W. E. Kyle	A. C. Travis		Graniteville
99	Hart	Tues	Chas. Fransen	J. M. Snorf	37	Hart
174	Kennett	Thur	Geo. Simington	N. N. Enemark	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek	Sat	Fred Daniels	O. L. Anthony	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan	Sat	Jas. Penaluna	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S		John S. Adlock	Frank M. Nigro	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City	Mon	John Mahoney	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan	John Turney		Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U		Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek			P. J. Byrne		Bonanza
15	Ouray	Sat	John Kneisler	J. E. Commins	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec	Chas. Pogorelec	755	Pueblo
86	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver	Harry E. Fry	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U		James Diegman	P. O'Brien		St. Elmo
26	Silverton	Sat	Theo. A. Boak	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride	Wed	Russell Foster	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke	Fri	Tom Clark	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar	Mon	A. Easterbrook	Wm. Hawkins	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten	117	Gem
9	Mullan	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City	Sat	H. A. Snyder	Henry Olson	67	Silver City
17	Wallace	Sat	J. S. Hall	Herbert Johnson	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell, 8	04 S	L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider / American Secy.,	102 C	Collinsville randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Spanish Secy Robt. Wallace	C. Andereck		Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U		George Morrison	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U					Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U		John Morrison	W. J. Green		Altoona
227	Caney S. U	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U		Holt Warren	Hoyt Warren		Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso	John Kivimaki	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari	H. B. Snellman	381	Bessemer
203	Copper	Suam	Peter Jedda	John E. Auttila	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg	Axel Kolinen	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun	Nick Urbanac	Carl E. Hietala	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain			Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood		Lorence Verbos	Emar Tossava	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen	K. O. Ssarista		Negaunee
209	Paiatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman	441	Iron River
196	South Range	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Olayton	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meets Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U			H. W. Rilhonen		Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre		Fred Wright,	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.		Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge	Sat	M. C. Dufour	John Thurman	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run	Thur	James Mitchell	W. E. Williams		Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock	236	Elvins
225	Flat River	Mon	J. O. Beers	J. L. Johnson	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M & S		M. M. Walker	A. C. Leonard		Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U		Willard Lackey	A. L. Hill	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood	Tues	Wm. A. Barton	W. G. Pinkerton	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M U		J. C. Spray	D. L. Abby		MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U	Mon	Jose Roduquez	Manuel Mendez	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity		Sam Blackledge	D. A. Johnson	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR No. 1		Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge			I. M. Sidenstircker		Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg	D. R. McCord	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg	4	Neihart
1	Butte	John	Dennis Murphy Hartigan, Rec. Sec	James Cassidy cy. Fin. Sec	1407	Butte cy.
83	Butte Engineers	Wed	W. T. Sodden	A. C. Dawe	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland	Frank W. Holmes		Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald	O. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M. U.		Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett		Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain			John McMullan		Superior
107	Judith Mountain	Sat	M. M. Dryden	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M. U	Mon	Chas. Thornes	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman	J. F. Milligan	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W	2-4Sat	Louis Miller	O. O. Sweeney		Ruby
25	Winston		R. F. Whyte	Geo. Ballentine	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson	E. L. R. Snow		Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan		Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson	J. H. Jury	18	Eureka
243	Fairview	Wed	William Dunne	J. A. Herndon	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U					Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane	Thur	J. D. McDonald	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly,
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice		Mound House
248	Lucky Boy	Thurs	Wm. McCall	J. M. Krippner	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young	Fred Maxwell	54	Mason
264	Millers	Wed	Joe Hutchinson	Chas. Sheaff	75	Millers
263	Pioche	Mon	W. S. Carman	Pat Martin		Pioche
247	Round Mountain	Fri	F. M. Witt	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. J. Lavey	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S	Mon	Bert Thayer	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M. & S.	Tues	John Wright	Joe C. Yeager		Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan	Thos. McManus	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan	Wm. O'Leary	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U	Fri	A. A. Smith	J. K. Henderson		Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M. S		Mark Sedusky	Mike Zagarsky		Franklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S. U		Geo. Pastrik	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.		Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U		Wm. Stanlick	P. H. O'Brien		Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U		H. A. Amott	C. A. Eckert	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick	Wm. Ransom	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U.	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer		Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U			John Penttinen		Sudbury
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan	Pat Dwyer	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney	James Dogue	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center	Sun	Frank Gaffney	Jos. E. Redmond		Silver Center
183	Sudbury M. & M. U			Frank Snellman		Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne		C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs		Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.		J. Norman	Thos. Gorman		Lead
68	Galena	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M	Thur	John Sanford	J. A. Sanford		Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S. U					El Paso
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U	Wed	Joe McMillan	Harry Kemp		Alta
67	Bingham	Sat	P. J. McKenna	E. G. Locke	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S	Tues	Matt Alfirevich	Marion Leake	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan	P. J. Kelly	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U		Albin Swanson	Wm. J. Penney	96	Ophir
144	Park City	Thurs	Martin Kelly	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers	62	Loomis
28	Republic	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U.	Sun	C. Martin	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla	Felix Barbacori	24	Pence

STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah ..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia ..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. ..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. ..... Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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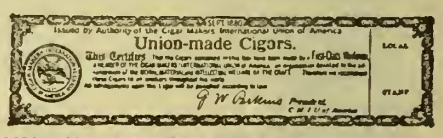

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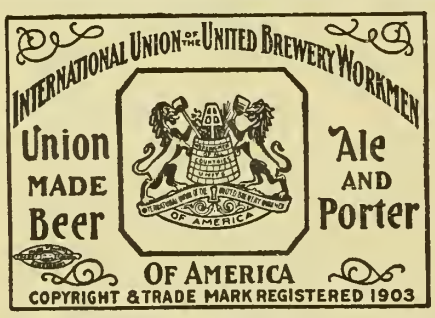
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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

$1.00 A YEAR

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LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 15, 1913

VOLUME XIII. 24 NUMBER 516.

WEALTH BELONGS TO THE PRODUCER THEREOF

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 15, 1913.

Volume XIII., Number 516
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

THE BELGIAN STRIKE has cost $20,000,000. The strikers won a victory that cannot be computed in dollars and cents.

THE EMPLOYER who pays his female slave in his department store $5 per week for her labor, does not demand that his daughter shall limit her expenditures to $5 per week. In the language of "Gripe Nuts," "There's a Reason."

DURING the past several weeks laboring men have been going to Juneau, Alaska, in the hope that they would be able to secure employment. Hundreds of idle men are already there and the editor of the Miners' Magazine has been requested to urge men out of employment to keep away from that part of Alaska. Labor and Socialist publications will please make note of industrial conditions at Juneau.

JUDGE POLLOCK of the Federal Court has sustained the demurrer in the case of the owners and editors of the Appeal to Reason. The defendants were indicted a year ago by a Federal grand jury for sending obscene matter through the mails, but as Pollock was forced through the showing of the defendants to dismiss the charges, capitalism has been delivered another jolt in its efforts to strangle a journal that dares to tell the truth.

SHOULD THE GROWTH of organized labor become rapid in the near future and the membership of the labor movement become class conscious and unite politically, there is reason to believe that Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison will be acquitted.

Courts are made up of men, and men clothed with the judicial ermine are not sightless or deaf, but know when labor is able to resent injustice.

WILLIAM WOOD of the Woolen Trust, who was charged with Planting dynamite during the strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, and who gave bond in the sum of $5,000 has not been brought before the courts as yet to answer for the crime alleged against him.

Had he been a striker, he would have been tried long ago, but as Wood is a multi-millionaire there is no haste on the part of our upholders of the majesty of the law to disturb the "pillar of society," who became an outlaw in defense of his economic interests.

"Equal before the law" is receiving some severe jolts in these days, when *might* makes *right*.

EUGENE V. DEBS sent the following telegram to Senator John W. Kern:

"Senator John W. Kern, Washington, D. C.:

"The whole working class will back you in calling Hatfield's bluff. Hatfield is himself one of the mine owning lawbreakers who have nullified the constitution, established bull-pen rule, and inaugurated anarchy and a reign of terror to Mexicanize West Virginia. A congressional investigation would arouse the nation and put an end to their criminal misrule. Give us the chance and we will prove that peonage exists and that newspaper correspondents and labor organizers without number have been assaulted and driven out of West Virginia. Turn on the light.

(Signed) EUGENE V. DEBS."

ORGANIZED CHARITY in California is on the war path against the movement to grant a pension to mothers. The professional distributors of charity funds, have declared that a Monther's Pension would mean the parting of the ways, or in plain language, "a plunge into socialism."

Socialism is something horrible, when it contemplates a pension fund to lessen the burdens of impoverished mothers, whose strength and health have been wrecked in the struggle to live.

All the alms for the poor and unfortunate, should go into the hands of the promoters of charity, who see to it that the greater portion of charity funds are paid out in salaries to those who are so fortunate as to be identified with *organized charity*.

Statistics in California show, that it requires 65 cents in salary to distribute 35 cents in *charity*.

In other words, two thirds of the charity fund is used up by the professionals in distributing the other third to the hungry and distressed.

It is no wonder that *organized charity* is up in arms against any movement that would wipe out the jobs held by hypocrites and parasites.

THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH from Washington, D. C., last week, shows that the contempt charges against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison are still before the courts and it is probable that a large percentage of the present generation will have passed away, ere our

highest judicial tribunal will deliver its ultimatum, should the cases be reviewed on an appeal.

"Washington, May 5.—Contempt of court judgments against Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the labor leaders, for their violation of a courts injunction in the noted Bucks Stove and Range case were affirmed today by the district court of appeals, but the jail sentences imposed were held to have been too severe. The court reduced Gompers' sentence from one year to thirty days and declared that Mitchell and Morrison merely should be fined $500 each.

"The Supreme Court of the United States undoubtedly will be asked to again review the decision.

"Unlike previous decisions in this case, which have been unanimously against the labor leaders, the court of appeals was divided. Chief Justice Sheppard dissented, held that contempt of a federal court was a criminal offense and that the statute of limitations had run in the case."

WITHOUT A CARE and assured of three hearty meals a day and a suite of six carpeted, communicating cells in the Los Angeles prison, life has become a succession of comfortable rest days to Ortie McManigal, confessed dynamiter, who was to have been the state's star witness in the trial of the McNamara brothers. Meanwhile the McNamaras are laboring eight hours a day in prison stripes at San Quentin penitentiary. While the McNamaras are ceaselessly laboring in the dusty prison jute mill, McManigal spends his few waking hours fashioning flimsy paper doilies, which he slits into fantastic designs with his well kept hands. McManigal has been Los Angeles county's star boarder for two years. From a drawn faced man of 150 pounds he has developed into the aldermanic size of 230 pounds. His pale, round face is complacent and satisfied. Occasionally McManigal is given a day's outing. Recently he was absent from jail all day. The records indicate that he had been taken to the District Attorney's office —but at night he returned with three tiny mackerel and a smelt. He had been fishing. McManigal will be released soon. This was made certain by a statement issued by Deputy District Attorney Ford. "McManigal undoubtedly is entitled to liberty by the government, and it will be given him in a short time," he said.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE BELGIAN WORKINGMEN have won a peaceful victory. It augurs the downfall of European royalty, following universal suffrage in the old world.

All the republics of the world are founded on the blood of martyrs for liberty, including the two most recent ones, Portugal and China, but it is predicted that the prospective republic of Belgium will be organized without slaughter.

King Albert of Belgium saved his throne for the present when, on Tuesday, he conferred with his premier and agreed to yield to the demands of his people for single votes for all men.

Heretofore, the rich and privileged classes overwhelmed that country at the polls by plural voting In other words, money and aristocracy ruled.

Now the people will rule and they are resolved to overthrow royalty. Thus the seed sowed in America gradually is bearing the fruit among the nations and the initiative taken by the Belgians may soon be followed in Russia and in all lands where the common people are oppressed and robbed of their lawful rights.

The leaders of the Belgian revolt deserve the congratulations of peace and freedom-loving Americans for the wisdom and diplomacy displayed in their wonderful compaign against plural voting.—Amalgamated Journal.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY was duly observed by the miners of Hancock, Michigan. It was estimated that more than 3,000 marched in the parade. A local paper had the following report of the May Day celebration:

"A long parade was one of the main features of the observance of International day in Hancock Sunday by the local branch of the Western Federation of Miners, assisted by members of other copper country branches of the organization. The parade formed in East Houghton, marched to this city, going to West Hancock and retracing its steps to Kansankoti hall, where addresses were head in English, Finnish, Italian, Croatian and Austrian.

"Heading the parade on mount was William Toppari of Hancock and Miss Willmes of Superior mine. Banners were carried by some of the marchers, giving voice to the feeling of the union. The banners were emblematic of a desire for an eight-hour day law and an attack on the one-man drill now used in most of the mines. The Kaiku band furnished music.

"The auditorium of Kansankoti hall on Sunday afternoon was too small to seat the assemblage and the crowds extended out onto the sidewalks and streets. Political and economic legislation was discussed by the speakers, Vice President Mahoney of the Western Federation of Miners scoring the Michigan Legislature for not passing the eight-hour bill introduced in the last session."

A NASTY SCANDAL has developed in Pittsburg that is creating much talk among the workers. A writer in Justice presents a facsimile copy of a subscription list showing that well-known enemies of organized labor were solicited and contributed money to the Union Labor Temple Co. H. C. Frick is down for $2,000, George T. Oliver, $1,500; Wm. Flinn, $1,000, Kaufman brothers $1,000, and others for similar or lesser amounts. It is further charged that $22,410 was raised by the begging process, of which amount $12,000 was pocketed by the solicitors. Some of the latter are said to be in jail, where the rest properly belong.—Cleveland Citizen.

The above editorial paragraph in the Cleveland Citizen, proves conclusively that men crawl into the labor movement and become prominent for the sole purpose of prosituting organized labor to serve their personal interests.

Men who use the labor movement for personal aggrandizement, as a general rule, are far above the average man in point of intelligence, and after having won the confidence of their fellowmen, use the cause of labor as a personal asset. All the weak spots in the armor of orgnized labor can be traced to the "higher ups" who frequently barter principles for dollars.

These types of men are found in all movements, for even in the temples of God, the pulpits are prostituted by hypocrites who become strangers to manhood and honor in the presence of Mammon.

Every labor official who accepts a dirty dollar, should not only be behind the walls of a prison, but his very memory should be loathed by every honest man and woman whose heart beats for the economic freedom of the race.

THE FOLLOWING in the local columns of a daily journal of Denver shows that the officials of charity organizations are following in the footsteps of those financial potentates, who have learned that in combination, waste is eliminated.

"A movement to incorporate every charity association in the city into one association to be called the Denver Federation for Charity and Philanthropy, has almost been completed, according to W. E. Collett, executive secretary for the United charities of Denver.

"At a meeting yesterday afternoon in the Club building, the representatives of the various organizations that compose the United Charities, voted unanimously upon the project, and the charities endorsement committee of the Chamber of Commerce state that the other independent charities look favorably upon the co-operation.

"The completed association will be modeled after the plan perfected by the Cleveland, Ohio, philanthropies, installed after twelve years of opposition.

"Each charity organization will have one representative on the board of trustees, having an equal voice in the distribution of any general fund, or in the business of the federation at large, the board being the governing power. The incorporation will systematize the work of the different societies through co-operation. The features presented to the philanthropists are that it will relieve the business man of the care of investigating a charity whose worth is unknown to him, and that it will save money that would be spent on worthless charities."

The majority of people who have failed to probe the system that gives birth to the trusts, are loud in their denunciation of combinations that bring about the concentration of wealth. But the *trust* is but the natural product of the system, and regardless of all the condemnation that may be hurled against centralization, combines are becoming more gigantic in their proportion.

Industry, commerce and finance are being monopolized, and it is but natural under our present system, that *charity* should likewise resolve itself into a *trust*.

WEST VIRGINIA, the *Siberia* of the United States, is to be investigated by Congress. Senator Kerns of Indiana has announced his intention of forcing the Federal Government to probe the infamies that were perpetrated under the forms of law and order. Martial law is to be investigated and peonage will be looked into, and the responsibility of lawlessness placed where it belongs, if the senator from Indiana can secure a favorable hearing.

Senator Kerns, after receving a plea from Ex-Senator Watson of West Virginia begging that the *investigation be dropped,* concluded that it was about time for an *investigation,* when it became known that Watson who pleaded against investigation was one of the largest coal operators in the state.

Senator Kerns in his speech, said:

Peonage is the question.

"Reports of the hunting of men across the hills as though they were escaped convicts, or wild beasts is the question and we are going to have an inquiry. Charges of violation of contract labor laws and use of martial law are among the things we will probe.

"I propose to have it shown that when federal experts investigated the conditions last year, whole pages of the report were suppressed by the department of commerce and labor.

"Do you realize that down there, within 250 miles of the national capitol, a drumhead courtmartial has for the past 30 days been trying "Mother" Jones, a woman 80 years of age, who for 40 years has been engaged in humanitarian work and is one of the very greatest women in this country. She is said to know more people than any other American woman.

"There are a few things that a congressional investigation of West Virginia peonage should consider."

It is no wonder that a coal baron should raise his voice against a congressional investigation This coal-baron as well as the other arrogant and lawless exploiters in the coal fields of West Virginia, know that terrorism, peonage and the suspension of civil rights have prevailed in West Virginia and that the strikers have been subjected to outrages, that make Russia look like a paradise, "Mother" Jones, against whom the venom of the coal barons has been hurled, may yet see the tyrants of West Virginia begging for mercy, for if signs do not fail, the time is close at hand, when even the economic master will tremble before the rising indignation of men and women who love liberty and loathe tyranny.

Some Day

"MOTHER" JONES in writing to the New York Call on date of April 29th from the Military Bastile at Pratt, W. Va., says:

"I wish you could have been here when they took Brown and Boswell away to Clarksburg. I stood from out my prison walls looking at these milltary bloodhounds when they took my brothers away. At the depot stood the wives and children of these men. They screamed and wailed. They begged the right to see them and the cold blooded governor turned them down.

"Oh God! What a scene! If you could but have heard the wails of the babes; if you could have heard the groans of the mothers! It seems to me it could have made the stones rise and speak. I could not sleep that night.

"I am the lone prisoner in the military bastile. Imagine your being torn from your loved ones tonight and they had no knowledge of what was to be done with you. What a terrible feeling it would be?

The Fight Will Go On.

"I do not care for myself. I care only for my dear comrades. This brave fight will go on and on until freedom's banner floats from shore to shore. I do not know what the pirates are going to do with me and, to tell you the truth, I do not care much. I am only interested in the outcome of this brave battle and my brave comrades who are incarcerated with me.

"If intelligent men knew this thing as it really is I believe there would be an uprising.

"Just think for an instant of the drumhead court trying out eleven weeks ago and none of us yet have got our summons. I do not know what they are holding me here for. They would let me go if I would go to Ohio, or if I would quit speaking in this state.

"I simply replied, 'You bring your guns and put me up against that tree outside of this bastile and riddle me with bullets, but I will never surrender my rights to remain in this state as long as it suits my bnsiness to do so. Nor will I surrender my right of free speech nor the right to a trial by jury to any living individual. I don't care whether he is governor, judge or president. I shall rebel to the last against his action.

" 'My head may be white and my eyes growing dim with years, my step may be slowing up, but my heart beats true to a mighty cause, to the cause of freedom and justice.'

"I know that they have it in for me because I rose in the court and protested against them assuming the right to try me. I did not belong to the military because I was arrested where the civil courts were in session. I was kidnapped into the military martial law zone and there held and tried since, but I will defy them to the very end.

"The American republic has long since died out. We have an oligarchy now of big interests." '

The above letter from an aged woman who has reached the fourscore mile-post in life, can scarcely be interpreted as a tribute to the government that prevails in "the land of the free and the home of the brave."

When a woman in the sunset of life is denied every boasted right that is said to be guaranteed by law, it is idle to prate about our Declaration of Independence and it becomes a grim joke to speak of our glorious consititution.

The dictum of a governor dominated by privilege, is more potent than all the lauded principles of democracy, and the starry flag that we hail as the banner of liberty has become but an ensign under whose folds the despot can outrage his victim.

Corporate lawlessness has made a corpse of freedom in west Virginia.

The slave in rags and pinched by poverty, is but a peon in a domain that is absolutely under the control of coal barons, whose economic power towers above laws and constitutions.

Anarchy in broadcloth is *law* in West Virginia, and the man or woman who speaks for humanity and justice, is guilty of treason and branded as a rebel. Some day the *rebels* will rise in their united strength and end the brutal system that puts a woman 80 years of age in the custody of cossacks.

The Alien Land Law in California

FOR THE PAST SEVERAL WEEKS there has been war and rumors of war, and the press of the country has kept the people in a nervous condition as to what might result from the passage of the alien land law in California.

President Wilson became alarmed and after burning the telegraph wires between Washington and Sacramento in vain attempts to halt the California legislature, dispatched the "Peerless Billy" to the Golden state to plead with the lawmakers to hesitate, ere enacting into law a measure that might involve our *patriots* in a carnival of slaughter.

California has discriminated against the Japanese. Her law makers do not want the Brown Man to own or lease land in California. The Brown Man has shown that he is a brilliant success as a fruit raiser and farmer, and the white man or *native son* has discovered that he cannot compete with him, and for that reason, he must not be permitted to get a foothold on the Pacific Coast. The matter of *profit*. and *profit* alone lies at the bottom of the enactment of the alien land law. Had the Japs engaged in some pursuit or occupation that did not jeopardize the commercial or agricultural interests of "our best citizens" of California, they would be welcome to remain within the borders of California, but when a Jap threatens the supremacy of the American exploiter, he must be *crushed* by *law*.

As long as the Jap only bid for the job of the American wage slave, he was welcome to Western America, but when he dared to invade territory that was sacred to our generous and benevolent American labor-skinners he must be exterminated even though the nation is to be precipitated into a war where *labor* that has been *skinned* by capitalism, will do all the fighting.

The Cat Out of the Bag

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has frequently felt it incumbent upon him to refer to the I. W. W. and in doing so, the editor has used language that could not be considered as complimentary to the *leaders* who have brought the labor movement into disrepute through the tactics and methods utilized in securing funds to carry on the infamous work of disruption and to keep the larders filled for an aggregation of professional bums, to whom dollars are more valuable than personal honor. The editor stands for the principles of industrial unionism, but there is as much difference between industrial unionism and I. W. W.ism, as there is between a true Christian and a church member wearing the mask of religion to conceal his hypocrisy.

Our pity goes out to the poor dupes who are victimized by the howling soap-boxers, whose bombastic utterances and inflated denunciations of capitalism, have deluded men and women who have not taken the time to analyze the fallacies of superficial propagandists.

Noise on a soap-box is not *logic*.

Oratory made up of words and bereft of reason, does not appeal to men and women who read and think.

The mobs that gathered at Spokane and San Diego, under the pretext that *free speech* was being throttled by privilege, did not advance the cause of the working class.

But the editor will permit one of the war-horses of the I. W. W. to speak through the columns of the Miners Magazine, in order that the readers of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners may become more thoroughly acquainted with the disreputable methods of the chronic howlers, who officially control the "Bummery."

William E. Trautmann has been identified with the I. W. W. since its birth. Trautmann was its first secretary and has written many pamphlets upholding the doctrines preached by the travelling Ciceros of the I. W. W. Trautmann, in an article to the New York Call of the issue of May 2nd, under the head, "Free Graft Fights," unbosoms himself as follows:

Editor of The Call:

A few days ago you published an account of the "San Diego Free Speech Fight." by Ralph Korngold, in which there is contained a charge that the full and correct accounting of the handling of the funds may never be given by those in charge of affairs.

We should withhold judgment as to whether the charge is true or not, yet similar occurrences in recent months demand that the contributors to "Free Speech Fights" or "wildcat strikes" engineered for ulterior purposes should insist that they be given an accounting, the same as when Robert Lawrence, of Clinton, Mass., was allowed, in behalf of the socialists, to watch the handling of the funds in the great Lawrence strike, because two-thirds of the contributions were solicited by socialists or through their efforts, and the advertisement given to the strike by real socialist publications. These are facts, indisputable.

Now again there will be an appeal for funds to support the "free speech fight" in Denver, pulled off by those who never will work, who will always be there when the general secretary and the general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World call for volunteers, to live on the funds collected for the support of real militants and struggling toiler. They never fail to come when the bugle sounds. The rank and file has nothing to say, so has it been decreed by the few who engineer the affairs of the strikers and free speech fights.

As a member of an organizations to whom again an appeal for support of the free speech fight has been sent, the Workmen's Sick and Death Fund, I have to insist that better precaution be taken before support is given to affairs over which the contributors have no control. Bona fide strikes, free speech fights to maintain guaranteed rights will always be supported, no matter whether these strikes, fights

and rights are maintained by the socialist party, socialist labor party, anarchists, industrial unionists or others. But it is criminal to exhaust the resources and energies of the proletariat to further designs of elements who in their philosophy and psychology are anti-proletarian, although they have and play with a vocabulary of revolutionary phrases.

I am prompted to write this because it is evident that a clear explanation can never be obtained by an appeal to the centralized official and publicity organs of the Industrial Workers of the World.

One important case in instance: By special request of Ettor and Giovannitti, then awaiting trial in Lawrence, I was made secretary of the Ettor-Giovannitti defense fund, after the termination of the successful strike in Lowell, Mass., because no efforts had been made to arouse general interest in the cases. Immediately after assuming charge I found that thousands of dollars had been misused, for purposes not intended by the contributors and the band of "volunteers" who arrived immediately after the termination of the Lawrence strike were paid out of that fund. For lack of funds a motion to postpone the trial of Ettor and Giovannitti had to be made by the lawyers of the defense, as only about $85 was on hand, and only by a special appeal to an ex-governor of Massachusetts and to the governor personally, was such postponement granted.

This can be verified by Attorney Mahoney and Judge Hilton, at present attorney for the Western Federation of Miners.

Finding such appalling conditions, it was necessary to enlist support from prominent socialists, and the personal telegrams to Eugene Debs, Charles Edward Russell and others, as well as the personal appeal by the undersigned to Julius Gerber, the secretary of the socialist party, and the editor of The New York Call, as both can testify, brought about an organized effort to save the lives of the accused comrades. The Italian Socialist Federation was made the central agency, by a certified publication of the fact in all Italian daily newspapers, of the funds collected among the Italian workers, and its organ, Il Proletario, was to give a full account of all transactions in money affairs, as letters which were then kept on file certify. But all these parties, and all these socialists mentioned, gave their moral and active support on the condition only that the Lawrence Defense Committee would have supervision of the funds.

Such a committee was immediately formed after the return of the undersigned from New York, after the objects outlined above had been consummated. And said committee was to stop the outrageous misuse of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Fund. But by telegraphic order from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World, the investigation on the nine charges made against those who previously handled the funds was stopped, and an order was handed in to prevent the supervision of the finances by a committee of workers. An emissary from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World, Fred Heslewood, was dispatched to Lawrence, and it was left to him and his discretionary powers how the funds were to be disposed of.

To the demands submitted to the last convention of the National Union of Textile Workers of the I. W. W. by the undersigned to give the socialists who contributed four-fifths of all funds an answer as to whether the books were tampered with, in fact, the original cash book was destroyed to cover up the evident and proven misuse of funds, no answer has been received. Nor have the two official papers of the Industrial Workers of the World been allowed to publish the letter of the undersigned in which the nonacceptance of an official position was declined, one of the reasons being the outrageous handling of the funds of the Ettor-Giovannitti Defense Fund by the self-elected individuals who took the control of the funds and the right to investigate from the committee elected by the workers.

The only recourse therefore, to prevent repetitions, and appeals to the credulous for the support of affairs over which they never are allowed to have control, is to publish this warning against falling prey to the schemes of individuals, or those who use the socialists only to feed the papers to attack them, as the issues of the Industrial Worker of Spokane, clearly show.

This write-up should, though, not be construed as casting a reflection on the Industrial Workers of the World membership or on those supporting the organization, as they, by the denial of democratic administration throughout the whole organization, are not aware of the state of affairs. The editorial in The New York Call some time ago, in which the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World called for volunteers all over the country to fill the jails in Little Falls, will never be replied to unless additional facts are brought out to prompt all the adherents of revolutionary industrial unionism to force their mandates upon the supposed-to-be servants of the movement.

All labor papers and socialist publications will only do the movement a service if they insist on full publicity of all such affairs.

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN.
Member I. W. W.

Pittsburg, Pa.

The above article from the pen of William E. Trautmann to the New York Call, needs no elaborate comment from the editor of the Miners' Magazine. The statements made by Trautmann, if based upon fact, and there is every reason to believe that Trautmann is telling the truth, should forever ostracize the shameless grafters and fakers, who cold-bloodedly and deliberately launch strikes and free speech fights, with no object in view save to gather funds to promote the interests of that *inner circle*, whose dictums seem to be the laws that govern the I. W. W.

There is no *democracy* in the Bummery.

It is a government from the top, down, and the common herd must revere and observe the mandates of the coterie of bosses, who make strikes and free speech fights, the avenues through which flow the revenues that make life pleasant for the professional bums in office.

The editor of the Miners Magazine has declared in a previous editorial, that the I. W. W. *kept no books*, and the Trautmann article in the New York Call, verifies our declaration. Those who have been in sympathy with the I. W. W. should give the Trautmann article due consideration, and if they have been contributors to the Bummery, should demand an accounting.

The spokesmen of the I. W. W. have been indulging in filth and abuse of everyone outside the realms of their so-called labor organization, and it is about time that the professional calumniators and scurrilous maligners, should be brought under the arc-light for inspection.

No Protection for Labor

ACCORDING TO A PRESS DISPATCH in the Butte Miner of May 1, Senator Thompson, "who has made a thorough study of the bill" briefly gives the theory of the Webb alien land act as follows:

"Only citizens and those eligible to become citizens may be proprietors of land. They may employ Japanese and Chinese if they desire, but they cannot lease or otherwise give such aliens an interest or share in their proprietorship."

You notice that "those *eligible* to become citizens" may be or become proprietors of land. The Englishman, the German or the Frenchman may still live in his native land and retain his proprietorship in millions of acres of the fertile soil of California and employ Chinese and Japanese workers to compete with the American working class.

Well, the working class of California elected Attorney-General Webb; they are getting what they voted for; they ought to be satisfied.—Montana Socialist.

The workingmen of California as well as the workingmen of every other state of our union, are without protection. The workingman, as a general rule, permits his vanity to be tickled by the fulsome adulation of the chronic spell-binder, who in every election campaign, elaborates on the dignity of labor," "the horny-fisted son of toil" and the *callous hand* that makes it possible for the earth to fill the warehouses with the necessaries of life.

The average workingman feels his bosom expand and his head swell, as the wind-artist paints the prowess of labor in all the gaudy tinselry of rhetories most beautiful flowers. As he listens to the paid hireling of capitalism, he forgets that he is a slave and again marches to the polls to register his vote to maintain a system that keeps the exploiter in a mansion and the exploited in a hovel. He forgets the wrongs and outrages that have been inflicted on him for 364 days in the year, and on the only day that he can redress the wrongs from which he suffers, he generally casts a ballot that gives joy to a boss and poverty to himself. Ignorance is the great enemy of the working class, for if labor had wielded an intelligent ballot, there would be no "Mother" Jones in a military bastile in West Virginia, nor would there be thugs and cossacks armed with weapons of murder, to execute the orders of plutocracy.

Legislation in Arizona

THE EDITOR of The Miners Magazine has frequently called the attention of the members of the Western Federation of Miners to the progressive work of organized labor in the state of Arizona. The constitution of Arizona is considered one of the most democratic documents of any state of the union, and the most advanced and aggressive features of the organic law of Arizona are due to the tireless and energetic work of the representatives of the labor movement. The legislature of Arizona has passed a bill governing cases of contempt of court, and the ordinary citizen, who may wound the dignity of a judge, has the legal right to demand a trial by jury, except where the offense is committed in the presence of the court. The law as passed by the lawmakers of Arizona, is as follows, and is worthy of the careful perusal of the members of organized labor.

AN ACT.

To prescribe the punishment for contempt of court and to regulate the practice and procedure in such cases.

"Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Arizona:

"Sec. 1. Any person who shall wilfully disobey any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command of any Superior Court of this State by doing any act or thing therein or thereby forbidden to be done

by him, if the act or thing so done by him be of such character as to constitute also a criminal offense under any statute of this State, shall be proceeded against for his said contempt as hereinafter provided.

"Sec. 2. Whenever it shall be made to appear to any Superior Court or judge thereof, or to any judge therein sitting, by the return of a proper officer on lawful process, or upon the affidavit of some credible person, or by information filed by any county attorney, that there is reasonable ground to believe that any person has been guilty of such contempt, the court or judge thereof, or any judge therein sitting, may issue an order requiring the said person so charged to show cause upon a day certain why he should not be punished therefor, which order, together with a copy of the affidavit or information, shall be served upon the person charged with sufficient promptness to enable him to prepare for and make return to the order at the time fixed therein. If upon or by such return, in the judgment of the court, the alleged contempt be not sufficiently purged a trial shall be directed at a time and place fixed by the court; Provided, however, that if the accused, being a natural person, fail or refuse to make return to the order to show cause, an attachment may issue against his person to compel an answer, and in case of his continued failure or refusal, or if for any reason it be impracticable to dispose of the matter on the return day, he may be required to give reasonable bail for his attendance at the trial and his submission to the final judgment of the court. Where the accused person is a body corporate, an attachment for the sequestration of its property may be issued upon like refusal or failure to answer.

"In all cases within the purview of this Act such trial may be by the court, or, upon demand of the accused, by a jury; in which latter event the court may impanel a jury from the jurors then in attendance, or the court or the judge thereof in chambers may cause a sufficient number of jurors to be selected, as provided by law, to attend at the same time and place of trial, at which time a jury shall be selected and empaneled as upon the trial for misdemeanor; and such trial shall conform, as near as may be, to the practice in criminal cases prescribed by indictment or upon information.

"If the accused be found guilty, judgment shall be entered accordingly, prescribing the punishment, either by fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court. Such fine shall be paid to the County Treasurer or to the complainant or other party injured by the act constituting the contempt, or may, where more than one is so damaged, be divided or apportioned among them, as the court may direct; but in no case shall the fine to be paid to the County Treasurer exceed, in case the accused is a natural person, the sum of one thousand dollars, nor shall such imprisonment exceed the term of six months.

"Sec. 3. The evidence taken upon the third trial of any person so accused may be preserved by bill of exceptions, statement of facts, or reporter's transcript, and any judgment of conviction may be reviewed upon appeal in all respects as now provided by law in criminal cases, and may be affirmed, reversed, or modified, as justice may require. Upon the taking such appeal, execution of judgment shall be stayed, and the accused, if thereby sentenced to imprisonment, shall be admitted to bail in such reasonable sum as may be required by the court or by any judge of any Superior Court in this State.

"Sec. 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed to relate to contempts committed in the presence of the court, or so near thereto as to obstruct the administration of justice, nor to contempts committed in disobedience of any lawful writ, process, order, rule, decree, or command entered in any suit or action brought or prosecuted in the name of or on behalf of the State of Arizona, but the same and all other cases of contempt not specifically embraced within Section 1 of this Act may be punished in conformity to the usages now prevailing.

"Sec. 5. No proceeding for contempt shall be instituted against any person unless begun within one year from date of the act complained of; nor shall any such proceeding be a bar to any criminal prosecution for the same act or acts; but nothing herein contained shall affect any proceedings in contempt pending at the time of the passage of this Act.

"Sec. 6. All Acts and parts of Acts in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed."

One of the most important measures that came before the Legislature of Arizona was Senate Bill No. 19 and is known as the three cent fare bill.

This bill met the opposition of the railroads, regardless of the fact, that a bill similar in character was referred to the people in November 1912 and was carried by a vote of 14,823 to 4,835, receiving a majority of 9,988.

The railroads, as usual, invaded the Federal Court and asked that the law ratified by the people, be declared unconstitutional on the grounds that such legislation was confiscatory. The action of the railroads appealing to the Federal Court, resulted in the bill being introduced in the Legislature and carried by the following vote:

Ayes: Babbitt, Ball, Barker, Bradner, Brooks, Cocke, Craig, Crofoot, Curry, Duncan, Ellis, Graham, Hall, Irvine, Jacobs, Jacobson, Johnson, Jones, Kerr, Lewis, Murphy, Whipple, Wren, and Mr. Speaker—24.

Nays: Buchanan, Drennan, Gonzales, Kelton, Lynch, Mattox, Moore of Yavapai, and Moore of Pima—8

Absent: Kane—1.

Excused: Maddock, and Saxon—2.

Upon request of the Legislature the Attorney General handed down the following opinion on the three cent ear fare bill:

Phoenix, Arizona, April 24th, 1913.

To the Speaker and Members of the House of Representatives of the First Legislature of the State of Arizona:

Gentlemen:—

I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your request for an opinion relative to Senate Bill No. 19. Your request is contained in two resolutions which are, virtually, as follows::

1. Do the provisions of said Senate Bill No. 19 come within the contemplation of an emergency as declared by paragraph 3 of Section One of Article IV of the Constitution?

2. Does a bill carrying an emergency clause become a law when passed by either House with less than a two-thirds vote?

Before passing on these questions I desire to explain to your Honorable Body the purpose of the introduction of said bill at the request of the Corporation Commission and the Attorney General. At the first special session of the Legislature there was passed what is commonly known as The Three Cent Fare law, which law was a copy of the similar provisions of the Oklahoma Constitution. The railroads of this state caused said Three Cent Fare Law to be referred to the people at the election held on the first Monday in November, 1912, at which election the law was ratified and adopted by a vote of 14,823 to 4,835. The people, therefore, at the polls, declared in overwhelming numbers in favor of the bill. The railroads then took the law into the Federal Court. Among other points raised their were two of a serious nature. One was a decision rendered by Judge Sanborn of the Federal Court of Appeals that the Oklahoma law was unconstitutional because it did not provide for the suspension of the law pending an investigation as to the reasonableness of the rate before the Corporation Commission. The other point raised was that the law did not give the carrier time to file their change of rates with the Interstate Commerce Commission. In order to avoid any question on these two points in the future, Senate Bill No. 19 was drawn and introduced and is now before your body, it being the same bill as adopted by the people amended to meet the technicalities heretofore referred to.

As before remarked, the people having declared they wanted a Three Cent Fare by ratifying and adopting the Three Cent Fare bill at the polls, I deemed it my duty as their attorney to obtain it as quickly as possible and to attempt, with the aid of the Legislature, to brush aside the technicalities which were obstructing the people's expressed will.

Having expressed my interest in the bill resulting from my relationship of an attorney and client, in this instance the state being my client, I shall now answer the queries propounded in your resolutions.

1. "Do the provisions of said Senate Bill No. 19 come within the contemplation of an emergency as declared by paragraph 3 of Section 1 of Article IV of the Constitution?"

I wrote your Honorable Body at the time you requested an opinion on the same question relating to chapter 2 of the Laws of the Regular Session of the Legislature of 1912, which chapter relates to the prohibition of the sale of spirituous liquors near public works, etc., that the question as to whether or not an emergency exists is a question of fact and not of law and the only body which can determine that question is the Legislature itself.

See Cadderly vs City of Portland, 74 Pac. 720.
Brown vs. State, 106 Pac. 795.
Oklahoma City vs. Shields, 100 Pac 559.
State vs. Bacon, 85 N. W. 605.

Such being the case, neither the courts nor this department can pass upon the question. The Constitution has placed that power in the hands of the Legislature. I can, properly, however, call your attention to the fact that the people have already expressed themselves favorably in regard to the principle of the bill and that the only change made in the new bill is to sweep aside the technicalities in an endeavor to give the people of the state, quickly and effectively, the thing they have demanded. I can further say, I think, with strict propriety, that in my personal opinion and unofficially, Senate Bill No. 19 is, technically and morally, as clearly an emergency measure as said chapter 2 of the laws of the Regular Session of 1912, passed over the Governor's veto or as one of the following bills passed by the First State Legislature with the emergency clause attached thereto.

Chapters 12, 22, 48, 65, 69, 74, 77, 90 and 93 of the First Session of the Legislature, and chapters 20, 44, 51, 59, 65 and 78 of the laws of the Special Session of the Legislature of 1912.

In view of the fact that I have said that in determining an emergency measure the Legislature is the sole judge as to the propriety or the legality thereof, it being purely and simply a question of fact, and for that reason, therefore, if I were a member of the Legislature, knowing the history of its legislation I would, unhesitatingly, vote for Senate Bill No. 19 with an emergency clause.

Your second interrogatory is as follows:

"Does a bill carrying an emergency clause become a law when passed by either House with less than a two-thirds vote?"

This question is a very close one and will depend largely upon the ultimate construction placed upon the clause of the Constitution relating thereto by the Supreme Court of the State. I can only give you the opinion of this department unsupported by any authority. I say unsupported by any authority for the reason that I can find no other State Constitution containing a provision similar to ours.

This provision of our Constitution provides that "no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the Legislature unless it shall state in a separate section why it is necessary that it shall become immediately operative and shall be approved by the affirmative votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature," etc.

If the Constitution provided that the measure should not become immediately operative unless it received the votes of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the Legislature (which is practically the language of the Oklahoma and Oregon Constitutions), the question could be quickly answered by saying that in the event the bill

received a majority but less than a two-thirds vote, it would become a law at the expiration of ninety days after the adjournment of the Legislature at which it passed, but the language of our Constitution is peculiar, in this, that it provides that "no such emergency measure shall be considered passed by the Legislature unless it receives a two-thirds vote to the members elected to each house."

Until I discovered the difference between the Oklahoma and Oregon Constitutions and our Constitution I was rather inclined to a different opinion than the one now given herein. In the States of Oklahoma and Oregon a bill carrying an emergency which fails of a two-thirds vote but receives a majority vote, becomes operative and effective in ninety days, but, under the wording of our Constitution, the measure (which means the whole bill) cannot be considered passed unless it receives the requisite two-thirds vote of the members elected to each House.

I am, therefore, constrained to believe and advise that if the measure carrying an emergency clause fails to receeive the necessary two-thirds vote in each House, it then does not become a law. A majority, however, can always save the substance of the bill before final vote by amending the same to strike out the emergency clause. If this is done the measure does not then carry an emergency clause and would be passed by a majority vote as any other bill to take effect in ninety days after adjournment.

Yours very respectfully.

G. R. BULLARD, Attorney General.

He Is Now a Syndicalist

GAYLORD WILSHIRE was once known in Ameriea as the 'Millionaire Socialist."

Men and women in the socialist party once looked upon Wilshire as sincere and earnest, and a number of members of the socialist party, with rubber for spinal columns, pandered to the *gentleman* whose questionable methods furnished him ducats to cut a swath on "Easy street."

Wilshire was proclaimed by a number of socialist publications as a wonderful man and as one of those unflinching champions of human rights, who was making history for the cause of labor.

The publications that paid glowing tributes to Wilshire, made it less diffieult for the trickster to sell his *gold bricks.*

Wilshire, according to his own statements and advertisements that appeared in his magazine, had a great bonanza in California, and this generous and big-hearted socialist yearned to share his bonanza with the struggling millions of poverty-stricken wretches, whose hovels were menaced by hunger and want.

Wilshire heralded to the world that his mines in California contained mountains of Gold, and that he would generously permit his poorer brothers and sisters to purchase stock in mines, whose product in the near future, would demonetize gold.

Wilshire was so generous, that he even made donations to struggling socialist publications, because he felt that contributions to journals that were dying for lack of nourishment, would have a wholesome effect on editors whose salaries were more priceless than their conscientious scruples.

For a few years the "millionaire socialist" had a *mint*, and was coining money out of the gullible, who swallowed the bait of the *confidence artist* who wore the mask of Socialism while skinning his dupes.

The Miners Magazine punctured the get-rich-quick schemes of the "millionaire socialist," and when the gold-demonetizer gazed at the page of the magazine that refleeted on the honesty of the socialist wildcat promoter, there was an earthquake in the headquarters of the Wilshire *jobbing department.*

The editor of the Miners Magazine was notified that he must retract or face an action for criminal libel, but the editor refused to retract, and then the socialist bluffer sent a *whine* to all the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners, complaining of the slander, and libel that had been heaped upon him by an editor who did not grasp the magnitude of the wonderful resources of his (Wilshire's) mines in California and his *rubber* (robber) *industry* in South America.

The exposure of the magazine stopped the flow of money to the coffers of Wilshire, and this exposure started an investigation that forced the "millionaire socialist" to "pull his freight" across the Atlantic to escape the federal authorities.. Wilshire is now operating a measly rag in London, England.

The 'millionaire socialist" who once challenged Bryan and offered to give him $10,000 to debate socialism with him on a public rostrum, has abandoned socialism, and is now upholding *syndicalism* as the salvation of the working class.

Syndicalism has about as much merit in giving economic liberty to laboring humanity as Wilshire's mines in California had in yielding fabulous dividends to the *Rubes* who have mourned their losses.

Wilshire may have another *mine* or another *rubber* (robber) plant and by advocating *syndicalism* he may work off some stock on the syndicalists of Europe.

Survey of the Great Belgian Strike

BY A VOTE of four to one the representatives of the Socialist unions of Belgium ratified the act of their leaders in parliament and the most remarkable strike in history came to an end in the surrender of the Belgian government to the demands of the strikers.

The one-fifth that voted against calling off the strike represents the more radical element. This element favored continuing the strike until the government was forced to immediate surrender.

The conservative element in the trade unions all over the world will laud the action of the four-fifths who voted to give the government time to make the necessary changes that will bring to the Belgian workers the one man one vote system.

The radical element in the trade unions all over the world will laud the action of the one-fifth who voted to continue the strike until the government was forced to immediate surrender.

We believe that history will show that the four-fifths were right and the one-fifth were wrong.

We believe that the four-fifths displayed a higher degree of intelligence and self-discipline than the one-fifth.

We believe they acted in that supremely wise manner that lays the foundation for premanent results.

Just at the moment that they discovered that they possessed a power really greater than the government, they refrained from using it abruptly to overturn a hostile government, but gave that government a chance to make changes and modifications in the direction of justice and democracy.

The main object of the strike had been accomplished: the working class had made a demonstration of power and capacity never before dreamed of in the history of the world. To follow this with a demonstration of self-restraint, patience and self-control unparalleled in the history of the world, constitutes in our estimation the most impressive thing in the history of labor.

Such an example of self-discipline impresses the ruling class far more with a sense of working power than even the solidarity that won the strike.

FOR THE POWER BY WHICH YOU MASTER YOURSELF IS FAR GREATER, FAR MORE IMPRESSIVE, FAR MORE USEFUL TO SOCIETY AND CIVILIZATION THAN THE POWER BY WHICH YOU MASTER YOUR FOES.

Confronted by this double manifestation of power. the ruling class of Belgium understands in no uncertain manner what it will have to face if it fails to redeem its pledges; for in refraining from pushing to the limit its new-found power, the Belgian working class has made its position doubly strong for the future. It will be far easier to launch a general strike in the future; a second call will bring a far larger and more immediate response.

By their act of self-control in the hour of triumph the Belgian workers have laid the true and only foundation of permanent power solidarity—confidence in themselves and the unmeasured respect of their enemies.

If the Radicals Had Won.

Suppose, instead, the radical attitude had prevailed and at the moment when the government had promised to take steps with its slow and cumbersome machinery to reform the suffrage of Belgium, the unions would have thrown into their teeth, "We accept no compromise, we demand immediate surrender. You will have to immediately abandon all your own laws and constitutions and break them yourselves in order to give us what we demand."

In the first place, the example of an entire class by its economic might demanding an immediate abdication of government and law—asking the government to break the existing laws, would in all likelihood have precipitated upon it the opposition of international capitalism.

Such a demand would be considered by the prevailing opinion of the world as an act of irresponsible outlawry. With the cry that or-

der and law was threatened by a mob, the neighboring governments would have easily found excuse to render such aid as was necessary to crush the working class of Belgium.

In the second place, such an attitude would have alienated all that large class of workers who now waver between the old society and the new and it would have cut off the support of that element in Belgium outside the workers who supported the strike.

Thus weakened, had they failed to force their demand, they would have had to face a defeat that would have put the working class movement of Belgium back almost a generation.

A second general strike would not have been possible for many years and this splendid engine of power that has been built up by a generation of labor and sacrifice would have gone temporarily to smash.

Now the engine is intact; it can be used at any time, and it is stronger than ever.

THE WINNING OF THE SOCIAL REVOLUTION BY THE WORKERS DEPENDS UPON THE BUILDING UP OF AN INTELLIGENT AND SELF-DISCIPLED MAJORITY; SUCH A MAJORITY CANNOT BE BUILT UP WITHOUT GAINING THE ALLEGIANCE OF THE LARGE NEUTRAL ELEMENT THAT HAS A SOCIAL RATHER THAN A CLASS INTEREST. THIS ELEMENT IS BOUND TO JOIN THAT CLASS THAT DISPLAYS THE GREATEST SENSE OF SOCIAL JUSTICE AND SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY.

Lessons From the Strike.

The Belgium strike is an historic example of what the working class can do when it is class conscious, well organized and has developed a constructive policy and an element of strong, wise and thoughtful men.

It is an example of that condition to which all labor is growing It is a glimpse of the future of even benighted American Labor, for we are all passing through the stages through which Belgium and German labor has passed.

We are all slowly and painfully rising to that mature development that spells the quiet self-contained power that accomplishes bloodless revolutions and re-makes the world.

By means of their unions, their Socialist party and their great co-operative movement, the Belgian workers have attained something that all the workers will yet attain.

To reach this point of power is to reach a point in the inspiring drama of world transfiguration toward which all the forces of the world have toiled since the beginning of time.

For the power of organized labor, when it is intelligent, constructive and self-controlled is so great that it is the only power on earth capable of achieving world changes without violence.

The strike is the most grossly misnamed thing in the world, for it does not consist in striking or smiting but in the very opposite—in peacefully refusing to be worked.

It is the useful element simply withdrawing from production until the world makes terms with it.

It is the new way of fighting simply by folding the arms and doing nothing.

That the time has come when conflicts can be won simply by folding the arms speaks eloquently of the advance of civilization.

The wonderful thing about the Belgian strike is that it worked true to this program *and that a half million workers wrested a political victory from the master class that could not have been so won in any previous period of the world's history without an armed uprising.*

An equally wonderful feature of the strike is that violence had been rendered impossible *simply because the government's volent arm —the army—had been rendered powerless by the propaganda of Socialism.*

No strike has ever happened before has so clearly shown the utter and essential weakness of the owning class and the utter and essential strength of the working class in a struggle where the working class has really reached a condition bordering on matured development.

With the workers in the industries class conscious, and solidly united and the workers in the army and navy equally class conscious, there is no possibility of bloodshed in such a conflict and no possibility of the master class winning. The individual capitalist will surrender any principle to escape immediate loss of his property through the complete suspension of industry.

This is a lesson particularly to those American workers who have been taught by selfish and blind misleaders that Socialism means violence and unrestrained radicalism and the destruction of real trade unionism, for here we have an example of what matured Socialist unionism really means.

It is the only kind of unionism that makes war, violence and bloodshed impossible and makes the bloodless change of the world and the emancipation of labor possible.—The Inter-Mountain Worker.

NOTICE TO JOHN M. CRAFT!

John M. Craft:

Brother—I must have your signature or a power of attorney at once; otherwise all we have paid in will revert to K. & R. I can save it in securing a new loan. This I can not do without your signature. Do not delay.

SISTER.

DONATION TO STRIKE FUND BRITANNIA MINERS' UNION LOCAL 216.

Miami Miners' Union No. 70	$75.00
Hedley Miners' Union No. 161	50.00
Kimberley Miners' Union No. 100	100.00
Thompson Miners' and Smeltermen's Union No. 225	10.00
Trail Miners' and Smeltermen's Union No. 105	50.00

FOR AN EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Sacramento, California.

Dear Brother—Just received a copy of the "Knocker," and must say it fills a long felt want. Is it possible for the literature bureau of the Western Federation of Miners to publish some pamphlets or booklets that would sell for 5 or 10 cents? I could sell all you could print, the proceeds to go to the boys.

The "bunk" that is at present put out is misleading and leaves the worker in a dilemma. It keeps him jumping in and out of various organizations, and finally makes him nurse a grouch—or an imagniary one. We have fifty-seven varieties of revolutionary unionism; seven of revolutionary Socialism; a world of jawsmiths and strong-arm men; but no one in the educational department—something that has long been needed and will support itself and head off the vast army of fellows, labor-bound, who won't work or let any one else if they can help it.

We are facing no end of faction fights and squabbles that could be headed off by a stream of literature that not only would have ready sale but give employment to many women, who today are busy strengthening the capitalist position by their ability and talents.

I have a personal acquaintance with many such girls and women. The stacks of dust-covered literature in all labor temples makes me cry out: "Let's not print literature for firewood; let's sell it!"

AGNES T. FAIR.

THE BRITANNIA STRIKE.

The management of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company will refuse to negotiate with the Britannia Miners' Union, consequently the members of this local are still on strike.

The property of the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company is located in a place where the company has always had an advantage over the union. To rustle a job at Britannia one had to take the boat at Vancouver and after three or four hours' ride disembark at Britannia Beach and at the office of the company, get a permit or rushliner card, before one could proceed to the mine. The mines are about four miles up the mountain, at the head of a precipitous gulch, the mines being located at the head of the gulch and the offices, mill, etc., at the bottom.

The strike was called on the eighteenth day of February, when the men found that a system of discrimination was to be proscribed against union men.

The company had taken the first aggressive step the previous summer when they refused the secretary of the union the privilege of paying his monthly visit to the mine. To comply with the laws of Canada, an arbitration board was applied for, which, after sitting, turned in a majority report in favor of the men. Steps were taken to thoroughly organize the camp and by February the company, evidently fearing the strength of the union, started discriminating. The secretary, K. McNeil, was fired, and a special meeting was called the same day, where eventually a strike ballot was taken and all the members present voted to strike. At the meeting a committee had been appointed to see the mine superintendent to find if he had any reasons for firing McNeil. None were given, so the strike was called. Shift bosses who quit with the men had been told to fire certain union men, the mine superintendent saying he intended to get rid of the agitators!

Most of the scabs at present working have been hired through the employment sharks in Vancouver, though so far, to judge by the shipments, very little work is going on at the mine. Only one shipment has been made since the strike. Ordinarily one shipment per week was made.

SECRETARY.

LIST OF DONATIONS RECEIVED BY PORCUPINE MINERS' UNION NO. 145, W. F. M., DURING MONTH OF APRIL.

April 1—A. Arnold, secretary No. 37, I. Bro. R. Carmen of A., 691 Nassau street, Winnipeg, Man., $9; C. M. O'Brien, M. P. P., Coleman, Alta., $10.

April 2—J. E. Young, secretary, C. T. & L. Council, 229 Eleventh avenue, East Calgary, Alta., $10.

April 3—P. C. Wilson, secretary, No. 224, Int. Bro. M. of W. Emp., Mattawa, Ont., $5.

April 5—G. Overrnd, secretary, No. 648, Bro. of L. F. & Eng., Havelock, Ont., $10.

April 9—John T. Tiboni, secretary, Int. L. Assn., No. 319, and Coal Handlers, 521, McIntosh street, Fort William, Ont., $10.

April 11—Chas. Davis, secretary, No. 181, W. F. of M., Stewart, B. C., $10.

April 13—T. F. Wood, secretary, No. 334, O. P. Int. Assn., Labor Temple, Winnipeg, Man., $5.

April 14—Hedley Miners' Union No. 161, W. F. of M., Hedley, B. C., $20.

April 15—W. P. Webster, secretary, Toronto Metal T. Council, 41 McGill street, Toronto, $5.

April 19—C. J. Paul, secretary, Moncton T. & L. Council, 20 Caledonia street, Moncton, N. B., $2.

April 21—J. Shaw, secretary, Toronto Press Asst. Union No. 1, C. F. of L., 196 Brock avenue, Toronto, $25.

Donations from Pearl Lake and Three Nations employés: April 5, James Murray, $2; April 12, L. J. Marshall, $2; April 12, Mike Soroski, $1; April 17, C. E. Bonsall, $1; April 17, J. Babineau, $1; April 17, Thos. Temple, $1.

(Seal)

JAMES DOGUE,
Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M.

FOR A MINERS' HOME AND HOSPITAL.

Wallace, Idaho, April 14, 1913.

Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., sends greeting to all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners.

Dear Brothers—For several months this union has had under consideration the possibility of establishing a miners' home and hospital for the members in need of medical attention and a home in their declining years.

The Typographical Union has such a home at Colorado Springs, Colorado, and this home has proved a grand success. We believe if all the unions would join hands in this movement and establish a home it would be a big saving to the individual unions and a benefit to all members. We believe by organizing a benevolent association to look after the miners' home and to take care of the sick benefits and funeral benefits all of this could be paid from the funds of one treasury and the local unions would be in better shape for organization funds. This would be working on the same basis as the insurance companies, and the local dues would not be more than at the present time. Each union would pay a per capita tax to the Hospital Association to take care of its sick and injured members and pay funeral benefits. This union has appointed a committee to draft a circular letter to be sent to all local unions of the Western Federation of Miners asking their advice and co-operation in this movement.

We believe this association should be a separate organization and under the control of a board of managers elected by the stock-holding unions, subject to recall by the benefit members of the association.

Our plan is about as follows: Each union elects the delegates to the next convention of the Western Federation of Miners as delegates to the Miners' Home convention. This convention to appoint a committee to organize a stock company and devise ways and means to establish a Miners' Home and Hospital. We would like to hear from every union; have their suggestions, and also see discussion through The Miners Magazine.

Respectfully submitted,

J. S. HALL,
HERBERT JOHNSON,
SAM KILBURN,
Miners' Home Committee.

P. O. Box 107, Wallace, Idaho.

URGING THE COMMITTEE TO ACTION.

The Joplin local of the Socialist party of Missouri, believing that the national executive committee of said party has been negligent of its duty in that it has taken no action in behalf of "Mother" Jones, the white-haired "Angel of the Miners," who is now confined in a military "bullpen" in West Virginia, respectfully requests that the following open letter to the national executive committee be given space in your esteemed paper:

To the National Executive Committee of the Socialist Party:

We, the members of Local Joplin of the Socialist party of Missouri, beg leave to call your attention to a fact that you have apparently overlooked, i. e., that "Mother" Jones, the gray-haired apostle of working class emancipation, now lies in a military "bullpen" in West Virginia for no crime other than her loyalty to the working class. And as the Socialist party is supposed to stand for the rights of the workers, not only on the political but the industrial field as well, we are at a loss to understand this silence on the part of our executive committee; why it has apparently abandoned "Mother" Jones to her fate, leaving her at the mercy of the capiatlistic thugs who rule with an iron hand the coal fields of West Virginia. Is it possible that the national executive committee has cold feet and is afraid of the powerful interests that now hold our old "Mother" in the toils? Or is it possible that there is a more sinister motive? Is it possible that in leaving her to her fate they are actuated by a desire to get revenge for the noble womanhood "Mother" Jones displayed in daring to stand for cleanliness in the Socialist party, and in her fight against the moral lepers who now infest the party and who have prostituted themselves and the party for the purpose of advancing their own personal aims and political ambitions? Again we ask, is it possible that in order to satiate their desire for revenge, and also as an object lesson to the rest of the workers, "Mother" Jones is to be sacrificed?

Let us ask you, Mr. National Executive Committee, if one of you were in "Mother" Jones' place what would your actions be? Would you sit supinely by and abandon a member of your committee to his fate? Or again let us ask if J. Mahlon Barnes, the man that you so copiously whitewashed, and in so doing did as we believe all in your power to blacken the character of an aged woman who has dedicated the services of a lifetime to the cause of humanity, had you been placed in her position would your actions have been the same? If not, why this distinction?

This local hereby calls upon the national executive committee to take some action looking to the immediate relief, and to do all in its power to bring about the speedy release of that grand old lady whose life has been one continual round of sacrifices for the toilers.

MARION COPE,
T. R. STRECKER,
WM. J. EDENS,
Committee.

T. R. STRECKER,
Secretary.

MAY DAY CELEBRATED IN ARIZONA.

Globe, Ariz., May 5, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The labor unions of Miami and Globe got together and held a picnic on May first and an account of the same and its object may prove of interest to the membership of the Western Federation of Miners, so here goes:

This picnic was the culmination of the efforts of some of the unions that think that those that labor should have more of the time that should belong to the members of the same and in fact all workers for their own enjoyment and education.

The picnic, held at Fuller's ranch, between Miami and Globe, was a success in every way, and there were between 4,500 and 5,000 people on the grounds. There were no stands or games outside of lunch and ice cream or refreshment stands of this character as it was held that the picnic was not given that some one with commercial instincts should go to it and make money out of his fellow workers and had it been possible for the unions to finance it as it should have been, even the lunch stands who have been refused and a free lunch and refreshments been furnished to all.

There was amusement furnished for all in the shape of ball and cricket games, sea-saws and swings, egg and spoon races and thread-winding contests for the ladies, foot races for the boys and girls, pie-eating contests, etc. For those who wished to improve their time there were speeches by State Senator A. A. Worsley of Tucson, Harry M. McKee, Lyceum speaker of the Socialist party, and Organizer Jacob Judich of the W. F. M.

The talk of Senator Worsley came as a surprise to many of the workers when he advised them to get into the unions and work for industrial unionism, not alone for the power that it would give them on the industrial field, but that then they—the workers—would have a machine that they could use to initiate or refer any law that they wished and in this way bring about the collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution for the benefit of all and not the few.

McKee's talk, mostly on the San Diego free speech fight, was new to many present, and he was thoroughly competent to handle the subject, as he has to return there to serve a three months' sentence for his part in the same, and at that not a member of the I. W. W.

Judich's speech, I for one, could not understand, but from the applause that he received from those who spoke Austrian or the Slavonian tongues, it must have been interesting.

The spirit that was shown at the picnic was what looks the best to those interested in unionism, for in the contests there was that lack of partisanship usually shown, and all seemed to go at it to make fund and not for the glory of either camp or any individual union.

This was especially noticed in the ball and cricket games, where not the different teams were applauded or rooted for on account of their different localities, but good plays were applauded universally.

There was not a fight or an arrest during the day, and behind this lays a story, for not only were the saloons closed during the day, but all business houses, schools and mines of both districts.

May we have many another such, and may the unions of other places get together and take a day off, not alone for their amusement, but because more of their time belongs to them, and by getting together at these times and comparing notes with one another, they come closer to the conviction that their interests are identical, and that an injury to one is an injury to all.

Yours fraternally,
E. B. SIMANTON.

RESOLUTIONS FROM ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Mo., May 7, 1913.

To Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States:

To the Hon. Governor Hatfield of West Virginia:

To the Honorable Members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives:

Gentlemen:—The Socialist party of St. Louis, Mo., in general meeting assembled, by unanimous vote, ordered the undersigned to forward to you the following resolutions, together with the urgent request for immediate action:

Resolution.

Whereas, Civil law has been suspended in the coal mining regions of West Virginia and military despotism has been substituted to uphold the capitalist corporation anarchy under which the working people are oppressed and persecuted in a manner which seems to be much worse than the tyrannical methods of Russian Czarism in Siberia:

Whereas, Gray-haired "Mother" Jones, the noble soul of womanhood, in spite of her eighty years, together with Charles H. Boswell, Paul J. Paulson, John Brown, Fred Merrick and others, have been unlawfully and inviolation of the state constitution, seized by the military rulers and mercenaries of the mine owners, subjected to insult, indignities and inhuman treatment, tried by court martial and sentenced to imprisonment for no other cause than trying to organize 50,000 poor miners of West Virginia and endeavor to secure for them the same or more tolerable conditions of work than are enjoyed by their colleagues and comrades in the other mining states where the United Mine Workers of America succeeded in their organization.

Whereas, The seizure or military kidnapping and prosecution of "Mother" Jones and others is in violation of the state constituption of West Virginia which says, under Article 3, Section 5, that "No citizen unless engeged in the military service of the State, shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by the civil courts of the state"; and the State Costitution further says, in Article 1, Section 3, that "The provisions of the Constitution of the United States and of this state, are operative alike in a period of war as in time of peace, and any departure therefrom or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity or any other plea, is subversive of good government and tends to anarchy and despotism."

Whereas, The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, guaranteed in Article 3, Section 4 of the West Virginia constitution, has also been suspended by the military despots and coal barons in that state;

Whereas, The military kidnaping and incarceration of "Mother" Jones and others in violation of the state and federal constitutions is an outrage on American citizenship and must lead to general corporation anarchy such has has been practiced for months in the coal regions of the great commonwealth of West Virginia; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Socialist Party of St. Louis, in general meeting assembled this fourth day of May, 1913, demands the immediate release of "Mother" Jones and others from the military bastile;

Resolved, That we demand an investigation of the West Vriginia outrages and we heartily approve the action of United States Senator John W. Kern in calling for such an investigation by Congress;

Resolved, That we hereby call upon the national committee of the Socialist party to immediately organize a national campaign of protest against the incarceration of "Mother" Jones and others, with a view of securing the freedom of the brave old woman—the Angel of the Miners—and those imprisoned with her;

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the daily papers of St. Louis, to the Socialist and trade union papers, to the President of the United States and to the members of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

By order of the Socialist party of St. Louis, Mo.

W. M. BRANDT,
Secretary.

966 Chouteau Ave.

DARROW'S PLEA.

The following are the stenographic excerpts of the plea to the jury of Clarence S. Darrow, in his second trial at Los Angeles:

I was sorry for the McNamaras; I am sorry for them today. I would give a great portion of my life to have those two boys understood; and I want to say to this jury, even if it costs me my liberty, that the placing of dynamite in the Times alley was not the crime of the century; it was not even a crime, as crimes are understood. I want to make myself plain upon that, if it costs me the vote of every man in this jury box. I was sorry then, and I am sorry today, for those boys. I took my life in my hand to help save their lives, because they were my clients, and I understood them. And I will take my life in my hands again to have them brought back to society, as I think some time they will be.

Now let me tell you—you may take it against me or for me: First, they never morally committed murder. They made a statement which was delivered to the district attorney and is on file in this court, that J. B. McNamara placed sixteen sticks of dynamite in the alley—about four pounds—four or five pounds. It would not have destroyed the building, and it did not. It did not even stop the printing presses; but, unluckily, he placed it beside some barrels of ink, dropped it down and it exploded; and it lighted the ink and the horrible catastrophe followed. Neither one of those boys would have taken human life, and it was an accident; but under the laws of man, which takes little account of motives, they were guilty of murder. Under the laws of God, which considers motive everything, they were not guilty of

murder. But I want to go further than that and to tell you the truth as to how I feel. This might be the las time I would have a chance to address a jury, and I have been talking to them for thirty-six years; and I have generally told them the truth; possibly not always; but I will tell you that, for it might be the last opportunity. You may hang every one of those men to the highest tree; you may hang every labor official in America and the world how I feel. This might be the last time I would have a chance to address a to the highest tree; you may drive them into their holes like rats; you may destroy the last spark of courage in their breasts, and you may leave the injustice and the wrong that exists in the world today, and new men will be born to take their places. Do you want to know who is responsible for these acts of force? It is the men who have reached out their hands and taken possession of all the wealth of the world; it is the owners of the great railroad systems; it is the Rockefellers, it is the Morgans, it is the Goulds; it is that paralyzing hand of wealth which has reached out and destroyed all the opportunities of the poor, and this is a protest against the strong. And you may kill, and kill, and kill; you may destroy every man who in a blind way has reached out with dynamite or anything else to fight against the social system; you may kill them, and you may send me and every other lawyer that dares to speak for them—you may send me to the penitentiary for life, and you may leave this injustice in the world, and other men will come to take our places forever and forever, until the blind world sees and the dumb world speaks.

Let me tell you: Here is J. B. McNamara. If there is no other man on earth who would raise his voice to do justice to him, I will do it, even if I am pleading for myself. Let me tell you something about him: Admitting he did wrong. I never believed in violence in my life on either side. That is the reason why I would never prosecute a human being in a court. I don't believe in the violence that everywhere abounds on earth; I don't believe in the violence of the poor and the weak, who think they can obtain their rights by fighting the rich and the strong. I think they cannot; but I look for the motives of men. I know that higher than anything else in man is the conscience which God gave him. I know that the noblest men who have ever lived and died are those who have followed the light of their own conscience and their own conviction, even when that light led to death. Was J. B. McNamara personally interested in the placing of dynamite in the Times building? You know he was not. He was a workingman. He was a fanatical trade unionist. He believed in force. I do not. I believe the law of love is the only law that can conquer in the end, but he believed in force. He did not do that for himself. Imagine him now: Here a man comes down from San Francisco with a suit case with sixteen sticks of dynamite in it. He places it in this alley—for what? Suppose he succeeds and gets away—he cannot even get glory. J. B. could not have that. If he failed he lost his life, unless some fanatic like me would come here and imperil his own in disposing of his case to save his life, as I did. If he failed he lost his life and yet he did not. Why? Out of willfulness or wickedness? No. Because in his brain was burning the thought that he was doing great good to the poor and the weak. Concede he was wrong—as I believe—still, he was thinking of others. Biddinger says he wanted to kill Chandler. There is not a man on this jury that if they had to choose between those two men, if they knew J. B. McNamara, would not fly to him and run away from Biddinger—not one. Why did he do it? His brother was a structural iron worker. He had seen these men who were building these skyscrapers, going up five, seven, eight, ten stories in the air, catching red-hot bolts, walking narrow beams, handling heavy loads, growing dizzy and dropping to the earth; their comrades picking up a bundle of rags and flesh and bones and blood, to take home to a mother or a wife, because the Erectors' Association and the steel trust and the powerful would not waste the money to carry up floor after floor as the structure grows, so that when they fell they could save their lives. He had seen their flesh and blood ground into money for the rich. He had seen little children working in factories and mills; he had seen death in every form coming from the oppression of the strong and the powerful; and he struck out blindly in the dark to do what he thought would help the poor. He listened to the cries of the weak, and he could hear nothing else. And he did it; and serious as the consequences have been to me, much as I have been misunderstood, even by my friends, I shall always be thankful that I had the courage to take that step to save his life, and do what I could to help make him right before his fellow-men.

Some time the world will understand. I may be in the penitentiary, or I may be dead; but some time the world will understand that you cannot settle the great conflict between capital and labor; that you cannot settle it by sending men to jail and hanging them by the neck until they are dead. You may be upon one side or the other, but men don't act in this world without a cause; and while the cause is here the victims will be here, and here forever and forever.

REPORT OF C. H. TANNER ON THE STRIKE AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother:—In order that the members of the Western Federation of Miners may know something of the conditions that confront their organization at El Paso in this their fight against the smelter trust, I have prepared the follwing statement of conditions for publication in the official organ.

The smelter, the employés of which are now on strike, is the largest custom smelter in the world. It is the property of the Guggenheims, or, rather, they are credited with owning a majority of the stock, and, like all of their properties, is run on a basis of huge dividends and starving workers. The plant itself is equipped with eight furnaces of one hundred and fifty ton capacity daily, which are used for the reduction of lead ores mostly from Mexico.

Two furnaces of three hundred and fifty to four hundred ton daily capacity used to smelt copper ore and concentrates. Two reverberatories of six hundred ton capacity each, used for copper reduction.

A little over three weeks ago the employés of the smelter walked out almost to a man, and let it be said to the credit of the craft unions of El Paso that they came out with them. Not only did they do this, but they went further and donated funds and supplies to the striking workmen and advised with them, recommending to them that they organize under the banner of the Western Federation of Miners and become a part and portion of the American labor movement.

When I arrived I found a body of men, many of whom had slaved and toiled for that one company sixteen and seventeen years twelve long hours a day, every day in the month, every day in the year, and they had resolved that the end had come. They were Mexicans, who, of their own accord, had decided that they would strike for better conditions, shorter hours and more pay. They pitted their empty stomachs and their moneyless hands against the might of the Guggenheims. They had decided that they would starve but never yield. This was the bunch of men I met and saw. I spoke to them. I told them of this great trust, of its numerous smelters, its many mines. I told them it was useless; they couldn't win. I told them they should have to be organized everywhere—at Santa Rita, at Hurley, at Hayden, at Ray—before they called the strike; that they were not a part of our union; that they could not expect support. I tried them. Their answer was: We will starve. We will never go back. We have the smelter closed. They can not produce the metal. We do not ask much, they must give in.

And right they are. They have the smelter closed. April the 30th I watched the slag dump practically all day. They brought out one little pot of slag. This from the greatest custom smelter in the world; this from the plant that employs as high as sixteen hundred men. This from a plant that when working at full capacity, turns out a stream of metal four inches in diameter twenty-four hours a day, three hundred and sixty five days a year. Truly the Guggenheims, three weeks after the strike had been called, were in a sorry plight. Not a furnace running, nothing but one reverberatory containing any metal and it only being kept warm.

Truly here was material for organization. Here were men who needed aid and who deserved it. They had demanded so little, and yet the master said he couldn't afford it. Yesterday (April 30) the superintendent of the plant told a committee of the strikers: We would be glad to reinstate all our old employés with an increase of twenty-five cents a day, or about that, with the bonus provision attached.

I am going to give you the strikers' version of their grievances as they themselves saw it before anyone appeared to advise or consult with them. Their statement, which was printed in circular form and distributed in the streets of El Paso follows:

The Smelter Workingmen In Strike.

"Because it is intolerable, the treatment and exceedingly hard work forced by the company at the local smelter, the workingmen at the Bascules department have declared a strike that is supported and approved by the laborers of all the other departments, because they think the former's demands just, and have abandoned their labors in sympathy with the other workers.

"Some slavers that will please the smelter chiefs say that they have enough workers to cover the vacancies, but we expect that nobody will do this work, because the excessive labor of twelve hours per day, is too much, and it is not used in any manual works, and ought not to be enforced in smelting works, where the insalubrity of the metal fumes is enough to disgrace permanently the workers.

"Nobody but a slave will work twelve hours per day, and for that reason the smelter workers have declared a strike against the smelter company to finish such abuse, in benefit of all the workers that are ill-treated; that pay for hospital service which they do not receive properly and which are in every way exploited.

These are the strike bases:

"First—Eight hours' work instead of twelve as is done now.

"Second—Raise of twenty per cent. in the actual salaries.

"Third—Change of the present doctor because of his incompetency and because they charge us too much for his salary.

"We have named special delegates to go to the Mexican Republic and neighbor towns so that every worker will know the reasons of our strike and all will recognize and honor it.

"We ask every Mexican to not take our places, because it is anti-patriotic to take places left vacant by others in strike and because it will be against them all. If all do this way we will win in everybody's benefit.

"We have already nominated the delegation that will present these bases as stated above."

A few days ago a great smoke was seen coming from one of the stacks—the largest in the works. Investigation proved it to be a company ruse to discourage the men. They had hauled many loads of old wood and lumber to the base of the stack and then set it afire, thinking the smoke would bring the tired and worn slaves back to their tasks. To keep these men out requires that they be fed and housed; to do that means that individual members and local unions of the federation must come to their aid. We are about to send out appeals to the organized labor movement of all crafts, and we want every union and every individual to contribute all they can, because if we can win this battle with the great trust we will have done the deed that will enable us to organize the great Mexican camps of the Southwest.

When we have won this strike we will have won Ray and Hayden and Santa Rita and Hurley and Clifton and Morenci to a recognition of our worth—and why can't we win? Surely scabs cannot be hired for one dollar and forty cents per day of twelve hours! I can understand that if we asked for four dollars and eight hours how they might purchase the manhood of enough ignorant creatures to work their plant, but for the miserable wage and long, weary hours of toil, they demand they can never break this strike. The proof of it is in the utter demoralization of this plant at this time, after one month of effort on their part to start it up. Already it is being rumored that the company will be glad to grant eight hours next year, which is simply a subterfuge, as they figure if they could get the men back they could discharge or bribe the more active among them and the rest would make no trouble, hence they could forget their pleasing promises of eight hours. The men have but to stand firm to win. This I am satisfied they will willingly do, not only for increased wages but for shorter hours and for the recognition of their union. For once it seems to me the great smelter trust has bit off more than it can chew, and if ever we had a chance to win we have it here. The union had drafted an entirely new set of demands as follows:

First—Reduction of hours of labor from twelve to eight.

Second—Flat increase in wages of forty per cent.

Third—Recognition of the union.

Fourth—The check-off and closed shop.

Fifth—A voice in the management of the hospital they support. All that remains at this time to be done is to keep the strikers from going hungry. Surely the local unions will respond to our appeal. Those unions that have no funds available should lose no time in giving a dance or devising other means to raise funds for the support of the striking members of No. 78. The winning of this strike is a matter of tremendous strategic importance to us, fraught as it is with the potential possibility of the complete organization of the great Mexican mining camps of the Southwest. Make all money orders payable to C. H. Tanner, El Paso, Texas, P. O. Box 781.

Fraternally yours,

C. H. TANNER, Organizer.

LOW WAGES AND WORKING GIRLS.

El Tuerto, in Coast Seaman's Journal.

The allegation of Uncle Trusty's press organs that starvation wages have nothing to do with driving girls to prostitution shows how little imagination and understanding of human nature the average high-salaried editor possesses. It may be, of course, that his shortcomings in that respect constitute the raison d'etre for his high salary, which would be quite in keeping with Uncle Trusty's reputation as a shrewd business man.

But, to come back to the question at issue, if hunger, cold, loneliness, insults, the contempt of the world which poverty invariably begets, are not enough to make the average girl view the "primrose path" as the lesser evil, what, then, do you suppose drives so many of our girls into lives of shame? You surely do not mean to insinuate that it is the "total depravity" with which our learned friends, the theologians, have so generously imbued hu-

man nature! What, then, pray, keeps yourself in the straight and narrow path? Will power, eh? High ideals? Hum, I would like to see a bunch of you strong-willed idealists placed on a raft in the middle of the ocean without water and provisions. and watch how long you would abstain from cannibalism! We can all of us philosophize calmly on the troubles of others, but before you pass judgment on poor girls who go wrong, try for a while to maintain your body, soul and self-respect by working ten or twelve hours a day for a wage of $5 a week. Just try it; that's all.

Remember, that it is only the exceptional girl whose ideals have attained those heights from where suicide looks more inviting than prostitution. In the average healthy girl the love of life is stronger than any and all considerations of morals. The law of self-preservation is supreme with her, as it is with every healthy animal. And with wages insufficient to keep body and soul in health, can you, Mr. Worldly Wiseman, tell me what under our present "Christian civilization" is left for a girl but to choose between suicide and prostitution? Until you can show me that there is another and better alternative, you will never in God's world convince me or any other sane man that low wages have nothing to do with girls going wrong.

"THERE'S A REASON."

Those readers of advertisements who are of an inquiring turn of mind may have wondered wherein lay the secret of the marvelous properties that have been ascribed—by the manufacturer—to Grape Nuts. It is admitted to be but a combination of wheat and barley, and yet we have been told that this combination is a "special food for brain and nerves," is good for appendicitis, "loose teeth" and various other unpleasant conditions. The manufacturer has at last explained. "There's a reason." Naturally enough, he makes this explanation in the pages of scientific publications, to-wit, medical journals. Thus we read in current issues of some medical journals:

"To estimate the 'calorie' value of whole wheat and barley would seem (in the laboratory) to be a correct computation of the dietic value of the well-known food (made of these two cereals)—Grape Nuts.

"But, professional accuracy of observation from a clinical standpoint, and confirmed in an empirical way by many of the more intelligent laity, has shown in many cases during a decade or more that Grape Nuts, for some reason, possibly not readily demonstrated hy the mathematics of chemistry, supplies in a prompt and practical way far more real nutritive value than the laboratory chart gives to mere wheat and barley."

After thus destroying the idols of science, the iconoclastic advertisement writer naively remarks: "The above is well worth looking into. . . . " Yes, indeed. So also are the conservation of energy and immutability of the elements and indestructibility of matter and Newton's law of gravitation and a few other fundamentals that scientific men fondly imagine to be fairly well demonstrated scientific facts.

It would seem to he the apotheosis of advertising misrepresentation when it becomes necessary for the exploiter of a breakfast food to try to convince the public that 2 plus 2 equals 5. The Journal of the American Medical Association well asks, why should medical journals and newspapers be willing to "fall for" this sort of pseudoscientific twaddle? Doubtless, "There's a reason."—Exchange.

VERY STRONG WEAPONS IN A LABOR WAR.

Banishment From Social Intercourse Is the Most Poignant of Social Pains—Word "Scab" Is Shunned.

"There is a weapon which is more cruel and more powerful than dynamite, and which freely invoked hy the contestants," says Samuel P. Orth in his article on "The Battle Line of Labor," in the World's Work. "No one realizes the effectiveness of ostracism as a war measure until he has come into touch with its victims. It is the subtlest and deadliest of poniards. Banishment from social intercourse is the most poignant of social pains. Many workmen have told me that they joined the union because they wanted to be in fellowship with their neighbors, a perfectly natural instinct.

"'Scab' is the death brand that union orthodoxy places on the brow of the militant non-conformist. An experienced 'strike-hreaker' told me that he has seen men shrink from this word who were not afraid of guns and cudgels.

"The ban extends to the 'scab's' family. The word itself is the most horribly expressive in our language. It suggests running sores, ahhorrent festers, revolting stenches. During the fever of a strike this potent expletive has shattered friendships, split congregations and broken promises of marriage.

"The boycott extends this ostracism to the town and the neighborhood heyond the limits of personal acquaintance. The necessities of life are often denied strike-breakers; dairymen have been known to refuse them milk. bakers to deny them bread, bartenders to withhold them heer, even the chruch has hesitated to offer the consolation of faith to the dying and undertakers to refuse the burial of their dead."—Exchange.

THE UNION SPY.

There is no more despicable creature, not even among the heasts and reptiles, than the spy who worms himself into the confidence of a trade union membership during the period of stress and trouble just preceding or during a strike. It is the business of this human jackal to make trouble, for the detective agency which employs him must earn a retainer, and its tool must report plots and counterplots, and if none exist he must manufacture them, and also the evidence to sustain his allegations.

Unfortunately, the organized wage-earners, more especially those having their employment in the rougher industries, are peculiarly liahle to deception, if the "operator" is smooth-tongued and plausible, and the detective agency sees to it that their vulture has these attributes.

A newspaper of world-wide reputation for its slavish support of capital, right or wrong, has recently glorified one of these "brave, cool, courageous" union spies who had his more particular and recent opportunity for displaying his talents in the Kanawha country mining district in West Virginia. This paper's special correspondent recounts with satisfaction the dismay among his former comrades when the spy unmasked himself. It was a heart-warming scene for the mine owners of West Virginia, who have a national reputation for their regard for their miners. Martial law had been declared.

"Frank A. Smith will take the stand."

Now we quote from the newspaper account:

"Nearly one hundred prisoners have been taken, altogether, hut those at this time before the court were charged with conspiracy to murder.

"They heard this command of the judge advocate without any unusual demonstration of interest, but suddenly there was a stir among them. Closely guarded hy militiamen there came into the room a smooth-faced, dark-skinned young man, his square shoulders thrown back and his rather slender figure set off hy a natty suit of the kind not usually seen in this rugged part of the country.

"It was when he inclined his head slightly and smiled toward the group of striking miners that they stirred uneasily in their chairs. They knew him for the facile-tongued and iron-nerved man who had lived for five months among them as a miner and a union agitator.

"Greater still was their consternation when in answer to the questions put to him he said that he was an operator for the William J. Burns detective agency, and that he had been sent into the mining district to learn what he could of the men back of the strike and the methods they have employed in the long-drawn-out struggle against the mine owners.

"They knew he carried a union card, that he had attended their councils of war and also that he knew them as well as they knew him. In his well-set jaw and steady eye there was no promise that he would not tell all that he knew. Their friendship for him and the confidence they had reposed in him flamed to hatred and the looks they gave him were full of menace."

There is no need of telling the rest of the story here. The newspapers have attended to that, fairly or unfairly, as the press agencies decreed. Our object now is to utter a word of warning. Not all of the union spies have been or will be unmasked. The miners' unions in West Virginia do not circumscribe their activities. Courts of law or courts martial are not always necessary to their purposes. There are other ways to disrupt or paralyze a union, so as to defeat its legitimate activities. Constant watchfulness, prompt action, keen analysis, exercised at union meetings by all the members, these are the antidotes for the machinations of the union spies and employers' agents.—The Typographical Journal.

NOTHING NEW.

Vice President Marshall's declaration that no man should inherit more than $100,000 has raised an awful row. Our "molders of public opinion" once again show their ignorance by denouncing the Indiana statesman, just because he said society had the right to take over property of a deceased and use it for the public good.

Marshall's views are as old as the hills, and have been expressed in one form or another since the dawn of time. Under the Mosaic law all property reverted back to the state every fifty years. Under this system no member of the Jewish nation could hold land longer than that time, regardless of wills or the wishes of deceased.

Blackstone, in his "Commentaries on the Laws of England," drew a sharp line between the rights of property and the rights of inheritance by showing that while a man has the right to hold property, when he dies, society is sovereign. "When a man ceases to be," declares Blackstone, "he ceases to have any dominion, and if he has a right to dispose of property one minute after his death he would have that right for a million years, which would be highly absurd."

Lord Coleridge, chief justice of England, said: "The right of inheritance is purely an artificial right. Laws of property, like all other laws, are to be changed when the public good requires it."

Men have talked about "the rights of the individual" and the "sacredness of property" so long that they have become blinded to the collective idea that binds us together, in spite of ourselves . We imagine that when a man dies he can will his property as he sees fit, just because he has the right to dispose of it without hindrance, when alive.

The opposite is true. Any authority on law will tell you that the principles of jurisprudence do not recognize the wishes of a dead person. It has no claims, even though its views are respected and concurred in. The right to inherit property and the right to will property are not inherent. These "rights" are only privileges, conferred on citizens by the state (society).

Despite these facts, which no thinker will deny, a lot of yawpers are howling at Marshall, just as though he discovered some new theory. Among them are Chauncey Depew, ex-United States senator and ex-president of the New York Central lines, who has crawled out of his cave, where he was driven several years ago, and who now solemnly assures us that any monkeying with the laws of inheritance "would cause a wave of drunkenness."—Toledo Union Leader.

"MAGNANIMITY" OF THE BOURGEOIS.

A Man of Merit Occasionally Recognized by the Ruling Class That It May Appear Righteous.

Sometimes we think that two words which suffer most from that regrettable desire for sensationalism which affects modern journalism are "hero" and "heroism." To say nothing of the application of the terms "heroism" to some of the cowardly and despicable deeds of modern warfare, this noble word is frequently used in up-to-date journalism to describe deeds of the most ordinary nature—deeds requiring but a modicum of courage, combined with moderate presence of mind; deeds worthy of praise, but not to be described as heroic without gross exaggeration or a grave impoverishment of the word itself. True heroism is exhibited in self-sacrifice to the utmost for a noble cause. Sometimes deeds of heroism—like that of Captain Oates—occur under such dramatic circumstances that the whole world's attention is arrested and does homage to the hero. But much more often, it must be noted, the deeds are done in ordinary walks of life and often the doer thereof—the genuine heroes—go unhonored and unsung.

The gallant deeds of one such hero have just been brought to light on account of the British government having "rewarded" him with a knighthood, just before he goes to a living death. If "honors" were only given to such men as Dr. George Turner, we should welcome wholeheartedly the institution. We delight that his heroism has been acknowledged before death brings him relief from his terrible suffering, but at the same time the utter inadequacy—indeed, the paltriness—of knighting such a man as Dr. Turner will appeal to all our readers. He was a knight, a prince among men, before ever any government conferred the title of "Sir" upon him. He has honored the institution of knighthood.

Dr. (now Sir George) Turner was medical officer of health for Cape Colony. A few years ago his attention was drawn to the leper asylum at Pretoria. This asylum contained about 100 patients (half Dutch and half natives). In reading what follows it should be borne in mind that hy the average white man in South Africa the Kaffir is regarded as little more than an animal. Dr. Turner commenced to devote the whole of his spare moments to the service of these human outcasts, "doing all he could to alleviate their lot and prosecuting a tireless research into the nature of the disease. For three years he labored at this work without any extra pay of any sort. He saw the lepers early in the morning and again when he came home in the evening. Saturdays and Sundays he gave to them his entire time. In addition to this, he made as many post-mortem examinations as possible in his lahoratory, rising at dawn in order to have time for his work."

After retiring from his official post, he resumed ihs bacteriological research into this awful scourge of humanity, always hoping to find it a cure. Two years ago, while shaving one morning in his home at England, he noticed some marks on his hand which showed him at once that he was himself a leper. Since then he has lived in seclusion in Exeter, cut off from kith and kin, under the shadow of the leper's fate, pursuing without pause his studies, hoping against hope to be able, before he passes away, to point the way at least to some remedy for the loathsome disease. Failing in this, he has now decided to devote the remainder of his life to the service of the lepers themselves, and is going to South Africa or India with this object in view.

We have all read how in days of old in the East the lepers were compelled to cry their mournful plaint: "Unclean, unclean," as they approached fellow-creatures. As we think of Dr. Turner's utter self-forgetfulness, his complete self-abandonment to the service of the outcasts of humanity, we feel that were we to meet him now we should be impelled ourselves to cry, "Unclean, unclean," instead of the noble leper.—Moariland Worker.

THOUGH THE HEAVENS FALL.

There is at least one Democratic senator who has the courage of his tariff convictions.

Senator Henry F. Ashurst of Arizona does not share the view of the tariff question held by the Texan whose possessions consisted of a band of sheep.

When the Wilson-Gorman act was pending and the proposal to place wool on the free list was under consideration, the sheep man wrote to his representative, Mr. Bailey, to protest against the destruction of the sheep industry. Just before the bill reached a vote in the house, Mr. Bailey received the following telegram:

"Don't mind about keeping a tariff on wool; I've sold my sheep."

Senator Ashurst, in a letter to the Leader, says that he has been misrepresented and placed in a false position by Washington correspondents who have assumed that he places greater stress upon Arizona sheep than he does upon the sanctity of Democratic pledges. The senator writes:

"I am one of the senators who believe that every promise made to the American people should be sacredly kept and that the tariff should be revised downward."

To indicate precisely where he stands, Senator Ashurst has favored the Leader with a copy of a reply that he made to the Flagstaff Board of Trade, which importuned him to remember that cattle and sheep and figs are Arizona products. The senator in his reply stated:

"In asking me to oppose any reduction in the tariff on beef, mutton, cattle, sheep, raw wool, woolen goods and leather goods, you surely must have been under the impression that I was a standpat Republican instead of a progressive Democrat. The Democratic party is committed, so far as faith and honor can bind men, to reduce the tariff on the necessaries of life; and I could not take the action you request me to take unless I turned traitor to every principle I have been advocating since I reached majority. Every person in the world is a free trader after he gets his own interests protected. The cattlemen want cattle, meats and hides protected, but want to buy everything else as cheaply as possible. The woolgrowers want wool protected, but naturally desire to purchase everything else as cheaply as they may. The pineapple growers want everything on the free list but pineapples; the sewing machine manufacturer wants sewing machines protected and everything else on the free list, and so on down the line. I am always glad to please my friends in Arizona, but I cannot do what you ask. I shall not vote to permit one set of men to make money improperly at the expense of the whole public. No legitimate business should require a gift, bounty, or largess from the government. If the Democratic party, after the promises it has made to the people to reduce the tariff, should then begin to equivocate, it would be the end—and ought to be the end—of the Democratic party."

We have an idea that the senator from Arizona is right—that if the Democrats do not revise the tariff substantially downward, the Democratic party will be compelled to wander in the wilderness and subsist as did the prodigal son upon husks thrown to the swine. There is likewise the prospect that if it shall keep its pledges it will fare even worse. But we congratulate the senator. He is brave enough to have ridden with the gallant six hundred. —Milwaukee Leader.

AN EDITORIAL MIX-UP.

Doctor Friedmann, inventor and discovered of the turtle serum exterminator for tuberculosis, has made a lucrative deal with a New York drug corporation by which he transfers to them the right to prepare and distribute his remedy in the United States. The doctor, it is stated, received some $125,000 cash, and may get perhaps $2,000,000 altogether out of his proprietary rights in the remedy in the United States alone. Which, everything considered, is doing fairly well.

Strange to say, however, our contemporary, the Tribune, seems dissatisfied with the arrangement, and in its issue of yesterday cartoons Dr. Friedmann as a prisoner standing behind iron bars and holding in his hands a plethoric bag of dollars. In front of his cage the symbolic turtle from which the serum is procured hobbles slowly along, his naturally dilatory pace being further reduced by a ball and chain attachment on his hind flipper. The cartoon bears the inscription, "SOLD," from which we infer that the Tribune considers the transaction in some way offensive to the moral sense. When Friedmann is depicted as a modern Judias Iscariot with a bag, the opinion that the cartoon is not a complimentary one is fairly justifiable.

Probably the Tribune imagines that the doctor should have given his remedy free to humanity without any monetary consideration, or that in some way the community is rightfully entitled to the product of his scientific research, and that there is something degrading in bartering it for money. The idea of the cartoon is quite "Socialistic" in its way, for under Socialism, as every one knows, the result of the inventor's genius would become public property.

But evidently the Tribune, though apparently dissatisfied with the moral and ethical aspects of the transaction, does not mean to criticize it from the Socialist standpoint, for on the same page in the column next to the cartoon its editorial quip writer has the following gem of anti-Socialist thought:

"Speaking of Mr. Morris Hillquit and his 'Socialism Summed Up,' we once visited a community where all the residents kept the same hours, did the same work, ate the same food, wore the same clothes. Yet we seemed, nevertheless, to detect the spirit of dissatisfaction, and several of the older inhabitants told us they were about to leave.

"That community was our state reformatory at Elmira."

What does the Tribune mean, anyhow, by its cartoon? Its editorial writer discerns Socialism behind bars in the Elmira reformatory and scents dissatisfaction among the community there, who have everything on the same terms. Then its cartoonist sticks Dr. Friedmann—who isn't a Socialist, and who has acted in approved capitalistic fashion—behind bars also, presumably for not letting the community have his turtle serum on equal terms, as he certainly would if he regarded the community from the Socialist standpoint. But the Tribune is dissatisfied in both cases. Neither Socialism nor anti-Socialism meets its approval.

Granted that under a Socialist system all things would be equally distributed on the same terms to all, such as work, clothes, hours of labor, etc., why does the Tribune object? Does it think that the community should have nothing whatever on equal terms except turtle serum? What reason or justification has it for assuming that Friedmann should have done otherwise than he did? What has he done that is shameful in selling his own property? Has he not acted as any capitalist, any practical man, any true individualist would act? What is there wrong with "the incentive of gain?" Does not the Tribune understand perfectly that Socialism would destroy that incentive, discourage the inventor and shackle initiative just as it represents Friedmann's turtle in shackles? Doesn't it know that Friedmann could never have had the patience, the perseverance, the genius and intellect necessary to discover a cure for tuberculosis unless he had the blessed vision of that Holy Grail before him—the big bag of dollars that the Tribune depicts him so eagerly grabbing?

Possibly it does know all this. But the Tribune should be careful to see that its editorial writer doesn't make a liar of its cartoonist. Accidents will happen, of course, even in the best regulated journalistic families, but a contradiction of this sort is altogether too glaring to be overlooked.—New York Call.

ARMS AND THE MAN.

When George Bernard Shaw, in "Major Barbara," gave to the world a dramatic portrait of a modern cannon king, in Sir Andrew Undershaft, he no doubt imagined that the picture was complete and up-to-date in every way. But at that time such an occurrence as the exposure of the Krupp concern by the Socialist deputy, Karl Liebknecht, which is now agitating Germany, was unforeseen by the dramatist, and this particular characteristic of the modern armament manufacturer, the drumming up of trade, by deliberately sowing hate and suspicion between the nations, with a view to prospective customers, was overlooked. There is still another clause to be added to the creed, which Shaw recites as comprising "the true faith of an armorer."

"What on earth is the true faith of an armorer?" asks Cusins, his prospective son-in-law, to which Undershaft replies:

"To give arms to all men who offer an honest price for them, without respect of persons or principles; to aristocrat and republican, to Nihilist and Czar, to Capitalist and Socialist, to Protestant and Catholic, to burglar and policeman, to black man, white man and yellow man—to all sorts and conditions, all nationalities, all faiths, all follies, all causes and all crimes. The first Undershaft wrote up in his shop, 'IF GOD GAVE THE HAND, LET NOT MAN WITHHOLD THE SWORD.' The second wrote up, 'ALL HAVE THE RIGHT TO FIGHT; NONE HAVE THE RIGHT TO JUDGE.' The third wrote up, 'TO MAN THE WEAPON; TO HEAVEN THE VICTORY.' The fourth had no literary turn; so he did not write up anything; but he sold cannons to Napoleon under the nose of George III. The fifth wrote up, 'PEACE SHALL NOT PREVAIL SAVE WITH A SWORD IN HER HAND.'

The sixth, my master, was best of all. He wrote up, 'NOTHING IS EVER DONE IN THIS WORLD UNTIL MEN ARE PREPARED TO KILL ONE ANOTHER IF IT IS NOT DONE.' After that, there was nothing left for the seventh to say. So he simply wrote up, 'UNASHAMED.'

There was no provision in this creed for a possible slacking up of business, and therefore no injunction to go out and drum up trade in the face of a growing anti-militarism. The Undershaft philosophy relied upon the natural inclination of mankind to slay one another without any particular urging from the armorers, and assumed it to be eternal in duration. It was merely a question of Arms and the Man—no particular man, but man in general, who it was assumed would always want arms, and the armorer's whole duty was comprised in supplying him without asking questions. It was assumed that there would be an eternal stream of customers, and no necessity of going out to seek them, or inveigle them into purchasing, by carefully and sacretly inculcating the belief in their minds that their fellows were ready to spring at their throats, and it was therefore necessary to purchase an outfit so as to be ready for them.

This need, however, has been discovered by the Krupps, and there is now room for a new clause to be added to the "true faith of an armorer." The final motto in the original—UNASHAMED—does not wholly round out the creed. There is yet something lacking—though no doubt the Krupps are unashamed — something stating the necessity of fomenting secret strife among mankind to induce them to purchase weapons of destruction; something bearing the admission that the character of the amrorer, represented merely as a cynic philosopher, is not wholly complete; that, in addition, he must become an active, lying, unscrupulous, scoundrelly, murderous, profit-seeking capitalist.

Something to that effect would complete the creed. But it will never be publicly added to by such a statement. Not because the cannon kings of the world are in the least ashamed, but because they are afraid.

It is perhaps too much to hope that the exposure of these murderous criminals by the German Socialists will have much immediate effect in putting an end forever to the diabolical trade which they have sought to encourage, but the very fact that such boosting has been found necessary is satisfactory proof that the spirit of murder through war is dying out gradually. The exposure, at least, does something to bring nearer the day when the Socialist workingmen of the world will cancel the entire creed of the modern armorer, and in its place write up the final announcement upon the walls of every one of the world's murder shops: "THIS ESTABLISHMENT HAS BEEN PERMANENTLY CLOSED."—New York Call.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE OF INTEREST TO MINERS, IRRIGATIONISTS AND INVESTORS.

Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey, Washington.

Realizing the need for making easily accessible to the people of the Rocky Mountain states the results of the various lines of its activities, the United States Geological Survey maintains an office at No. 300-304 Chamber of Commerce Building, Denver, Colorado. Complete files of all the Survey publications are available to the public for reference. The stock of many of the older publications is exhausted and the information contained in them is available only in this way. These publications contain information regarding general geology, mineral resources (including coal and oil deposits), topography, records of the runoff of the surface waters and occurrence of underground waters, in many portions of the United States.

Irrigation and water power development along conservative lines are recognized as prime factors in the upbuilding of the western states, and the surest way to insure such conservative development is through reliable information of the most important element—the water supply. Such information for many streams is found in the publications of the Geological Survey. Of especial importance to those states rich in minerals is the work of the government geologists, whose reports are also found in the publications of the Geological Survey. The good-roads movement, which is attracting public attention at this time, is greatly aided by the topographic maps which show the best locations for such roads.

In Memoriam.

Wallace, Idaho, April 14, 1913.

Whereas, Through the unchanging order of Providence our esteemed brother, James McGatlin, has passed into the great unknown, where all men become equal through death and by the will of cruel Fate, the working class has lost another faithful and active member in the class struggle; be it

Resolved, That the Wallace Miners' Union drape their charter in mourning for a period of thirty days and a copy of this resolution of condolence be published in the Miners' Magazine and one be spread upon the minutes of the meeting.

W. R. REID,
HERBERT JOHNSON,
JOHN CALLAHAN.

(Seal)

FROM THE BUREAU OF MINES, WASHINGTON, D. C.—THE WASTE OF GAS.

The history of the natural gas industry of the United States is an appalling record of increditable waste, according to Ralph Arnold and Frederick G. Clapp, authors of Technical Paper 38 of the United States Bureau of Mines on the subject, "Wastes in the Production and Utilization of Natural Gas and Means of Their Prevention."

In this technical paper, which has just been issued by the bureau, are the following statements from the authors:

"There was evidently no great waste of gas in this country before 1873, as no large gas fields had been discovered, although gas was always wasted in oil production. In 1878 a well of great volume and pressure was struck at Murraysville, Pa., twenty miles east of Pittsburgh, and the gas from this well was allowed to flow to waste for three years with no effort to check it. Up to this time the belief that natural gas was inexhaustible, seemed to be universal, just as in later years a similar opinion prevailed regarding the forests, coal and many minerals, and hence it was not until fifteen or twenty years after the first utilization of gas that the pronounced decline of production caused the truth to dawn upon producers and consumers—that the supply was indeed limited.

"The waste of natural gas has drawn the attention of the entire country, and because the waste threatens the life of gas fields, it has prevented many investors from building plants in the various fields, thereby depriving the localities of increased population and wealth. In considering the question of waste, it must be understood that the geologic occurrence of the gas in the sandstone, sand or limestone reservoirs is such that the flow of gas from one well causes a decrease in the flow of others and a reduction of the supply throughout the entire field.

"Instances are common where carelessness and indifference in drilling have resulted in waste of gas from formations penetrated above the regular sand. . . .

"In other instances, if the formations are loose, the gas sand fairly shallow, the pressure great, and the proper precautions are not taken in setting the casing, the gas may escape around the casing, loosening the ground rapidly, and ultimately gaining sufficient volume and pressure to blow the casing from the well. Such 'blowouts' have happened a number of times in the Texas and Caddo fields. They are likely to occur in the first wells drilled in any field, before the conditions attending the gas pockets are generally known. Some excuse may exist for the occurrence of one such 'blowout' in a new field, before the presence of the high-pressure gas pocket is known, but there is usually little reason for a second or a subsequent 'blowout' in a field, because precautions can be taken to prevent it.

"Waste in drilling is not so great as formerly, because at the present time drillers have usually every facility at hand to close a well as soon as completed. By proper preparation most wells can be packed, tubed and shut in within two hours. According to the conservation commission of Louisiana, the waste from the two principal 'wild' wells in Louisiana had its beginning more from a lack of knowledge of what precautions would be effective than from negligence or indifference. The waste from the first big gas well encountered in drilling for oil in the Buena Vista hills field of California was due to the unexpectedness of the great flow and to local inexperience in handling such pressures. This well was controlled only after a Texas operator had been engaged to do the work.

"The most notorious waste at present is in Oklahoma, Louisiana and California. The commission on the conservation of the natural resources in Louisiana, after an exhaustive examination of the situation in the Caddo field, found that the waste approximated '75,000,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours, an amount equal to twenty times what the city of Shreveport uses now in the same space of time and equal to one-twentieth of the amount consumed by the entire United States.' It also found that the value of the gas wasted from a single 'wild' well in that state was in excess of $2,000 per day. There were three principal wells in the Caddo field from which the greater part of the waste occurred. They were known locally as the 'dry gas well,' the 'mud gas well' and the 'salt gas well.' Two of these have been closed by the owners, thus proving that closure is feasible. No attempt has been made to close the other, and when visited by Mr. Clapp in February, 1912, it consisted of a crater perhaps an acre in extent, in the center of which the gas was forcing a geyser-like mass of mud and water to a height of twenty to thirty feet. During much of the time this well is burning. The gas from this well has been going to waste for three years. Two other wells having an estimated volume of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 cubic feet per day blew out and burned for one or two years. In the Caddo field at least 400,000,000 cubic feet of gas has at certain times been wasted daily, practically all the waste being preventable.

"McDowell states that the daily waste of gas in Oklahoma by escape into the air is equivalent to at least 10,000 tons of coal daily, and he states that 80 per cent of this loss is preventable."

Copies of this technical paper may be obtained by addressing the director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth $18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver. on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS,
(Seal) Clerk.
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.

First publication May 8, 1913.
Last publication May 29, 1913.

POETICAL

MOTHER JONES.

By Oscar Langford.

They've put an injunction on old Mother Jones.
The language so stung
From the brave woman's tongue,
And her truth-telling words were so noisy in tones
That they've tried the suppression of old Mother Jones.

The court has imprisoned old Mother Jones.
She raised such a rage
About starvation wage,
The coal baron's greed and the coal miners' groans,
That they tried to get rid of old Mother Jones.

Do they think an injunction will gag Mother Jones?
It will certainly fail—
Though they've put her in jail
Or keep her surrounded by prison wall stones,
There are thousands to talk for old Mother Jones.

To thus make a martyr of old Mother Jones
Will encourage the strife
And will quicken the life
Of the struggling workers fighting the drones
Who put an injunction on old Mother Jones.

For the words and works of old Mother Jones
For downtrodden men
Will be eulogized when
The earth has enshouded her weary old bones,
And a monument built for old Mother Jones.

Then the wonderful spirit of old Mother Jones
May march up and down
Like the soul of John Brown,
Till justice shall vanquish our burdens and groans,
And oppression is buried like old Mother Jones.

Union Printers' Home, Colorado Springs, May 1, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine—The above was written several years ago, but is very appropriate tribute to "Mcther Jones" at the present time.

THE BUM ON THE RODS AND THE BUM ON THE PLUSH.

By W. E. Jones.

One rides on the rods beneath the car
And one on a cushioned chair.
The one is clad in poverty's rags,
The other doth broadcloth wear.
One eats a back-door charity lunch,
For lack of the price to pay,
The other is served by a waiter skilled
In an up-to-date café.

The one sneaks into a concert dive
For an hour's cheap fun and laughter,
The other a box at the opera has,
With wine and women after;
One sleeps in the hay, or as best one may
Who has no place to dwell,
The other has a suite of rooms
In the city's best hotel.

The bum on the rods is hunted down
As an enemy of mankind,
The other is driven around to the club
And feted and wined and dined.
And those who curse the bum on the rods
As the essence of all that's bad,
Meet the bum on the plush with a sycophant's smile,
And extend the hand so glad.

The bum on the rods is a social flea
That gets an occasional bite,
The bum on the plush is a social leech,
Blood-sucking by day and night;
The bum on the rods is a load so light
That his weight we scarcely feel,
But it takes the labor of dozens of men
To furnish the other a meal.

So long as you sanction the bum on the plush,
The other will always be there;
But rid yourself of the bum on the plush,
And the other will disappear.
Then make an intelligent, organized kick,
And throw off the weights that crush;
Don't worry about the bum on the rods—
Get rid of the bum on the plush.

—Coming Nation.

A PRODUCT OF CAPITALISM.

The brothel is a necessary concomitant of the system of capitalism and cannot possibly be abolished nutil the system which breeds it is abolished.

The Western Woman's Outlook has this to say on the subject:

"The physicians of our insane asylums say: 'Forty-one per cent of insanity is due to diseases contracted in the brothel.' Other leading physicians say: 'Sixty-five per cent of the diseases of married women are the diseases contracted by the male at the brothel and transmitted.' A leaflet, issued under the authority of the leading alienists of the day says: 'Over the door of every immoral resort might truthfully be written: 'Incurable insanity may be contracted here.' "—National Socialist.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonaid	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Lies.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT, COLUMBIA				216	LaborTempic
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	D. A. Rowan...		Vancouver
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Vilieneuve..	....	Kimberly
71	Moyie M. U.....	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner.	Jas. Roberts.....	....	Moyie
96	Nelson.....	Sat	O. Harmon.....	Frank Philips...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Barthoiomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castei.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burrls	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waidron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Gobie...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisier....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec...	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien.....	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mulian.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mulian
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hail..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	8 04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
				American Secy.,	102 C	randie St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Taiso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	IronMountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	H. B, Snellman..	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahie Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeitermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MlneLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
		John	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Nels Seadin.....	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMulian..	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U....	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Milian	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Milier.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Balientine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
23	Aurora M. U;....	.....	.....	.....	....	Aurora
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonaid .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxweli....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	W. S. Carman ...	Pat Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader .	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
238	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe O. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nkiin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Staniick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartiesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie ..	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	John Penttinen..	....	Sudbury
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
188	Sudbury M.&M.U	.....	.....	Frank Snellman.	....	Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman.....	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S. U	.....	Jose Maria Ibarra	Epifano Regulado	781	El Paso
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMilian . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Aifirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Haniey	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Keily.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson...	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele .
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baidwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.....
..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
..... A. E. Rigley, Secretary, Mullan, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
.....Fahie Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

Desloge Ladies' Auxiliary, Desloge, Mo.....Ethel Thurman, Secretary
Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ..Linda Wesala, Treas., Lk. Bx. 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. .....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
Stumpton L. A. No. 14, Leadville, Colo.....Rose Trevison, Box 282, Secretary

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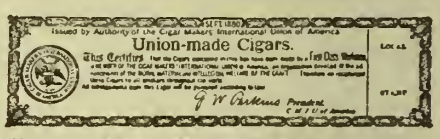

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
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Disregarded in stapling

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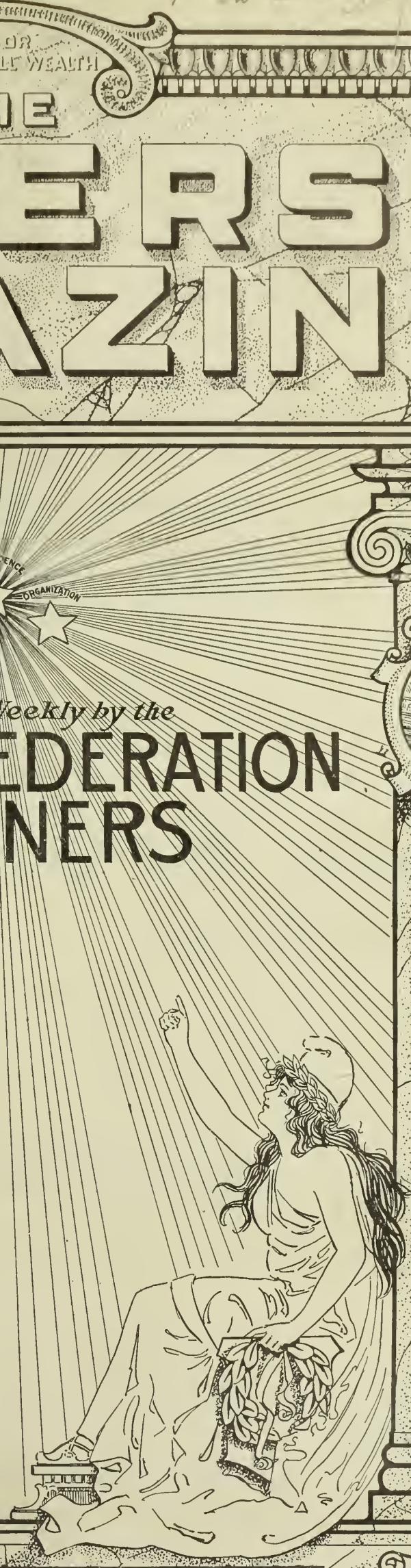
THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS



DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 22, 1913

VOLUME XIV. 24 NUMBER 517.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 22, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 517
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine, Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

CHRISTIANITY and Capitalism cannot live together, no more than peace and war can live in the same home.

PRESIDENT MOYER returned to headquarters last Sunday, after visiting the local unions in Ontario and Michigan.

THE SOCIALIST PARTY has commissioned Debs, Berger and Germer to make a thorough investigation of conditions in Russianized West Virginia.

The report of this committee will make known the facts and the working class can rest assured that nothing will be smothered.

IT IS REPORTED that "Bro." Ortie McManigal is soon to be released from the Los Angeles county jail in order to star in that touching draymer entitled "More Sinned Against Than Sinning," in which he will play the part of the heroine. William Wood, the president of the woolen trust, has not yet been brought to trial, and the prosecuting attorney in his bailiwick says, "It's none of the public's business." And yet there is wonder expressed at the contempt for law on the part of the working class!—Seattle Union-Record.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

THE JUNIOR LEAGUE has investigated the conditions that prevail in the schools of Brooklyn, New York. The investigation revealed the fact that 30,000 children attending schools in Brooklyn are suffering from lack of sufficient nourishment.

When the child at school is hungry, it is positive proof that we are afflicted with prosperity.

THE CAPITALIST papers of America have had no lengthy editorials congratulating the people of Belgium scoring a victory for manhood suffrage.

The capitalist papers of America are class-conscious internationally and know that the political victory achieved in Belgium will have its influence wherever manhood is struggling for liberty.

THE SILK MILL STRIKE at Hazelton, Pa., has been won by the United Textile Workers after the I. W. W. had made a failure of it. The charge is made that the latter collected funds ostensibly to support the strikers, but used it for themselves and that they still have $500 in the bank, which was contributed by the miners and which the striking textile workers demanded.

The I. W. W. have gained a national reputation for collecting funds and have established a record for holding on to funds to reward the Ciceros for their stunts on the soapbox.

The time is close at hand when bloodcurdling and thrilling circulars from the *Indolent Willies* will fail to drag the *mazuma* from the most sympathetic.

THE EXPOSURE of a syndicate of millionaires in Los Angeles who were engaged in the seduction and enslavement of young girls, has hit capitalism another jolt and gagged the "holier than thou" element who are continually howling "Socialism would destroy the home!" Had Socialists been engaged in this infamous traffic of white slavery and the ruination of innocent girls, the kept press of America would explode with denunciations of the unclean brutes who dragged womanhood into the foul cesspool of filth and debauchery. But as the millionaires are *respectable* Democrats and loyal Republicans, they must be treated with that leniency and clemency which their political faith and financial standing demand.

Pass the limburger!

THE SOCIALIST PARTY of Ohio in State Convention assembled passed the following resolution in condemnation of *anarchy* under forms of law in West Virginia:

"Whereas, Hundreds of our fellow-workers, in the Kanawha mining districts of West Virginia, have been subjected to the most outrageous treatment at the hands of the mine operators, their private guards, detectives, scabs, gunmen and the West Virginia guards, because the miners dared to revolt against poor wages, long hours and conditions inimical to life and health, and

"Whereas, Their agitators and advisers, Mother Jones, Boswell, John Brown and others have been thrown into a military bullpen and denied the right to a civil court trial, thereby establishing a most threat-

ening precedent in labor troubles; therefore be it

"Resolved, By the Socialist Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, That we most emphatically protest against the treatment meted out to these miners in West Virginia and the unjust and inhuman incarceration of their teachers and co-workers and call upon the governor of West Virginia to immediately remove all private guards and strike-breakers from the state and to issue orders to the National Guard of West Virginia, of which he is commander-in-chief, to protect the workers in their battle for bread and better life conditions."

A MEMBER of the Mailers' Union of Cleveland, Ohio, has made the following statement to the Cleveland Citizen:

"The I. W. W. teaches and preaches close affiliation and organization, but does not employ them, as the Mailers' Union of Cleveland, represented by Roy Anson, business agent, waited on them to get the mailing of their paper for that union. The mailers were refused the work, because the I. W. W. has non-union men handling their paper.

"This same inconsistent bunch is now sending out begging literature asking for funds to support the packing house employés, and none of it bears the union label. Do these people think that we are a lot of suckers and easy marks?

"Union men, we appeal to you to do nothing that will benefit the I. W. W. in any way."

The above needs no editorial comment.

BY A DECISION of the United States Circuit Court of Oregon, lands aggregating $30,000,000 in value will be restored to the public domain from the Southern Pacific land grant if the higher courts shall affirm the findings of the trial court.

The lands in question involve only a fraction of the vast territory granted by Congress to the Southern Pacific.

If all of the lands, granted to railway promoters were to be returned to the public domain, a territory larger than the original thirteen colonies would be involved. The value would mount up in the billions.

The government loaned its credit to the promoters, it granted them an empire from the public domain and squandered the heritage of future generations without any compunctions or consideration for the public welfare that looked beyond the then immediate present.

There was graft. Blaine was smirched with Credit Mobilier. But the dissipation of the public domain was due in part to the lack of vision by the people themselves and to the then prevailing individualism that made governors of grafters in reward for their industry, and applauded success whether Jay Gould or Jesse James initiated the enterprise — Milwaukee Leader.

THE LABORER of Dallas, Texas, under the head of "The problem of the Unorganized," has the following to say:

"The recent revelations of the methods of the I. W. W. strengthen our belief that the responsible labor unions of the country must act promptly in the matter of organizing the unorganized and unskilled workers. The American Federation of Labor has not kept pace with the advance of industrial development. We have been too much inclined to keep the skilled craft organization up and let the ever-growing army of unskilled workers go unorganized. We have spent more energy in discussing jurisdiction claims than organizing. And now that the growth of machinery makes still a matter of less concern, the unorganized, unskilled worker is undermining the skilled workers' organizations.

"Furthermore the vast army of unorganized men and women are so grievously exploited that they are ready to revolt and when they are brought out on strike by irresponsible agitators who counsel violence they bring serious injury upon the labor movement and so does strikes that are fostered for the purpose of securing donations for the benefit of an army of "volunteers" who are looking for nothing but free soup and adventure. The revelations of Trautman, one time general organizer for the I. W. W. and still prominent in their work, show that these are the conditions that exist. The A. F. of L. is largely to blame for such happenings because the A. F. of L. should be so well organized that it would be impossible to start "wildcat" strikes and speech fights that would attract attention."

THE FOLLOWING is taken from a journal published at Juneau, Alaska:

"Are the steamship companies responsible for the large surplusage of laborers which are now flocking to Juneau?

"Is Juneau to be the victim of the same calamity from which Nome, Valdez and Cordova suffered in the hour of their prosperity?

"At this moment Juneau is filled with laborers who cannot find work.

"Every lodging house is filled to its capacity. Cots on the floor of the old dining room of the Occidental hotel are selling at 75 cents a night.

"The number of idle men in town is estimated at between 300 and 500.

"On the rturn of Mr. Thane and some expected material, two or three hundred more men will be put to work by the Alaska Gastineau Mining Company. Quite a number of men are now at work building houses in Juneau, and it is more than probable that this number will be augmented and there will be employment in the surrounding camps, but it will be several weeks before even the present number now in the city are put to work. And the arrival of every steamer brings more men.

"The gathering together of a large number of idle men is not a good thing for the community," said a well known man yesterday, and steps should be taken by the Commercial Club to apprise the steamship companies on the Sound of the labor conditions here."

ARCHBISHOP GLENNON of St. Louis is a pulpit orator of national repute and no one will deny but that he is a classical scholar, but the reverend gentleman with all his scholarly attainments seems to be blind to the conditions that are giving birth to sentiments that are demanding equality for woman at the ballot box.

Archbishop Glennon, in an address on the woman suffrage movement recently said:

"The true mother should be queen in the home, and a queen she will be as long as she remains there; but *the moment she leaves her home to become more independent, she invariably loses her queenly title and becomes instead a mere nuisance or troublesome parasite.*"

According to the Archbishop, the woman who yearns for *more independence* and who demands that her voice be heard at the ballot box becomes "a mere nuisance or troublesome parasite."

The man leaves his home and mingles with his fellowmen at the polls on election day, and the question arises: does he become "a mere nuisance and a troublesome parasite?"

If not, why not?

If the man exercising the right of suffrage does not become "a mere nuisance and troublesome parasite," then upon what logical grounds does the Archbishop base his statement that the exercise of suffrage would convert the woman into "a mere nuisance and a troublesome parasite?"

The Archbishop declares: "The true mother should be queen in the home, and a queen she will be as long as she remains there."

What about the millions of mothers whom poverty has driven to the mills, factories, department stores and sweatshops?

Are they "queens of homes," these overworked and ill-paid slaves, who confiscate their health and strength to produce profit for a master class whose dogs have diamond collars and whose daughters through bank accounts can select husbands from royal degenerates? The archbishop may be a giant in moral philosophy and theology, but he is certainly an infant in his grasp of economics and social problems.

REV. PETER E. DEITZ, who has been one of the boosters and promoters of the Militia of Christ, has sent out a circular letter in which he appeals to the membership of organized labor to become imbued with the spirit of Christianity. Rev. Dietz in his circular bewails the conflicts that arise between employer and employé and feels that if only men would lift their eyes towards the blue-vaulted dome and think of the many "mansions in the skies" that are being prepared for the holy and righteous, they would forget the material things of life which precipitate so many conflicts between Brother Labor and Brother Capital.

Rev. Dietz, through the "Militia of Christ," is going to disarm Labor and Capital and the slave permeated with the joy of eternal happiness in the realms of everlasting glory for his contentment on earth is going to hug his boss in the deathless embrace of fraternity.

Strange that so many centuries have elapsed since Christianity dawned upon the world and yet it remained for Rev. Peter Dietz to launch an organization whose principles are presumed to bridge the broad and deep chasm that lies between exploiter and exploited.

Peter, thou art a rock!

But the wise and cunning Peter in his circular is merely trying to throw dust in the eyes of the working class, knowing full well that economic tyrants who hold labor in the fetters of wage slavery are not foolish enough to gulp down the drivel that flows from the shackled pen of a man who is up in arms against Socialism.

Dietz, by statements only, endeavors to impress upon Labor that Socialism is not only a menace to society, but an enemy to the real interests of labor.

Statements from Dietz must be followed by proof and argument.

The Catholic church, of which Dietz is a minister, has been the great and potent church of Belgium, and yet, what did the church in Belgium do for the working class.

Did the church demand *manhood suffrage* for the workers? No! The church was a partner of capital in denying labor an equal voice with capital at the ballot box, and Socialism, which Rev. Dietz denounces and condemns, solidified the workers of Belgium and won a strike that placed in the hand of labor a weapon that enables the worker to wage a bloodless revolution for the industrial emancipation of humanity. Rev. Dietz will discover in due time that the labor movement of the country is no longer in its swaddling clothes, and, furthermore, this clerical slanderer of Socialism will yet realize that the mentality of labor can no longer be drugged by verbal opiates administered by a spiritual physician.

THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the

ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic disdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horrors of history. The working class may be robbed, tramped upon, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, "poor dumb mouths" to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wageworkers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalist beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and powers, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom It is written in the moral law with "iron pen in the lead and rock forever" that whosoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetter for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal, and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasities and workhouses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world.—EUGENE DEBS.

Disgusting Servility

A READER of The Miners' Magazine at Sutter Creek, California, has sent us several clippings taken from the Amador Ledger, requesting us to comment on the same.

The editor of The Miners' Magazine during the past several years has been called upon at different times to take notice of the snarls against labor that have appeared in the editorial columns of the Ledger.

The Ledger is a publication that grovels at the feet of a master class, and its condemnation of the efforts of organized labor to advance or promote the interests of the workers deserve the unqualified approval of such frothing fanatics as Kirby, Post and the Peerless Calumniator, General Otis of the Los Angeles Times.

Under the head, "The Proposed Mining Laws," the Ledger had the following editorial spasm:

The mining industry of California is not immune from the present freak Legislature. Among other vicious bills against the mining industry that have already passed the Assembly is Finnegan's mining inspector bill No. 752. The salary provided in this bill is only about one-half of the amount necessary to employ a competent mining engineer, and the employment of such a man is also sought to be prevented by requiring the appointee to have seven years' underground experience in California.

"Tamping with anything but wooden bars is prohibited, but the most vicious part of the measure is found in sections 17 to 38, where the bill dictates in an absurd manner how mines shall be operated. No one can ride on the skip when it contains anything. All shafts 200 feet deep must have two or more compartments with landings thirty feet apart; the landings must be closely covered; the ladderway in certain cases must be bulkheaded and in other cases drifts must be driven from the ladderway to the surface; guard rails must be kept across the shaft at all stations and all winzes must be surrounded with guard rails; all skips, where the shaft is over 350 feet deep, must be provided with sheet iron or steel casing with doors; pillars must be left standing on each side of the shaft; nothing but head-frames can be put over a shaft except a door and non-inflammable house. Further regulations are also made as to cables and boilers; and no person is permitted to ride upon the bail.

"If this bill becomes a law it will be a body-blow to the mining industry of California, and we especially call its vicious provisions to the attention of Senator Caminetti as the bill has not yet passed the Senate."

The above editorial condemnation of the Ledger, relative to the Mining Inspector bill No. 752 of California, shows conclusively that any attempt on the part of a legislative body to protect human life at the expense of exploiters, is stubbornly opposed by the servile sheet of Amador county, whose editor seems to be mortgaged to capitalism.

But the Ledger, as well as other subsidized organs, will learn in due time that a large and ever-increasing percentage of the working class are awakening to their class interests and are slowly but surely coming together to impress upon society the fact that human life is more valuable than *dirty dollars.*

The exploiter, as a genral rule is more interested in *dividends* than in the protection of *life* and rises in rebellion against any legislation that means a shrinkage in profit, even though such expenditure means safety for the human being out of whose labor the employer reaps his surplus.

The Ledger, with its weak squeal against legislation that insures the safety of laboring humanity, will ultimately be strangled by the sentiment that is growing and crystallizing throughout the world and which is demanding that a higher price shall be placed upon *life* than *profit. profit.*

Rewarded for Treason

ORTIE McMANIGAL, the Judas used by the steel trust and backed by the Burns Detective Agency, is to be given his freedom in the near future, according to the Associated Press. McManigal was the star witness in the trials of the McNamara brothers and was used at Indianapolis to give testimony against nearly two score of men against whom charges were brought by the combination of conspirators who decreed that the labor movement should be given a solar plexus blow. McManigal was the truckling tool and sleuth of an octopus that has waged relentless war against organized labor, and now that he has rendered service to a master class, he is to be rewarded with his liberty and probably compensated by sums of money as remuneration for his time in jail while rehearsing the part that he was to play in the conviction of officials of the Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

McManigal is a criminal and a degenerate, senseless to shame and dead to every principle of honor.

He has openly confessed his infamy, and yet this moral pervert, used as a professional on the witness stand to convict officials of the Structural Iron Workers, is to be turned loose by the dictum of corporate combinations that used him to visit vengeance on men who gave battle to the despotism of industrial tyrants.

Our so-called "department of justice" is not to be consulted, for corporate anarchists and outlaws tower above courts and laws, and their mandates seem to command mute obedience from those in public life who have sworn to uphold the law and the constitution.

When the jail doors swing outward and McManigal is given his freedom as part payment for his treason to men of his class, the membership of organized labor will be furnished the indisputable proof that the courts, in the language of Baer, are "the bulwarks of American liberty."

Under No Obligation to Hatfield

ACCORDING to last week's dispatches, "Mother" Jones is no longer an inmate of a prison guarded by "the boys in blue" of West Virginia.

"Mother" Jones is under no obligation to Governor Hatfield for her liberty, for this official agent of the mine owners held her in custody until the voice of labor was heard in protest in the legislative halls at Washington.

The resolution offered by Senator Kern of Indiana to the Senate of the United States caused the Peabody of West Virginia to do some serious thinking, and as a result of his mental activity he concluded that it might be dangerous for him to play the role of despot much longer.

Labor throughout the nation was becoming aroused and Hatfield realized that the continued imprisonment of a woman who had committed no crime save to protest against corporate anarchy and paid thuggery, might place him in a position from which even his masters might be unable to extricate him.

When Hatfield succeeded Glasscock as governor, it was claimed that Hatfield would give labor a square deal, but Hatfield's suppression of the Labor Argus at Charleston and his seizure of the Socialist and Labor Star at Huntington, simply because these journals pleaded for justice, demonstrates beyond every question of a doubt, that the governor of

West Virginia knows no law that conflicts with the mandates of the corporate interests.

The New York Call, commenting on the liberation of Mother Jones, had the following to say editorially:

"No justice has been done Mother Jones in freeing her from prison. There is simply an admission that a gross and unpardonable violation of all right was done in sending her there. She had as much right to be in West Virginia as any mine owner had. She was there as a law-abiding citizen but at a time when the strike district swarmed with criminals called guards. As Mother Jones had come to help fight the cause of the striking miners, she was instantly suspected and as soon as a military court could get to work she was seized and held as long as they dared hold her.

"There is now as much cause as ever for investigating conditions in Paint Creek and Cabin Creek. It is known that the detective thugs have been guilty of every species of violence and that many murders can be traced to their door. Some few facts about the strike have leaked out, but only part of the story. Those who have attempted to get the story have been driven out. Those who have attempted to tell the story have been suppressed.

"John Brown and others are still held by the military authorities. They must be freed. They probably could get out of jail if they promised to leave the state, but this promise will not be given, any more than Mother Jones will give such a promise. The only thing that can be done is to force the military authorities to release them. Then every effort should be made to hold the military authorities to an accounting of their actions.

"They acted under the direction of the mine owners. But the mine owners are not the law and have no right to assume these powers. Much can be made of this case, for it is one of the blackest in the history of the American labor movement. Mother Jones is to remain on the scene of action and her evidence will go far toward bringing out the truth about the crimes that have been committed in the name of law and order."

The Results of Our Industrial System

WE ARE LIVING in an age when the dollar is above the man. Dividends are more valuable than human flesh. Profit is the incentive which actuates the vast majority of people and profit is demanded even though homes are wrecked and honor dethroned.

Under our system *vice* commands a higher price than *virtue*, and this system that corrupts manhood and debauches womanhood is upheld by men and women who lay claim to Christianity.

The mills, factories and sweatshops are filled with women and children from whose lives joy and happiness have been snatched in order that *Privilege* may glut its appetite on the surplus proceeds coined from the misery and wretchedness of labor.

The "bad lands" are densely populated with social outcasts who have gone down in the struggle to live, and all the influences of the church have failed to halt the illicit traffic in the bodies and souls of women whose honor was sold for bread.

Millions of children have been snatched from the schoolroom and sentenced to the prisons of profit, whose innocence and childhood are outraged to appease the insatiable avarice of dehumanized greed.

Homes are wrecked and ruined through almost 100,000 divorces annually, and with all the agencies established by courts and legislative bodies, family ties are sundered and yet we pay tribute to a civilization that is wet with tears and blood.

In every part of the earth "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless thousands mourn," and yet, the moans of pain and sighs of despair are tolerated, even by those upon whose brows are written the lines of suffering and degradation. Wrong sits upon a throne while right is crucified and justice has become almost a stranger in this age of piracy that makes brutes of men.

The great problem of the future is to remove the causes that have made a jungle of the earth and to usher in a civilization that will open wide the gates of equal opportunity to all mankind.

Scabbery in the Y. M. C. A.

NO ONE WOULD for a moment charge that the Young Men's Christian Association was founded with the idea of supplying scabs and strikebreakers to employers in search of cheap labor, but it would be equally absurd to deny unqualifiedly that the institution can be used and has been used for that purpose.

When we see a Young People's Socialist League in Chicago, in the first issue of its journal, stating bluntly that the local Y. M. C. A. is being used for that purpose and openly denouncing its backers, like Morgan, the puritanical banker, and Julius Rosenwald, the philanthropist, who denies any connection between vice and low wages, it is safe to say they have some grounds for the accusation.

By the bye, what is a man with such a name as Rosenwald doing as a champion of the Young Men's Christian Association? But we may let that pass. Probably the question could be explained on the same grounds that another Chicago Jewish philanthropist, Max Pam, the millionaire lawyer, recently gave $25,000 to assist the educational propaganda of the Catholic Church.

Here in New York something similar has taken place. The seventy-five flyboys in the printing establishment of the Schweinler Company, on Hudson street, are complaining that the local Y. M. C. A. officials at West 57th street have furnished scabs to take their places while they were on strike for a weekly minimum wage of $12. The charge seems wll founded, and has not been denied.

However, the Y. M. C. A. is not different from other institutions that either emanate from capitalist necessities or are compelled to make friends with the plutocratic mammon of unrighteousness. There, for instance, is the organization of the Boy Scouts. When this thing was formed, there were all sorts of impassioned denials from the founders and promoters that there was the slightest taint of militarism about it, as the Socialists charged. Its object was solely to teach the principles of justice, truth, humanity, loyalty and obedience to the youngsters whom it attracted. The drill was merely a setting up exercise, a sort of physical culture, both necessary and coommendable. There was not the slightest intention to educate the boys in the art of war, and the charges of the Socialists and others were based upon misinformation, ignorance, prejudice or deliberate malice.

But what did we see the other day in this locality? Hundreds of these boy scouts skirmishing through the woods in the suburbs of the city, armed with obsolete carbines, and fighting sham battles with one another, attacking, retreating, defending, marching, counter marching and going through all the military maneuvers of regular soldiers. The columns of the newspapers and magazines were filled with reproductions of photographs, representing the boys "taking cover," dodging, lying and kneeling behind rocks and hummocks, and aiming imaginary pot-shots at one another through the intervening brush and scrub. Yet, we are assured that the object of this institution was everything else in the world except "teaching the young idea how to shoot."

We do not claim that the Y. M. C. A. "should" not do these things, nor do we expect them to do otherwise. Any institution that is financed and supported by plutocratic patrons, no matter what its name or avowed purpose, may naturally be expected to some extent at least to do the will of those patrons. Capitalists want scabs and strikebreakers, and there is nothing strange in the fact that these organizations should be used as a means of supplying them. In the class struggle, all such organizations have to take sides. With the "Christian" character of the Y. M. C. A. we have nothing to do, but its "scab" character is a matter of legitimate interest to us, even if we cannot prevent it.—New York Call.

All Hail the Union

WATER RUNS DOWN HILL. But water can be forced up hill. The tendency of wages among the unorganized is always downward. Organization among wage-earners not only checks this tendency but forces wages up.

Employers are endeavoring to make all the profit they can, and if their workmen are docile and non-union they pay them the lowest wages so that the employers' profits may ever be on the increase. The employer fears or respects the power of the union, for he knows that organization among his workmen will compel him to pay them decent wages and accord them better treatment.

Many schemes are being hatched, with the aid of unscrupulous employers, to induce workmen to keep out of the unions, because the employers are afraid of the combined action of their workmen. Employers have unions of their own, but they do not call their organizations "unions." They call them "associations, or corporations, or trusts." That sounds better to the employers. The workmen have the same right to organize as the employers. If an association is good for employers, a union is good for workmen.

Why do workmentn organize? Because—

When workmen are organized they always get better wages.

When workmen are organized they always have shorter hours.

When workmen are organized they always have better working conditions.

When workmen are organized they are not afraid of losing their jobs at the whim of a foreman or superintendent.

When workmen are organized they become convinced that there is

no other plan whereby the workmen can be protected against avarice, greed, tyranny and injustice.

When workmen are organized they realize that the unions make independent instead of dependent men.

The American Federation of Labor has organized thousands of unions that have raised the wages of their members 100 per cent. since they were organized.

The organized coal miners last year secured an increase in wages of $8,000,000, and the organized metal miners got an increase in wages during that time of over $4,000,000.

The organized men who work on the railroads repairing the tracks got a raise last year of $2,000,000.

The organized seamen got a raise last year of $1,030,000.

The organized men and women in the clothing industry secured a raise last year of over $2,000,000, and they have secured more increases this year because their union is growing stronger.

These are only a few of the organizations that secured more wages, shorter hours and better working conditions. Every organization in the American Federation of Labor secured some benefit last year, and will get more this year.

But the non-union men and women are working for the same wages except where they have been given a slight raise to keep them from joining a union.

Laborers in unorganized industries now receive $1.50 to $2.00 per day of ten and twelve hours each, while organized mechanics in these same industries receive $2.25 to $3.00 per day for eight and ten hours.

Organized laborers employed in the construction of buildings average $3.00 per day for eight hours.

The wages given will be increased as the organizations of these men grow stronger and larger, and will never be decreased so long as the union is maintained.

The American Federation of Labor has no mission other than to assist the workmen to secure justice. The membership of organized labor is made up entirely of workmen and workwomen. Organized workmen know so well the value of the unions that they support the American Federation of Labor for the purpose of organizing the non unionists so that they, too, may derive equal benefits.

The union workmen want to help the non-union workmen but they cannot do so unless the non-union men and women make an effort to help themselves.

The dues you will pay into a union will be returned to you a thousandfold in higher wages and shorter hours.

There are over 2,500,000 union members in this country. Why? Because it pays to belong to a union. The union is for the wage workers, and them alone. Every man and woman who works for wages, irrespective of nationality, creed or color, is invited into the union and will be made welcome.

If you want more money for your labor—organize.
If you want shorter hours—Organize.
If you want better working conditions—organize.
If you have hope for a better day on this earth—organize.

In writing to your friends in your native country advise them to remain there until, you together with your fellow countrymen here, have organized unions that will protect yourself and them against low wages and long hours.

You are entitled to a living wage, but you cannot get it unless you organize. You want it NOW. Organize and get it. The American Federation of Labor will help you, but you must help by doing your duty—join the union. Yours for the union,

SAM'L GOMPERS.
President American Federation of Labor.

FRANK MORRISON,
Secretary American Federation of Labor.

A Call Upon the Government

THE NATIONAL COMMITTEE of the socialist party in session at Chicago drafted the following memorial and forwarded the same to the president of the United States:

To the President of the United States—Your Excellency:

The National Committee of the socialist party, in the name of more than 100,000 organized Socialist and almost 1,000,000 voters, and on behalf of the entire working class of America, respectfully directs your attention to the fact that in the State of West Virginia there exists a reign of terror, of officially protected lawlessness and anarchy, which has no parallel in the history of any modern nation with the exception of Russia. In and contiguous to the Kanawha district of West Virginia American citizens have during the past few months been deprived of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and that of the State of West Virginia itself.

In particular, the fundamental right of free speech and free assemblage have been arbitrarily suppressed by the guards and thugs hired by the coal barons of the feudal industrial State, protected and upheld in their lawlessness by the officials of the State.

Newspapers have been suppressed without any process of law, simply because they have presented favorably the claims of the striking miners. Plants of these newspapers have been seized and confiscated in violation of the constitutions and laws of the State of West Virginia and the United States.

Martial law has been established in West Virginia throughout the strike region and the civil power subordinated to the military power in open and in flagrant violation of the most explicit provision of the State Constitution, that the military shall at all times be subordinate to the civil power, and that no civilian citizen "shall be tried or punished by any military court for any offense that is cognizable by civil courts of the State."

By this illegally constituted military despotism which has usurped the powers of civil government, peonage has been established, citizens have been arrested without warrant, imprisoned without trial, held incommunicado, sentenced by drum head court-martial for alleged civil offenses, notwithstanding the fact the the civil courts having jurisdiction of offenses are open and unobstrueted.

Thus in the United States, in the State which this year celebrates its fiftieth anniversary of her admission to the Union, we find the popular sovereignty destroyed and a military despotism of the most brutal type established.

The doctrine which has prevailed among civilized nations for centuries, that the civil offenses may not be tried before military tribunals, is abandoned at the behest of arrogant corporations, and the State whose boast has been that "mountaineers are always free men," is reduced to the most degrading vassalage and servitude.

This matter is of vital concern, not alone to West Virginia, but to the entire nation. If such wanton destruction of civil government is to be permitted in one State, it may not be kept out of any or all other States in the Union. This is of especial importance in view of the growing number of industrial conflicts and disturbances.

Therefore in view of the facts that the rights guaranteed by the United States Constitution to every citizen are being ruthlessly denied. we call upon you as the head of the nation to immediately use your power and the authority vested in you by the Constitution to suppress the outrageous military misrule in West Virginia and to restore the supremacy of civil authority, popular sovereignty and those rights of citizenship guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States and of West Virginia.

We demand a searching investigation by the Department of Justice of the condition of civil war in West Virginia and the puishment of those officials of the State who so flagrantly violated their oaths of office and aided and abetted hired gunmen and guards of corporations in their assaults upon the lives and liberty of the working people of West Virginia.

We have this day elected a committee of three of our members to wait upon you at your convenience, to voice further our indignant protest against those outrages and to lay before you evidence of the truth of our charges

NATIONAL COMMITTEE, SOCIALIST PARTY.
MORRIS HILLQUIT, Chairman.
JAMES M. REILLY, Secretary.

The Meaning of the Strike

STRIKES, STRIKES—nothing but strikes, all over this country, and in other countries. It is the order of the day. What does it mean? It means that the working class is at last beginning to awaken from its long slumber. A new spirit has taken hold of those who toil, but have not. Those who have, but toil not, do not understand the real significance of the situation. And they are angry and desperate and confused and afraid.

What is the world coming to that the lower classes should have lost their humility? They no longer acquiesce in the general plan of things. They are dissatisfied with wages and hours of labor and the state of life which God in His infinite wisdom has decreed should be theirs, and with which they have been satisfied from the beginning. Even the government of the masters, used to keep the mob in subjection, no longer receives the respect of the working class. Nor do the clubs of the police, the rifles of the militiamen or the jail strike terror into their hearts. Even the old patriotism no longer has any effect. Wave a flag before a crowd of striking workers, and they will cheer and smile a wise, slow smile. Ask them to go back to their tasks in the name of this flag, and they will laugh outright at your stupidity. You may even trot out your false God, put words into his mouth of gold and greed and superstition—awfully terrifying words. and the workers will simply scorn you, and walk away.

Can you not see that times have changed, and that with the changed times the psychology of the people have changed too?

A revolution has taken place in the minds of the people, just as a revolution has taken place in machinery and methods of producing wealth. And the one revolution is co-related to the other.

The changed spirit as expressed in universal strikes and general discontent is simply the growing opposition to private ownership of

public necessities. Contempt for ideas that were onee considered sacred is due to the same thing.

The idea that those who work hardest should have least and viee versa no longer is tolerated. To be meek and humble and poor is no longer considered a virtue. That there is something materially wrong with a system under which more highly developed and swifter machinery, as well as more efficient methods of produetion ereates greater hardships upon those who operate the machinery eannot but be observed, and even the toiling masses have observed this. Labor has awakened. When it has thoroughly shaken off the effeets of its long slumber, it will take eomplete possession of that which has enslaved it, (the maehinery of produetion), and instead of being slaves of the maehines and the owners of the machines, the maehines will be enslaved to the end that human happiness will be served.

This is the meaning of the strike. The workers are telling the masters to get off their baeks, and they mean what they say. If the masters refuse to listen, and in consequenee are thrown off bodily, it will be their own fault. Listen to what the workers say:

> Let us remind you, gentlemen, masters and eaptains of industry, that we, the workers, who bear the burdens of the world; we, without whose labor soeiety eould not endure for a day; we, who with brains and museles toil to feed and clothe and house the world, will not always eroueh on our knees and permit you to ride upon our baeks.
>
> Today you have the advantage. You are well fed, you are warm, you own the bread and the meat, the cotton and wool, the coal and iron, the eopper, gold and silver. You elaim all the lands, all the mines,all the forests, all the machinery and all the money.
>
> You own everything.
>
> At times our eondition becomes so intolerable we in self-defense are forced to strike. If we wring some concessions from you at one place, we lose at another. If we win on the railroad, you ineriease the freight rates and take from our brothers what we have forced you to eoneede to us.
>
> When it becomes neeessary for you to wage war in order to find new commerical markets for the surplus we produee, you eall upon us, wage slaves, to do your fighting.
>
> You have built ehurehes, colleges, and libraries with the wealth we produeed. You have employed preachers to teaeh us to be contented with our lot; professors to prove that you furnish us employment, and but for your wisdom and philanthropy we would starve.
>
> You are masters and gentlemen. We are industrial slaves and tramps. You are wealthy, we are poor. You are strong and on top. We are weak and on our knees.
>
> But from today on we fight you.
>
> Against your political eeonomy, and seienee, and philosophy, the law, the mortality, the art and ideals of your class, we submit our own political eeonomy, science, philosophy, law, morality, art and ideals. Againnst the present we offer the future.
>
> You put labor and capital upon the same basis. You speak of the "hog market" and the "labor market" in the same terms.. We want no more of it! Too long have we, with minds, hearts and flesh that ean suffer, been treated with less consideration than money. The time has come when the welfare of our families—men, women and ehildren—must be considered paramount to all that money means.
>
> Our women and ehildren need food, elothing, shelter and education, and we are going to seeure those things for them upon our own terms—the terms of labor. We create these things, that is why we insist upon our own terms.
>
> It is upon our shoulders, we workingmen, that the world rests.
>
> And remember, we are many—we are in majority. We can shake you off our backs. You only appear great beeause we are on our knees. We are going to arise. We have stood your system of robbery too long already.
>
> We are going to establish the Co-operative Common wealth, a system of the eollcetive ownership of the means of life, a system in which robbery will be abolished.
>
> You, gentlemen, masters and eaptains of industry—
>
> Get off our backs!—The Weekly Issue.

A Tariff Strike

THE TARIFF BILL has passed the House of Represenatives. After several months of eonsideration and "debate" in the Senate, it will go to the president for his signature.

The protected interests, recognizing that political power has slipped from their grasp, are showing their economic teeth. They are threatening a general strike.

They may "fold their arms!"

If the government purposes to lower the duties which privilege them to charge higher prices than under competitive conditions, well and good; let the government see how it ean get along with the mills closed!

President Wilson is disturbed. He does not eonsider the threat to close the mills and faetories an idle one. He is angry and threatens the malefaetors of money with the gibbet of publicity.

In speaking for the administration, Mr. Underwood said in closing the debate in the house:

> "I give you notiee now if any more attempts are made in the interest of the Republiean party to threaten labor, there is a bureau in this government, the bureau of foreign and domestie eommeree, ereated by the Demoeratie party, that will go into the faetory, make a thorough investigation and aseertain the reason why."

How feeble and futile the proposal to coerce manufacturers by investigating them if they shall shut down their plants! Is there any law by which a eapitalist may be eompelled to do business when he prefers to elose his establishment? Is it not his property to do with as he may please? If he shall deeline to operate under a Democratic tariff law, why should he fear an investigation to ascertain the reason?

Mr. Wilson and congress are powerless in such a situation as is threatened. The holders of economic power hold the whip hand. We have seen in Belgium what the workers have been able to do by a general strike. But how much more effective would a general strike of the eapitalists prove if they should combine to employ their eeonomic power to coeree the government. When the mill is elosed, the workers are forced into idleness. They may starve, and the sooner they starve the greater the pressure they will bring upon the political power to create eonditions that will permit of their re-employment. The government then must aceede to the demands of the rebellious capitalists or be overthrown by them and the workers at the next eleetion—either it must aeeede or seize the industries and, under the power whieh the executive may assume in time of insurreetion or rebellion, administer them for the public welfare.

Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party could not adopt the alternative of taking possession of the interrupted industries and operating them under governmental direction. They ean do nothing, exeepting to give utterance to idle threats of their displeasure.

The tariff beneficiaries—the proteeted trusts—may not, and probably will not, employ their economic power to force the government's hand. But the very threat to do so emphasizes the utter dependence of the administrators of government upon the possessors of eeonomic power, useless they shall be prepared to go to the lengths to which Lincoln went when, in contravention of the constitution and the "rights of property," he emancipated the slaves and stripped the slave oligarehy of the last remnant of its broken power.—Milwaukee Leader.

The Curse of Capitalism

By W. S. Morgan.

Capitalism is the eoncentrated quintessenee of crimes.

It is the eombination of abominations.

It is the power of hell clothed in the livery of heaven.

It is industrial damnation in full bloom.

It is the whip of the devil lashing the toilers to their daily tasks.

It is the monster master of man's destiny.

It is the stupendous granary of greed and the seething cesspool of crime.

It is the thief of opportunity and the destroyer of hope.

It reaps where it does not sow and inhabits where it does not build.

It grinds into golden dollars the brawn of manhood and the blood of ehildhood.

It robs future generations of the virtue and vitality of womanhood.

It has forced labor on the auction block and installed hatred into the hearts of men.

It bows before the church for protection and crucifies the teachings of the Nazarene on the cross of gold.

It engenders strife, preeipitates war and plunders the people.

It pays princely priees for pews from the proeeeds of its piratical plunder. It is the father of sin and the fruitful source of crime.

Its victims crowd the eemeteries, the alms-houses, the hospitals and the jails.

It has its apologists among the preachers, the philosophers, the politicians, the pirates and the police.

It is destitute of love and its heart is black with lust.

It is made up ehiefly of corporations and eorporations have no souls.

Having no soul, no love, no sympathy it recognizes no law, human or divine, except the law of special privilege.

Its ereed is the instinct of the brute.

In its operations it is arrogant, extortionate, mereiless.

It affects morality that it may hide its immorality.

It clothes injustice with charity, wickedness with hypoeriey, sits under the drippings of the church sanetuary, shouts amen with a loud voiee, but keeps the wheels of machinery that rob the toilers of their just reward well greased with deception.

It is the despoiler of homes and the destroyer of human happiness.

It stultifies manhood, debauches womanhood and depraves childhood.

It is the reservoir of superstition, the caldron of calamity, the climax of cussedness and the curse of civilization.

It has robbed humanity of its heritage, genius of its reward, and the toilers of the products of their labor.

War is its sacrificial altar, and there it satiates its thirst for blood and its greed for gain.

It is the fountain head of falsehood and the progenitor of deception.

It is the clearing house for crime and the depository for stolen goods.

It is the warehouse for pollution and the cesspool of disease.

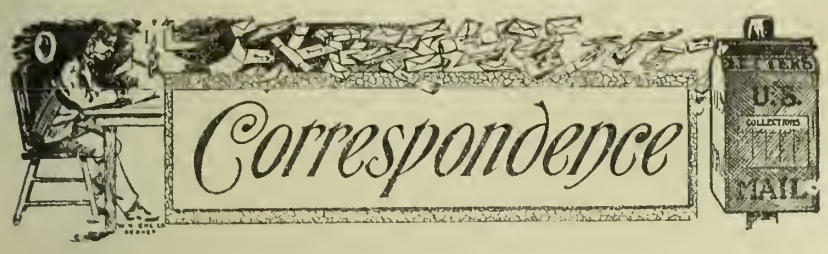
It is a wart on the Universe and a Scab on Creation.

It is the hothouse of immorality and the school of dishonesty.

It permeates every phase of industrial life and leaves poverty, misery, sickness, suffering, death and despair in its slimy path.

It performs the dance of death on the platform of hell while it laughs at the tears of women, the pleadings of men and the pitiful cries of children who are its unfortunate victims.

Let the cursed thing be banished from the face of the earth.—National Rip-Saw.



INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of T. J. Bird, alias H, Bannen. Anyone knowing his present address will please notify his brother, W. P. Bird, 214 Lee Avenue, Albany, New York.

WANTED, INFORMATION.

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of James C. Knee, five feet seven and one-half inches, dark hair and eyes. Anyone knowing his present address will confer a great favor by writing to his sister, Mrs. M. McCaffrey, Brooklyn, New York.

CARD LOST.

Hays Donnelly, who reinstated into Thompson M. and S. Union No. 255, W. F. M., from Rhyolite, has lost his membership card. All secretaries are requested to be on the lookout for same.

J. F. DONOHUE,
Thompson, Nevada.

DONATIONS ACKNOWLEDGED.

Mass City, Mich., May 10, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—Please publish this report in The Miners' Magazine. These are donations which the Mass City Miners' Union No. 215 has received from other locals for the benefit of Brother Jonas Lehto:

Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200	$ 10.00
Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146	10.00
Vallace Miners' Union No. 17	10.00
Blue Rapids Miners' Union No. 218	1.00
Burke Miners' Union No. 10	5.00
Black Hills District M. & M. U. No. 12	2.00
Crystal Falls Miners' Union No. 195	6.20
Globe Miners' Union No. 60	5.00
Miami Miners' Union No. 70	10.00
Snowball Miners' Union No. 124	35.35
Cordova Miners' Union No. 147	5.00
Texada Miners' Union No. 113	10.00
Butte Miners' Union No. 1	10.00
Marysville Miners' Union No. 112	5.00
South Range Miners' Union No. 196	12.00
Bessemer Miners' Union No. 204	10.00
Portland Canal Miners' Union No. 181	5.00
Total	$151.55

The Mass City Miners' Union No. 215 has paid the above sum to Bro. Jonas Lehto.

Bro. Jonas Lehto acknowledges his thanks to the union locals and the individuals who have helped him. Fraternally,

MASS CITY MINERS' UNION NO. 215, W. F. of M.,
(Seal) By JACOB VAINIONPAA, Secretary.

MINING "EX"PERTS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ever meet the School of Mines boys, with their Khaki clothes and Khaki minds, the fellows who want a separate table from the "Roughnecks," lest contact with the latter might cause them to use their brains and a serious thought might creep in and fracture their skulls? No, they are not strong for the union, not strong on education, know nothing of social or any other science, and last, but not least, when they open their mouths on mining us female prospectors have them "buffaloed."

It is true they know gold when they see it (in nuggets) or when they are asked to change a twenty-dollar gold piece. But let one talk sulphides, formation, porphyry or leads, and you are too deep for them.

The mining industry has been cursed and paralyzed, especially in the West. by these professors' sons, who profess to know all there is to be known—when they read one book on Trigonometry and another on The Geographical Lay of Gold Bricks, by Professor Need-em Coin.

The College Boys never discovered a mine, never opened up a mine, never developed a mine, would not know a mine from a subway, and draw their pay on pull, never on ability. Ninety-nine out of every hundred School of Mines mining "experts" were intended by Satan to be gravediggers!

Their reading matter, like their gray matter, is limited. They read the Saturday Evening Ghost, The Tribune and The Mining Unscientific Dress, all printed in rat shops. The grizzlied old veteran of the hills has more knowledge of mining in his corns or toenails than all the School of Mines boys have in their heads, and why the workers ever tolerate these slave-drivers on any job is a question soon to be solved, as well as letting them buy the foodstuffs and have charge of the commissary.

And all cooks in miners' boarding houses should be employed by the miners who eat the food cooked, and not the mining experts, whose knowledge of domestic science causes them to say to the employment shark over the 'phone, "If there are no cooks around, send a blacksmith or donkey tender."

The result is the cooking is like the mines these fellows expert

Brother Roughnecks, let the slogan on the job be, "Fall in with the times or get off the job!"

LABOR'S SOLOMONS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Labor has had its Judas Iscariots, its Moses, its Christ, and now we have a new type the fellow who is trying to out-Solomon, the ancient fellow with a thousand wives.

One of these Solomons is connected in an official capacity with the Iron Molders' Union; another has his haunts in the woods of Denver; two more are at San Francisco, and last, but not least, is the one at Seattle, who, while drawing $5 per day as a lecturer for the Seattle comrades, sold J. A. Wayland's reputation for 4 bits and two drinks of whisky, a gin fizz and a Hanford cocktail to the Seattle Daily "Crimes," a cannibalistic, capitalistic gutter sheet. That is, he was a "star" writer for this paper (though not on the payroll) when he was not "jollying" the violinist at the Moore theater or teaching the class struggle to the mistresses of shingle manufacturers of Puget Sound, while his own wife took in ironing to support his children.

We would not give a slam what these scape goats did, were it not for the fact they are getting bolder in their cussedness against young girls of the working class, and this we know from gumshoeing these scape goats around.

The Iron Molders' representative is for the Bull Moosers first, last and always, and when not on the street corner ogling girls, he is making the rounds of his concubines, of whom he has only seven in Kansas City alone, while a wife and children slumber peacefully a short distance away.

The Denver fellow no doubt has his public utilities job by this time, and the working girls whom he jollied into having faith in his sincerity as a faker are still juggling dishes.

The San Francisco fellows might be described as fat and sassy, and when they go into the Flood building or hurry to Sacramento to the law foundry, we rough-necks are well aware of the side of the fence they are on.

All of these fellows are men of families, and I have a personal acquaintance with the working girls they are taking advantage of and sending to the county hospital.

We wish to say to these would-be Solomons that the labor movement has no place for capitalistic cussedness, and any one holding a card or job can no longer hide behind their wives and children's skirts. We will not throw hints—but bricks—in a pamphlet for free distribution, and gives names and dates.

AN APPEAL TO PRESIDENT WILSON.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.:

Dear Sir—We the Socialists of Bisbee, Arizona, in session this, the 11th day of May, 1913, express our sentiment from the viewpoint of labor, be it political or industrially organized, and we firmly believe that we are expressing the sentiments of the laboring masses of America.

Mr. President, if the conditions at Paint and Cabin Creek, in Harrison county, West Virginia are as serious as reported, they are intolerable and must cease to exist.

From all reports at our command there are twelve laboring people held in prison, in violation of the constitution of the United States for daring to stand up for the rights of their class. And also Governor Hatfield has suppressed a labor newspaper known as the "Labor Argus" at Charleston.

We have endured such conditions for many years, until the laboring masses of this country have about reached the last point of endurance. It is useless to mention those in the past, but we call your attention to the ones under your administration, and we ask for an immediate investigation and a hurried report, and in case you should decline or delay this action, we, the laboring people will investigate it ourselves, and if the powers of the government will not protect us, then the powers need not expect our loyalty.

Mr. President, we firmly believe that you will carry out the principles of the constitution of the United States that guarantee a republican form of government in each and every state, as in your oath of office you pledged you would do.

If the industrial barons are permitted to violate, or cause it to be violated, these sacred principles and cause the law-abiding citizens to be incarcerated for months without a trial, the suppression of free speech and confiscation and suppression of a free press in West Virginia, then it can be done in any state in the Union.

The principles of freedom and justice must be upheld at any hazard. We hope you will not treat this matter lightly, and we most earnestly entreat you to act promptly.

Yours for justice, peace and happiness,

W. F. BURLISON,
W. E. HOLM,
G. POWELL.

TEACHERS DENOUNCE BOY SCOUTS.

By Mary Oreilly.

The Chicago Teachers' Federation appointed a committee to investigate the Boy Scout movement and report. A meeting to organize the Boy Scouts was called together in the office of General Frederick Dent Grant. I went and asked permission to attend that morning, but it was refused.

The organization was effected, details were planned and a future meeting was called. No delegates were called for from the labor unions. The representative of the Teachers' Federation was refused admission which she requested.

Thus the movement was placed in the hands of military and business men, and it was shown conclusively that their ideals were intended to prevail. I made this report to the Teachers' Federation, which passed the following resolution:

"Whereas, The press reports that 'Boy Scout corps' are to be organized among the boys of the public schools; and,

"Whereas, According to the plans of a self-appointed committee, military men and others having no professional training, teachers' certificates nor authority to teach, are to be permitted to organize these bands of scouts, to teach and control them, putting guns into their hands and destructive ideals into their minds; and,

"Whereas, The chairman of the committee of the Chicago Teachers' Federation, appointed and instructed to investigate the 'Boy Scout' movement was denied admission to the meeting yb the self-appointed committee in charge; and,

"Whereas, That committee includes no mothers nor any woman in its membership; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we are opposed to the organization of 'Boy Scout' corps of American children, and all efforts to arrest their developing minds at a stage of development which belongs to a medieval, barbarous age.

"That we oppose the efforts of private individuals, military, commercial or others, to reach over the heads of the regular constituted authorities and control the educational policy of our schools,

"That we are opposed to the efforts of any men to take into their own hands the decision of questions vitally interesting to women,

"That we stand with the constructive forces of society as teachers, as women and as members of the great working class for the ideals of industry and peace."

What shall we substitute for military training for boys? How shall we give to children the good which the Boy Scouts claim without the military spirit?

There is one good American institution which has been overlooked in the controversy; that is the public school system. It is the most democratic organization of children ever attempted. Every good thing claimed by the Boy Scout movement has been done by the public schools for years. Nature study, woodcraft, outdoor exercise have been attempted.

It is interesting to compare the niggardly policy of the business man toward the schools with his generosity to these courts. He robs the state of hundreds of thousands of dollars of school taxes and cheerfully donates far more to promote a military organization which teaches "unquestioning obedience to employers and superiors."

A CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

Bisbee, Arizona, May 11, 1913.

Mr. Woodrow Wilson, President United States, Washington, D. C.:

At a regular meeting of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Western Federation of Miners, held on the above date, the following protest resolution was adopted and ordered forwarded to you:

Whereas, The dastardly imposition on the working class by the coal barons of West Virginia at the strikes in the Paint and Cabin Creek districts, where the conditions are such that the aged mothers of the land can be incarcerated for months without trial, by a military drumhead court, as in the case of Mother Jones, have embittered the workers to a point never before attained in the history of this country; and,

Whereas, There are also eleven workingmen imprisoned under the same condition as Mother Jones, one being the editor of a labor paper in Charleston, the press has been confiscated and the paper suppressed. Thus the suppression of the press and free speech. Law-abiding citizens have been imprisoned for months without a fair trial or even an indictment; thereby the abolition of a republican form of government, which the constitution guarantees.

Therefore, Mr. President, we consider this condition beyond all tolerance and demand an immediate investigation and early report. Are we to have a repetition of the crimes of Governor Berkeley of Virginia in 1670, when he established the military drumhead court to secure convictions he never could secure in courts of justice?

We say no.

At that time the king was forced to take cognizance of that affair and put an end to Berkeley's tyranny.

It is up to you to do as much as the crown head did in his day. We ask of you, do you expect loyalty of the working class unless they can secure protection?

Well do we know that if this condition is tolerated in West Virginia it will soon be extended to all other states.

Now, Mr. President, we ask you in the name of justice, peace and happiness of this nation to act at once.

FRANK BROWN,
THOMAS SMYTH,
W. F. BURLISON,
Committee.

IS THE RELIGIOUS CREED OF THE LATE J. PIERPONT MORGAN THE TRUE ONE?

By R. A. Dague.

J. Pierpont Morgan, one of the richest men in the world, recently "crossed the Great Divide." His last will and testament begins with these words:

"I commit my soul into the hands of my Savior, in full confi-
"dence that having redeemed it and washed it in His most precious
"blood He will present it faultless before the throne of my Heavenly
"Father; and I entreat my children to maintain and defend, at all
"hazard, and at any cost of personal sacrifice, the blessed doctrine of
"the complete atonement for sin through the blood of Jesus Christ,
"once offered, and through that alone."

While Mr. Morgan was a member of the Episcopal church he was very popular at Rome. A New York paper says:

"The largest wax candle ever molded will be burned on feast
"days in the Vatican at Rome to the memory of J. Pierpont Morgan
"if the hopes of Father E. T. Monteleone and his parishioners of Our
"Lady of Mount Carmel's Roman Catholic church, in Jersey City,
"are realized. The candle is now being molded at the expense of
"Father Monteleone's church.

"The candle will be sixteen feet high with a base eighteen
"inches in diameter, tapering to six inches. If the candle was lighted
"one day each year it is estimated that it would last for 300 years,
"and if burned steadily it would not be consumed in less than nine
"months. If a place can be found for the candle in the Vatican it
"is also hoped to place with it at its base an oil portrait of Mr.
"Morgan."

Now, this contribution is not for the purpose of giving expression of unkind remarks about the late Mr. Morgan personally, but to discuss the religious creed he professed. His pastor, Rev. George Chambers Richmond, D.D., is quoted as saying:

"Mr. Morgan didn't lift his hand to help the American working-
"man. He helped to keep prices up. He was never in favor of
"higher wages for the men who toiled on his railroads. He helped to
"foment strikes by his lack of vital interest in the men who sweat
"for his money. We shall never see a man just like him in our
"American life, and we ought to be glad of it. Mr. Morgan has not
"gone to heaven, but is now beginning a new life in a new world—
"perhaps as a common day laborer."

Now, I think that Dr. Richmond's creed is nearer the truth than was Mr. Morgan's. I cannot believe that a man can, at death, shift all the consequences of his selfishness, meanness and sins on to a Savior, and with one bound go faultless and pure to the throne of God and be forever happy. Such views are gross distortions of the true gospel of Christ, who said: "Ye shall reap as ye sow." I am not referring to Mr. Morgan now, when I ask what man of fairly well-developed reasoning powers and some sense of justice, can believe that one can spend a lifetime in crime and debauchery, cursing the world by his wickedness, and then through the atonement escape all the consequences of his vile life and go straight to glorious celestial regions pure and spotless?

I would have toleration for the honest belief of everybody, but such a doctrine, in my opinion, is not only contrary to a true interpretation of Christ's teaching, but is productive of untold evil. It encourages men to continue in crime. Jesus insisted on the doctrine of restitution and of every one "working out his own salvation." I believe it is a pretty well-known fact that nearly all murderers and desperate criminals are soundly orthodox in that they think they can commit any atrocious crime and live a life of wickedness, and then, any time before death, through the blood atonement, escape all the consequences of their misdeeds.

All the despotic kings, tyrants and czars hold to that theory. With but few exceptions, all the noted millionaire exploiters of working people in Europe and America are advocates of that vicious doctrine. It is the belief of every criminal. It is a creed that fits this present system of selfish individualism—of competition that is founded on the principle of speculation or of getting something for nothing. It is a historical fact that the early Christians were communists, or near Socialists. Christianity was corrupted in the third century and made to teach that heaven and eternal bliss can be gained not by merit of good works but through the merit of shed blood. The economic system, naturally patterned after the theological teaching and communism was crushed and speculation and greed and kingcraft and wars and crime came as a foul brood, being the legitimate fruits of the doctrines of getting something for nothing. That view of the atonement, in my opinion, has cursed the world beyond all human estimation. It is false and vicious to the very core. Nature, philosophy and sound theology teaches what is obvious to all clear thinkers, that if we would reach heaven and happiness we must by our thoughts and deeds earn those desirable conditions and places.

No shed blood of animals, humans or gods can transfer guilt from the transgressor to an innocent one. No candles sixteen feet high nor other ceremony or movement, will enable a soul to escape punishment for wrongs committed. Here or hereafter, all must undo, as far as possible, what was wrongfully done. No student in God's school can be jumped from the primary department to the graduating class of the university. He must win his promotion by his own industry and study. He must advance through his obedience and his own merit, and not through the merit of Jesus or anybody else. There may be repentance and forgiveness, and that may imply a change of life of the one who repents, but such repentance does not blot out either the fact that a man committed bad deeds nor the consequences which resulted from those acts. Restitution, reciprocity, "as ye measure to others so shall it be measured to you again." This is the law of earth and heaven. From it there is no escape, here or hereafter.

I am not surprised that the late Pierpont Morgan's pastor said: "Mr. Morgan has not gone to heaven, but is beginning a new life in a new world—perhaps as a common laborer."

Creston, Iowa.

NOTES FOR LABOR DAY.

Washington, D. C., May 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Delegates of Central Labor Unions:

Gentlemen—The time is now close at hand when the various Central Labor Unions will be making the necessary arrangements for the celebration of Labor Day, and the appointment of committees to carry on the work necessary for the proper celebration of this laborious holiday.

In making these arrangements the committees of the Central Labor Unions, as well as the committees of the various local unions, who will participate in the celebrating of Labor Day, should be particularly careful as to the manner in which orders are placed for articles that may be required by the members, particularly those who take part in the parades wherever they are held.

In the years past, and particularly the last two years, numerous inquiries have been received at this office inquiring if the so-called hatters' label and Knights of Labor label were genuine. In a number of instances unions have placed orders for wool hats bearing the union label, and the dealers with whom the orders were placed have been deceived in obtaining hats bearing the so-called label of the Wool Fur Hatters' Association, an organization that does not exist. This label is being used by an unfair manufacturer whose employés are not organized and who endeavors to sell his product as being union-made.

In another instance a so-called Knights of Labor label has been used by a Chicago manufacturer upon overalls and uniforms that have been purchased for Labor Day purposes, and when the order was given it was for union-made goods. The trouble has invariably been that when the goods have been delivered it was too late to obtain others.

Committees of unions are advised that if they are in any doubt this year as to the placing of orders in establishments that cannot provide the union label, if they will communicate with this office, full information will be sent to them, but in any event, in placing orders for hats, caps, uniforms, overalls or jackets, it should be insisted upon that the label of the United Hatters of North America should appear in the hats and the label of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers should be sewed and pasted in the caps, and the label of the United Garment Workers' Union should appear in uniforms, overalls and jackets.

Those organizations who, besides participating in parades, contemplate holding banquets, smoke talks or other entertainments, should insist that all refreshments that are served should be made under union conditions and bear the union label of their respective trades, and this condition should specifically apply to the label of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers, whose label is not receiving the support from organized labor that it should.

If there are to be any employed in serving the refreshments, see to it that those who dispense the liquids wear the blue button of the Hotel and Restaurant Employés' Unions, and those who serve food should wear the green button of the same organization, the button which is worn by the waiters.

If the committees who have charge of these Labor Day celebrations—that is, banquets and other forms of entertainment—will bear in mind at all times the suggestions as contained in this letter, it is bound to be helpful to the organizations in interest and to the general labor movement as a whole, and your assistance and co-operation along these lines are invited.

Secretaries of Central Bodies, after reading this communication to the regular meeting, are requested to hand the same to the chairman or secretary of the Labor Day committee.

Hoping that these suggestions as contained in this letter will be observed in the strictest possible manner, I remain, Yours fraternally,

THOMAS F. TRACY, Secretary-Treasurer.

"WORK" OF THE CAPITALIST.

Consists Mainly in Making His Position Secure on Labor's Back.

We must now consider what the term "capitalist" is coming to signify. Had the term been used half a century ago it would have connoted a class, unscrupulous perhaps in the main, with low aims, little culture and less fine sympathy or imagination. It was, nevertheless, a socially useful class, which at that time performed real services. It is a leading thought in modern philosophy that in its process of development each institution tends to cancel itself. Its special function is born out of social necesstiies; its progress is determined by attractions or repulsions which arise in society, producing a certain effect which tends to negate the original function. Thus early society among the Aryan peoples of Europe develops a leader in war or council, who grows, by processes which in England, e. g., can be clearly traced, into a king with genuine functions, a leader of the people in war, like William I., or a powerful civil ruler and statesman, like Henry I.

The fact that such men were brutal or wicked is of little account. But the very putting forth of the kingly power arouses antagonism; then produces armed resistance by a combined group, and finally leads to overthrow, either by the destruction of the king or by depriving him of all real power and reducing him to a mere ornamental puppet. The very power originally believed to be beneficent becomes tyrannical; it needs to be checked more and more, until finally it practically ceases to exist, and the curious paradox is seen of a monarch who does not rule. History proves abundantly that men do not rise and otherthrow wicked and corrupt rulers merely because they are wicked and corrupt. It is part of the terrible irony of history that a Louis XV. dies in his bed, while a William the Silent or a Lincoln falls a victim to the assassin. What men do not long tolerate is either obstructiveness or uselessness.

Now, if we apply these ideas to the evolution of the capitalist, what is it we see? The capitalist was originally an entrepreneur, a manager who worked hard at his business, and who received what economists have called the "wages of superintendence." So long as the capitalist occupied that position he might be restrained and controlled in various ways; but he could not be got rid of. His "wages of superintendence" were certainly often exorbitant; but he performed real functions; and society, as yet unprepared to take those functions upon itself, could not afford to discharge him. Yet, like the king, he had to be restrained by the legislation already referred to, for his power involved much suffering to his fellows. But now the capitalist is fast becoming absolutely useless. Finding it easier and more rational to combine with others of his class in a large undertaking, he has now abdicated his position of overseer, has put in a salaried manager to perform his work for him, and has become a mere rent or interest receiver. The rent or interest he receives is paid for the use of a monopoly which not he, but a whole multitude of people created by their joint efforts.

It was inevitable that this differentiation of manager and capitalist should arise. It is part of the process of capitalist evolution due to machine industry. As competition led to waste in production, so it led to the cutting of profits among capitalists. To prevent this the massing of capital was necessary, by which the large capitalist could undersell his small rivals by offering, at price below anything they could afford to sell at, goods produced by machinery and distributed by a plexus of agencies initially too costly to any individual competitor to purchase or set on foot.

Now, for such massive capitals the contributions of several capitalists are needed, and hence has arisen the joint stock company, or "compagnie anonyme." Through this new capitalist agency a person in England can hold stock in an enterprise at the Antipodes which he has never visited, and never intends to visit, and which, therefore, he cannot "superintend" in any way. He and the other shareholders put in a manager, with injunctions to be economical. The manager's business is to earn for his employers the largest dividends possible; if he does not do so he is dismissed. The old personal relation between the worker and the employer is gone; instead thereof remains merely the cash nexus. To secure high dividends the manager will lower wages. If that is resisted, there will probably be either a strike or lockout. Cheap labor will be perhaps imported by the manager, and if the workpeople resist by intimidation or organized boycotting, the forces of the state (which they help to maintain) will be used against them. In the majority of cases they must submit. Such is a not unfair picture of the relation of capitalist to workmen today, the former having become an idle dividend-receiver. The dictum of orthodox political economy, uttered by so competent an authority as the late Professor Cairnes, runs:

"It is important on moral, no less than on economic grounds, to insist upon this, that no public benefit of any kind arises from the existence of an idle rich class. The wealth accumulated by their ancestors and others on their behalf, where it is employed as capital, no doubt help to sustain industry; but what they consume in luxury and idleness is not capital, and helps to sustain nothing but their own unprofitable lives. By all means, they must have their rents and interest, as it is written in the bond; but let them take their proper place as drones in the hive, gorging at a feast to which they have contributed nothing.'—William Clarke.

PROPOSITION TO ORGANIZE AN INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

By R. A. Dague.

(Note.—I propose the enactment of the following bill into law.—R. A. Dague, Creston, Iowa).

A BILL

For an act to provide for the organization of the unemployed into an industrial army of the United States, and the maintainance of the same.

Be It Enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:

Section 1. The secretary of labor is hereby instructed to organize an Industrial Army of the Unemployed, and he shall recruit the same from all the states of the Union and District of Columbia, pro-rating the number of enlistments among the same according to the population, as nearly as may be practicable.

Section 2. Any able-bodied person aged 16 years or more may become a member of said army by applying to the secretary of labor or any other officer authorized by law to recruit for said army, and by subscribing to the following oath:

"I, ..., do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am a native of ....., that my age is ..... years, that I have been a resident of the United States ..... years, and that I have no sufficient means of support except that derived from my manual daily labor; that I am out of regular employment and in immediate need of food and lodging; that I wish to enlist in the Industrial Army of the Unemployed for a term of three months; that I will, if accepted as a member of said army, obey all orders of my superiors in said army in the line of my duty; that I will render honest and true service by laboring in all peaceful pursuits wherever ordered to go by my superiors. I will be loyal to the government of the United States; I will obey its laws, honor its flag and participate in no lawlessness nor violence against peaceful citizens of the United States or their property.

Section 3. The secretary of labor is hereby authorized and instructed to appoint or cause to be appointed, a suitable person in each congressional district in the United States to act as a recruiting officer for said army.

Section 4. The duty of said recruiting officers shall be similar to that of like officers in the regular army, subject to such modifications and changes as the secretary of labor may make. They shall provide transportation to recruits from place of enlistment to such point as may be designated by the secretary of labor or his subordinate officer, charging the government of the United States with all expenses of such recruiting and transportation of said recruit. All money properly expended by counties, states, cities and districts in defraying necessary expenses of recruiting said industrial army and transporting said recruits to such rendezvous as is designated by the secretary of labor shall be refunded to said states, counties, cities or districts by the United States. The salaries of said recruiting officers for services as such duly performed, shall not be greater than the compensation paid officers who recruit for the regular army for like services.

Section 5. The secretary of labor shall have full authority to adopt such methods and measures to carry out the purpose and intent of Sections 1, 2, 3 and 4 of this act as may in his judgment be necessary, conforming as nearly as possible to the usages, laws and methods in force in the War Department in recruiting the regular army in transporting said recruits from the place of their enlistment to their command, and in the payment of the wages of said recruits, subject to such modifications and restrictions as may be ordered by the President of the United States, who shall be commander-in-chief of the said industrial army.

Section 6. The duties of the industrial army shall be to follow peaceful pursuits and not war. Their labor shall be expended on harbors, forts, government buildings and grounds, in digging canals, irrigating deserts, and on any or all public works owned or controlled by the United States or by states, counties, districts and cities, as may be designated by Congress, the President or the secretary of labor.

Section 7. Each member of said industrial army, who has been a resident of the United States for five consecutive years or more, shall receive in lawful money for each day's labor of eight hours the minimum sum of two dollars ($2) per day, and boarding and lodging, to be paid at the close of each week's service, and each member who has been a resident of the United States less than five years and more than three years shall receive board, lodging and one and one-half dollars ($1.50) per day, and each member who has been a resident of the United States less than three years shall receive board, lodging and one dollar ($1) per day, but no person not a native of the United States, who may arrive from a foreign country after the passage of this act and who enlists in the industrial army, shall receive as wages more than boarding, lodging and 25 cents per day till after he has been a resident of this country five consecutive years.

Section 8. This organization shall be designated as the Industrial Army of the United States. The enlistment in said army shall be for a term of three months, at the expiration of which time members shall be discharged. If a member's service has been uniformly good the mustering-out officer shall state that fact in the written discharge.

Section 9. Any member having served a full term of three months, and not having been discharged from said army for crimes committed or because of heinous offenses, may re-enlist a second, a third or any number of times upon complying to conditions required in the first enlistment.

Section 10. No fees shall be required in advance from said recruits herein mentioned by reason of his volunteering to enlist in said industrial army. Every recruit sworn in shall be transported at the expense of the government to such rendezvous as may be designated by the secretary of labor, and the cost of such transportation shall be deducted from the first wages earned by said recruit.

Section 11. If any recruit, after taking the oath herein prescribed and after having been transported to the said camp or rendezvous, shall desert, or being able-bodied shall refuse to labor under directions of the duly constituted overseer as per his said oath and the provisions of this act, he shall be adjudged to be guilty of insubordination, and be dishonorably discharged from the industrial army and be denied the right of re-enlisting in said army for five years.

Section 12. All the rules, customs and discipline in force and effect for the organization, recruiting and maintenance of the regular army, including the payment of wages, shall, as far as applicable, be observed and enforced by the secretary of labor and his subordinates in organizing and maintaining the said industrial army, except as otherwise provided herein.

Section 13. Members of the industrial army shall not be required to bear firearms or other weapons of war, nor to wear any regulation uniform, but may wear the usual dress of the civilian, as best suits such member, and shall furnish his own apparel; neither shall they be required to perform drill duty, nor participate in dress parades, nor perform any marching except to and from their labor, nor do any manual labor other than what may be necessary to do in the ordinary and proper discharge of their peaceful duties as manual laborers, working eight hours a day.

Section 14. In case of the illness of any member, or bodily injury received from accident during his term of service, he shall be properly and humanely provided for in the government hospitals, and shall receive the professional services of regular army physician, and be given medical treatment, without expense to said individual. He shall also receive his full wages, as though able to perform the usual labor, while under the physician's care.

Section 15. The members of the industrial army shall be organized into companies of fifty, and each company shall be placed under the command of an overseer, whose official title shall be "Industrial Captain," which officer shall be selected from the membership of the industrial army; provided, however, that if no suitable overseer can be found in the ranks of the industrial army, then in that event, the secretary of labor or the state superintendent may appoint some other suitable person to act as captain; such officer shall be subject to removal from office by the secretary of labor or state superintendent at their pleasure.

Section 16. Each state in the Union and the District of Columbia shall constitute a division or zone for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act. One superintendent shall be appointed by the President or secretary of labor for each state and district, whose official title shall be "industrial colonel," who shall have command of the industrial army in his division, subject to the orders of the President or secretary of labor. He shall have authority to appoint such number of assistants or subordinates as may be necessary to properly conduct the business of the industrial army within his jurisdiction, said appointment of assistants to be subject to the approval or rejection by the secretary of labor.

Section 17. All official reports made by the captains shall be transmitted to the state commander, who in turn shall forward them with his own official report to the secretary of labor, such official reports to be made four times a year or oftener, if ordered by the secretary of labor.

Section 18. The officers of the industrial army shall be as follows:

The President of the United States, commander-in-chief.

The secretary of labor, whose official duties shall be, as far as applicable, similar to the duties of the secretary of war.

The commissioned officers shall be one chief of staff, whose title shall be "industrial general," one "industrial adjutant general," one superintendent for each state and the District of Columbia, whose official titles shall be "industrial colonel."

The non-commissioned officers shall consist of as many overseers of companies as may be deemed to be necessary by the secretary of labor, and their official title shall be "industrial captains." The commissioned officers shall be appointed by the President, whose term of office shall be so long as the President may determine, not to exceed the date of the expiration of the President's term of office. The non-commissioned officers shall be appointed by the industrial colonels, subject to the approval or disapproval of the secretary of labor.

Section 19. The salary of the officers hereinafter named shall be the sums designated, to-wit:

Industrial general	$250.00 per month
Industrial adjutant general	200.00 per month
Industrial colonel	150.00 per month
Industrial captains	100.00 per month

said salary being exclusive of traveling expenses, office rentals, stationery and wages of necessary assistants.

Section 20. Companies of fifty females shall have a female industrial captain and their labor shall be expended in publicly owned or managed industries suitable to be rendered by women.

Section 21. The duties of the industrial captains shall be to oversee and direct the labor of each member under his or her command, subject to the orders and authority of the secretary of labor or such other person as the

secretary may authorize to have the general supervision of the work to be done.

Section 22. The President of the United States shall have authority to temporarily suspend enlistments into the industrial army whenever the public interests should require such suspension.

Section 23. The secretary of labor shall, as nearly as may be practicable, apportion the number of enlistments allowed in the industrial army among the respective states and District of Columbia, according to the ratio of population of the same, as shown by the last census reports.

Section 24. If at any time there are a greater number of members of the industrial army in active service than can be profitably or suitably employed on works of the United States, the secretary of labor may detail and transport to any state, district, county or city in the United States, such number of members of said army as such state, district, county or city may apply for, to be employed on state, district, county or city works, and they shall perform labor for such state, district, county or city, receiving the same wages and being under the same restrictions and authority as though they labored for the United States, and in such cases the said state, district, county or city shall pay to the United States the wages earned by the members of said industrial army so detailed. The United States shall in all cases be responsible to the members of the industrial army for the full amount of their wages.

Section 25. No member of the industrial army legally qualified to vote shall be disfranchised by reason of his being a member of said army, nor lose his residence on account of his enlistment from the place of his enlistment, if he had attained a residence there prior to his going into the army, but all members applying for the privilege shall be granted ten days' absence on furlough by the industrial captain, to attend elections as follows, to-wit: Five clear days immediately preceding all national and state elections, and five days immediately after said elections to the end that he may, if he so desires, proceed to his place of residence and cast his ballot at said election. The said member of the industrial army thus accepting said furlough of ten days shall be paid his usual cash wage in full for the said ten days' absence, but the government shall be responsible for no expense incurred for his board, lodging or transportation to and from his home to attend said election.

Section 26. It shall be the duty of the secretary of labor to make an annual report to the President on the 1st day of February of each year, in which he shall set forth in detail a statement showing the number of enlistments and re-enlistments made in the industrial army; also the number of discharges therefrom, the amount of money expended for wages paid, the members of said army, from what states and districts the recruits were taken, their nativity, length of residence in the United States; also a complete exhibit of labor performed, at what places, on what works and the total value of the same during the calendar year ending December 31 preceding the date of said report.

Section 27. The President of the United States, on the recommendation of the secretary of labor, shall, if necessary to keep the industrial army constantly employed, purchase in the name of the United States farming lands, railways, manufactories, coal mines, oil and steel plants or other industrial enterprises of public utility. All expenditures provided for in this act shall be paid out of the treasury of the United States.

Section 28. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act are hereby repealed.

Section 29. This act shall be in force and take effect on the 1st of January after its passage.

Note by the Author.

The statement has been made on good authority that now in times of profound peace, it is costing the United States six hundred millions of dollars annually to maintain our army and navy. We are expending in the construction of war ships alone $30,000,000 a year. What is Uncle Sam doing for the unemployed, of which there are all the time several millions? Nothing. I propose that the Congress create and maintain an industrial army as well as a military one. The military army brings in no income. The industrial army would provide employment for every jobless man and woman, prevent untold poverty, misery, suffering and crime, and would not only save the nation $600,000,000, which it costs to maintain our army and navy, but create that amount of wealth and much more, for the nation.

The labor of this vast army of workingmen, now lost, would be utilized and saved. Vagrancy, tramping and begging by able-bodied men would be lessened, for when men are well fed and housed and kept busy they are not inclined to violate law. There would be much less crime. Courts would have little to do, and the jails would have few inmates.

Surplus labor would be taken from the labor market, and other workingmen would receive better wages on account of the competition being less intense. The labor of the industrial army, expended on the public works of the United States and on the highways of the states, counties and cities would make this country famous for the excellency of those evidences of civilization.

Great sections of arid lands would be irrigated, canals would be dug, overflowing rivers dyked, harbors deepened, ships for commerce builded and prosperity nation-wide would prevail.

To the objection that it is not right to tax the rich for the benefit of the poor, let it be said that the history of the rise and fall of ancient nations teaches those who read aright this lesson—that great wealth having concentrated in the hands of the few produced such an unequal condition of society that one class rolled in opulence and luxury, while the other dragged through a mortal existence in squalor and wretchedness, and that these conditions went from bad to worse till the despondent poor, starving and maddened, rose up and despoiled the rich, and the government was destroyed and civilization greatly retarded. Even in this grand young republic the indications are not lacking that we are following in the footsteps of ancient nations that went to ruin from the causes alluded to. There is great destitution in the land and a growing discontent. Labor-saving machinery, trusts and great aggregations of wealth in the hands of a few have made it difficult for the workingman to live.

It has been stated that every year the terms of imprisonment of hundreds and thousands of convicts expire, and the men are discharged and sent adrift. They feel disgraced; the world looks upon them with suspicion; they are without money and courage; statistics show that a large per cent of them become either confirmed vagrants or desperate criminals. The government should aid these unfortunates in their efforts to reform. Make this bill a law and the ex-convicts would go into the industrial army and a great majority of them would become industrious, good citizens; the business of the criminal courts would be greatly lessened, and the state would get the benefit of the labor of many thousand men now lost. It would seem to be the part of wisdom for the rich and prosperous to give their assent to so reasonable a law, which would give employment to the despondent unemployed, rather than to go on heedlessly amassing mountains of wealth with the delusive idea that they are entitled to all the fruits of the labor of others that they can, by hook or crook, possess themselves of without actually violating the statute law, and that the destitution and misery of their fellow-man is no concern of theirs. The interests of the whole human family are indissolubly linked together. There are great national industrial and political storms sometimes as well as destructive atmospheric cyclones.

Creston, Iowa. R. A. DAGUE.

PEACE CONFERENCE BURLESQUES.

It may be that the various trust investigations that have been successively staged for the last twenty years or so cannot be surpassed for farcical asininity, but at least they have a close second, if not an equal rival, in the so-called peace conferences that are held from time to time.

The other day one of these burlesques was staged in St. Louis, with Carnegie in the rôle of leading clown. Andrew began, as usual, by declaring that war was practically impossible; that the nations were almost within sight of the goal of permanent peace, and that to Wilson and his administration would fall the glory of establishing world peace, definitely and permanently.

The safest life for a young man, he declared, was enlistment in the army or navy. Industrial workers ran far greater risks to life and limb than the soldier or marine, who in the future would have nothing to do but parade. The military profession today was the freest of all from danger of violent death.

This lets Andrew out from those ugly charges of furnishing rotten armor plate to the navy, for, if it is never to be tested in battle, a few hundred blowholes more or less are of no consequence. The fact that more men have been killed in his establishments in making it than will ever be killed in fighting from behind it is of course merely a feature of the inevitable risks of industry.

And while Andrew was emitting these sounds from his blowhole, Wilson was warning California against the danger of involving the United States in a war with Japan, Austria was threatening Montenegro with war, and all the great nations of Europe, armed to the teeth, were watching keenly the developments in the Balkans, where within the last few months 150,000 soldiers have died violent deaths on the battlefield. All these things, to say nothing of the 500,000 men who lost their lives on land and sea in the recent war between Japan and Russia, seemed as if they were not, as if they had never occurred in the mind of this fatuous old man.

To a questioner who asked about Japan, he replied that Japan had nineteen battleships and the United States had thirty-three, and more coming, thus suddenly switching to the point of view of the jingoes, who assert that peace can only be assured by the possession of a stronger navy than the other fellow, an interesting illustration of how extremes meet, and both the pacifist and the jingo ultimately reach the same viewpoint.

One jingo, who declared that the United States was "in mortal terror of Japan," was promptly squelched by Andrew calling on all the delegates who weren't in mortal terror to stand up, and practically the whole body, 1,500 in number, rose to their feet. "There," exclaimed Andrew triumphantly after exhibiting "the United States" to his challenger, "you see, nobody is in mortal terror but you." The jingo at once subsided in the face of this material proof of bravery.

Carnegie was to have presided at an afternoon meeting in which the question of disarmament was to have been discussed, but was so exhausted with his morning effort that he had to pass it up, so the entertainment closed with the morning session.

These peace conferences, however, are beginning to drag and stale on the public, and are fast losing their power both as an attraction and as a method of keeping great men like Carnegie in the spotlight. There has been a little too much of them, and the fooling, though excellent in its way, is becoming rather wearisome. Something new is wanted.

A newer and more spectacular stunt could be devised by taking advantage of the dancing mania now prevalent. Carnegie, in full Highland costume, doing the turkey trot in a fashionable cabaret, in the character, say, of "The Universal Peace Kid," might get off to a new start, and considerably improve the attractive features of his entertainment. Suitable "topical" songs could easily be provided, and the effect on peace of the world not diminished in the least, nor the actual folly of the whole proceeding visibly increased.—New York Call.

THE PATRIOTISM OF PROFIT.

The profit system knows no Fatherland! Ever since the rise to domi- e of the bourgeois, it has been their custom to disregard everything in their mad race for profits. Indeed, when it suited their purposes best, they were ever ready to plunge their beloved country into a disastrous war. In order to enrich the merchant class, the United States was plunged into a war with Spain. England sacrificed some of her noblest sons to fight the Boers, and for a purely commercial reason. In every country the same has been true.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht in the German Reichstag, exposed modern patriotism when he disclosed the fact that the hostility between France and Germany had been caused by the manufacturers of munitions of war, who, through a bought press, sent out war scares, bribed officials of the War Department and in other ways sought to create a favorable public opinion for larger appropriations for war purposes. More money spent preparing for war means more men in the field, more guns and more powder to be purchased and consequently more profits for the coffers of the cannon and powder kings.

It is a cold-blooded, brutal business. But "business is business," and knows no country. It makes little difference to the capitalist where his money comes from, nor does he concern himself with the fact that to enrich him, a whole nation groans under the burden of excessive taxes for war purposes. Business for the munition manufacturers is best when war threatens a country. And so, when natural causes fail, artificial measures are employed to stir up hatred and strife.

Socialists have always pointed out the economic basis of war. They have shown how, in their search for foreign markets, to dispose of their surplus goods, the commercial interests demand wars. In the German exposé, a direct connection between selling products and creating war sentiment has been clearly shown. France and Germany are in a turmoil over the disclosures. Let us hope that it will make the great mass of people clearly see the revolting cruelty of the whole capitalist system of profit taking.

We do not nor can we blame the Krupp officials. They did what every business concern is doing—trying to create a market to dispose of their wares. Herr Von Reventlow, the famous naval, military and political authority, admitted this when he said, "What the Krupps stooped to is only what is done in every industry." Thus we see the connection between business and war. Capitalism, the mother of a thousand evils, is responsbile. The incentive to make money is the compelling force that has no regard for national boundaries or even for religions. Only by the abolition of capitalism will we abolish war—for, by the immutable law of cause and effect, remove capitalism and the need for war will have vanished.—New Times.

DOING THE DIRTY WORK.

Need Not Worry the Anti-Socialists—Many Are Qualifying for It Right Now.

"Who will do the dirty work under Socialism?" is a question frequently put to Socialist orators.

Who, I would like to know, does the dirty work under capitalism? Let us see. They are: The tradesman, who, in order to maintain his profits, adulterates his food products to the danger of the public health. Is not that dirty work?

The journalist, who, in order to earn his bread, is compelled to express views to which he is opposed. Is not that dirty work?

The doctor who retards the recovery of his patient in order to prolong his visits and increase his fees. Is not that dirty work?

The schoolmaster who fills the heads of his pupils with a heap of balderdash, which stultifies their minds and prevents them from thinking. Is not that dirty work?

The parson who teaches his flock to be satisfied with the places in life to which they have been called, blinding them to their real interests. Is not that dirty work?

The patent medicine manufacturer who sells a worthless compound which he guarantees a cure for all ills that flesh is heir to. Is not that dirty work?

The lawyer who bleeds his trustful client ignorant of the ways of the law. It not that dirty work?

The member of Parliament, who, having at election time posed as a Democrat, supports only legislation in the interests of his own class and against that of the people he is supposed to represent. Is not this dirty work?

The newspaper folk who in their columns praise commodities they know to be worthless in return for an advertisement order. Is not that dirty work?

The wretched blackleg, who, himself, on the verge of starvation, helps to frustrate the just agitation of his fellow-workingmen for higher wages and better conditions of labor. Is not that dirty work?

The prostitute who, debarred from all honest means of supporting herself, is compelled to sell her body in the street. Is not that dirty work?

The judge who passes a heavy sentence on his prisoner who has committed a theft in order to save his wife and children from hunger. Is not that dirty work?

The workgirl, who, on pain of dismissal, sacrifices her honor at the bidding of her vicious employer. Is not that dirty work?

The plausible and unscrupulous company promoter whose speculations by robbing them of their hard-won savings, brings countless families to ruin. Is not that dirty work?

The theatrical manager who, for the sake of lucre, produces plays which he knows to be a perversion of truth? Is not that dirty work?

The soldier, who otherwise unable to maintain himself, has to take part in a war which he knows to be unjust. Is not that dirty work?

And so on ad infinitum.

Who is there, I ask, who under capitalism does not do dirty work?—Herbert, in the Labor Leader, Great Britain.

PEACE! PEACE!

The President and his Cabinet have been devoting their several talents to the framing of a diplomatic reply to the Japanese protest against the action of the Legislature of California in excluding certain aliens from the privilege of owning land in that state in contravention of the Japanese interpretation of the existing treaty between the two governments.

There has been an international peace conference in session at St. Louis. In New York, a committee, with the "Godspeed" of the administration at Washington and the blessing of eminent churchmen, has been arranging to celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of uninterrupted peace between the United States and Great Britain.

On every hand we find the proponents of peace active to prevent a clash of arms between nations. But while they cry "peace!" abroad there is strife within their own household, to which they pay no heed. The press dispatches have told briefly, and without emphasis upon the facts, that in the state of West Virginia the constitution and the laws have been suspended and a military dictatorship established. Citizens have been tried by drumhead courtmartial and sentenced to the penitentiary; the liberty of the press has been overthrown and the state completely Russianized. We quote from a Huntington dispatch under date of May 9th to the Free Press:

"Members of the National Guard today raided the newspaper plant of the Socialist-Labor Star and arrested the editor, W. J. Thompson, and his two assistants, Elmer Rumble and W. H. Gillespie. The newspaper recently attacked Governor Hatfield in connection with the coal strike difficulties."

The constitution of the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government. The constitution itself is supreme in every state. Yet what are the facts? The government of West Virginia is as despotic and as arbitrary as the government of Huerta and Diaz in the City of Mexico —a government which the administration at Washington refuses to recognize, while it tolerates the government set up by the mine-owning oligarchy in West Virginia in defiance of the constitution that the workers must be held in the virtual slavery against which they have revolted.

Mr. Bryan, who once protested that "you shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns!" is silent. President Wilson is writing magazine articles on the "New Freedom" and protesting that we shall have no "masters." Congress is in session and has voted that funds which never have been used to prosecute workingmen under the provisions of the anti trust law, shall not be so used in the life of the appropriation. But no voice has been raised against the overthrow of constitutional government in West Virginia and no sign made that these men, who profess to be inspired by the spirit of Thomas Jefferson, purpose to make any move to secure the striking miners of West Virginia and their sympathizers and supporters in their constitutional rights and establish a republican form of government, as they are under solemn oath to do when once it shall be subverted in any state of the American union. It still makes a difference whose ox is gored.—Milwaukee Leader.

MOST ABSOLUTE ATHEISM.

George D. Herron in May Metropolitan.

There can be no true understanding of Socialism apart from the recognition that society, by the system of social production for private profit, is divided into two classes, engaged in perpetual war with each other; one a producing and the other an exploiting class. Substantially stated, the present organization of the world is in order that a comparatively few may compel the labor of the many, and appropriate its fruits. Existing political institutions have no other end than this private seizure of social production, over and above the lowest scale of living which labor can be coerced into accepting. That the capitalist works, does not argue against the existence of his class. Or that the ruler works, does not argue against the parasitical nature of his position. The work of the capitalist consists in the exploitation of the real producer; the work of the ruler consists in the defense of the property of the capitalist — without which capitalist the ruler could not be. And between the workers and the class that possesses itself of their product, there can be neither identity of interest nor social peace.

Nor ought there to be. It is an utterly irrational and immoral society, an insanely wasteful industrial arrangement, by which the bulk of the world's population is engaged in producing wealth it is never to enjoy. It is really a world of slaves we are living in; and freedom, either of labor or spirit, is a fiction. Free labor and free men have no existence apart from a community of ownership and interest in production. As the work of the world is now carried on, the production of things proceeds through the destruction of human beings, soul and body. And to close our eyes to this, to consent to a society that divides mankind into owners and workers, masters and servants, rich and poor, governors and governed, is indeed a hopeless infidelity toward life; is the most absolute atheism of which man can be guilty.

POVERTY NO LONGER NECESSARY.

Cause of Misery Lies Not With Nature, But With Capitalist Ownership of Industry.

Looking for work is a queer thing to do when work is all around. There are acres of idle land everywhere calling for labor that they may yield their increase, and tools are here in abundance. "Why don't the unemployed take them and cut down the forests that the Creator has placed here for the satisfaction of mankind, and build homes there to enjoy the blessings of life and be happy?"

You are hungry? Well, the land from which all food is produced is here. and here also are the forces of nature that the genius of man has controlled to quicken into life the wonderful machines built by the man in overalls that enable you to produce in such abundance. They are your heritage from the culture of the ages and the machines that you workers built belong to you, the builders. You need boots and shoes. Countless cattle roam the prairies; they are for the use of man; take them and put their hides on the vessels you have built, convey them to the cities where men do most congregate and build their factories to fashion them into the things that you desire.

Use the land that the Creator has placed here for all the children of men and build houses and railroads, that you may exchange with your brothers the thing that each produces and the other needs for the advantage of all; but don't weary yourselves looking for work when all the resources and all the things you need to work are before and around you in abundance.

Nature is plethoric. She runs riot in abundance, and wastes in disuse more than enough to feed the world. "Scarcity of work." There is no scarcity in nature, and man is ever unsatisfied and always willing to labor to satisfy his desire. And there is no scarcity of tools. Machines are rusting and factories are stopped while men are unemployed and hungry. So it is not the fault of labor and it is not the fault of tools. The fault is that men and women have not access to the tools and land by which they earn their living. They cannot nowadays use their own tools and dispose of the finished product to the consumer. That is a back number. Those days are gone forever, and a better, because more efficient, method is ours. We produce socially the things we need, so we must go socially and take them that we may use them again together and exchange fairly the products of labor, so that unemployment and poverty shall cease and abundance and happiness shall reign in place of misery and hunger; and the children on the green earth, which is their birthright, shall have opportunity to grow more beautiful, more pure and strong, and mankind shall dwell together in justice and peace and in the prosperity and happiness of all.—Norman Daxbury, in Brewery Workers' Journal.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth $18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver. on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS,
(Seal) Clerk.
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.

First publication May 8, 1913.
Last publication May 29, 1913.

In Memoriam.

Globe, Arizona, May 7, 1913.

Whereas, Brother James H. Tresider, a staunch and loyal member of Globe Miners' Union No. 60, W. F. of M., has departed this life, being taken without warning, while in the full strength and vigor of life; and,

Whereas, We mourn the loss of our brother, whose place cannot be filled; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing mother and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in this, their hour of sorrow, and that our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That we continue the work of which he was a champion until such time as men shall not be cheaper than timbers nor human life of less value than dollars; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his mother, a copy spread upon the minutes of this union and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

H. E. WILLIAMS,
GEORGE PRYNN,
E. B. SIMANTON,
(Seal) Committee.

POETICAL

COULD LOVE BUT RULE.

Martha Shepard Lippincott.

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn."
How true these words have proved to be:
How many made forlorn.
How lack of love and charity
Have filled the world with woe.
O! would that men would ever learn
Christ's mercy, sweet, to know!

How souls so innocent of crime
Have such injustice known,
And those who held controlling hand
So little mercy shown.
'Tis sad how avarice and greed
Have so much sorrow brought,
When all might be such happiness
Were Christ's sweet lessons taught.

O! when shall love e'er rule the world,
And make life sweet, indeed,
To fill our lives with peace and joy
And blessings that we need?
When shall man's inhumanity
To kindness e'er be changed,
So that for love and happiness
Our lives may be arranged?

TO WEED CALIFORNIA.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

They live in a company house;
They trade at a company store;
Whenever these poor slaves dance
It must be on a company floor.
They sleep in company cots;
They wash in company tubs;
The company is so "good"—
Say these poor, helpless dubs.
Their wives are company too;
They wash for company men;
They go to church, to be sure;
They all have company sin.
The preacher is company too;
He trades at the company store:
He gets the best they have—
He's never in debt—what's more.
They read the company Press;
They believe in the Stripes and the Stars;
The sheriff comes out with a club
And lands them behind the bars.
The company owns the school;
The teacher is company too;
She works to get her pay—
What else is a teacher to do?
No meetings are held in the street;
No meetings are held in the shop.
Company mules like work;
Why should the dollars stop?
The slave-drivers whip their mules;
The whistle has beat the lash,
And tho' they work from sun to sun,
They never have any cash.

FIVE DOLLARS A WEEK.

By Herbert Kauffman.

Thus is it down on Beelzebub's books:
"August the seventeenth — Isabel Brooks;
Blonde, splendid figure; big violet eyes;
Dimples; fair coloring; feet of small size;
Home in the country; her parents quite poor;
Character excellent; morals still pure;
Came to the city today and found work;
Wages five dollars; department clerk."
Wages five dollars! To last seven days!
Three for a miserable hallroom she pays;
Two nickels daily the street car receives;
One dollar forty for eating that leaves.
One-forty has such a long ways to reach —
Twenty-one banquets at seven cents each.
There! Every penny of wage has been spent —
Squandered for feasting and riding and rent.
Spendthrift. She doesn't remember life's ills.
How in the world will she pay doctor's bills?
What if she's furloughed (there's always a chance)?
Isabel ought to save up in advance.
Hold! We've not mentioned her clothes; she must wear
Dresses, hats, shoes, stockings, ribbons for hair—
How did she get them? Suppose that we stop.
Perhaps it's well if we let the thing drop.
You good mathmaticians may figure it out;
It's a matter of figures or figure, no doubt.
Carry this picture; it's better, I'm sure:
"Character excellent, morals still pure."
What else is written we won't try to see;
Beelzebub thinks much the same as we.
Why, as I live! There's a tear in his eye!
What in Hell can make Beelzebub cry?
Surely the devil is feeling his age;
Look what he's writing on Isabel's page:
"Virtue's a luxury hard to afford
When a girl hasn't money enough for her board."

—Woman's World.

TRIM YOUR LAMP ON THE ALTAR.

William. E. Hanson. Butte, Montana.

Trim the lamp on the altar of Reason,
That its rays may pierce through the night,
That for thousands of years has flourished,
And has given "priestcraft" its might.
Your minds have been bound and fettered
By submission and blind belief,
Like sheep have been led to the slaughter,
Believed it "sin," if ye sought relief.

These men who call themselves "holy"
Have enslaved your reason for gain,
Have made you believe in a Heaven,
And to which you aspire in vain.
But, if you suffer and labor,
While they flourish in comfort on earth,
They promise you "glory eternal"
And a new and sinless birth.

They have made you believe in a "Something,"
Of which they know nothing at all.
They have clouded your longing and senses
With a sombre and funeral pall;
They have fed you on rank superstition,
Have perverted the teachings of God.
They claim a power Almighty,
And traffic on those 'neath the sod.

They claim the Creator has called them
To preach of "His Saving Grace."
How do they know that it was His voice,
Did they speak to Him, face to face?
If He gave to them His orders,
Tells them what is His will,
Why do they prey on our scanty wage;
Why does not God pay the bill?

This greedy horde have ye feasted
And clothed them in fine array,
Have housed them in princely splendor,
For 'tis ye who have always to pay.
Trim the lamp on the Altar of Reason,
Turn this priest-haunted night into day;
Tell this celibate horde "they must labor,"
Instead of on ignorance prey.

Trust not in the words they utter;
No God ever made their laws.
Like Minotaurs, they are greedy,
For wealth for their insatiable maws.
Their vaunted religion and power,
Which they ever have used as a lash,
Amounts to just this, and they know it:
"Dimes and dollars," but all "COLD CASH."

LAWS DIVINE?

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

Oh, holy man, with tonsured head,
Will you answer the questions I ask?
As you and my Father in Heaven are friends,
'Tis your duty as well as your task.
Why has He ordained that you live in ease,
While I shovel and muck in the mine;
You wear broadcloth, while I wear jeans;
Is that one of His laws divine?

Your bed is luxurious; I have a cot.
You live in a realm of cheer;
You sip the very choicest of wine;
I am lucky to have common beer.
And one other fact I wish to impress:
You're an epicure when you dine.
I dig down in my tin dinner pail;
Is that one of His laws divine?

By church law you are my Father on Earth,
And He is my Father in Heaven;
Two fathers so blind to their son in distress,
To whom nothing ever is given.
You preach submission and patience to me,
For a price, give a blessing benign,
Which you can withhold if I have not the price.
Is that one of His laws divine?

You claim to represent Christ on earth,
Who had but one garment to wear;
You wear purple and linen and golden weaves,
Soft tissues and laces rare.
Your round, sleek faces and soft white hands
Of worry and work show no sign,
While mine are blistered, knotty and red.
Is that one of His laws divine?

Year in, year out, I slave and toil,
An honest existence to make;
I must pray while you prey, be content,
While most of my earnings you take.
For the Father above, with all His love,
But of which I see never a sign,
Says I must be content with my station in life.
Is that one of His laws divine?

From cover to cover "The Book" I have read,
And I find that your words are not true.
You are teaching a creed that is cruel, unjust;
I'm no longer submissive to you.
I smile at your ranting, your "power" I scorn,
Though my soul to hell you consign,
I have faith in a cause that is real and right,
And a law that is ever divine.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J. Wachouheim	or..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H, Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Lilos.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	N. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
	BRIT. COLUMBIA				216	Labor Temple Vancouver
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	D. A. Rowan...		
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
71	Moyle M. U.....	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner.	Jas. Roberts.....	....	Moyie
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calaveras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burris	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith ...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec...	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien..	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	804 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider ..... American Secy.,	.... 102 C	Collinsville randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	.... Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Su am	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	H. B, Snellman..	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee.....	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Burton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Se W. T. Sodden ...	cy. Fin. S A. C. Dawe.....	ecy. 229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Nels Seadin.....	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U....	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. C. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
23	Aurora M. U.,...	.....	.....	.....	....	Aurora
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Ploche.....	Mon	W. S. Carman ...	Pat Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader .	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	Su Aft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie ..	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	John Penttinen..	....	Sudbury
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
183	Sudbury M.&M.U	.....	.....	Frank Snellman.	....	Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia □
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman.....	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S. U	.....	Jose Maria Ibarra	Epifano Regulado	781	El Paso
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . .	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

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..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
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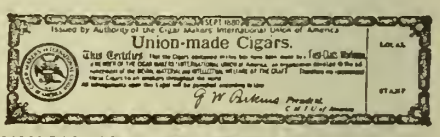

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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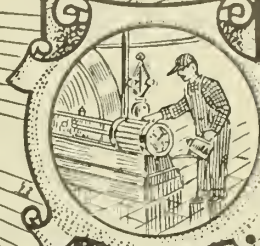

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DENVER, COLORADO, MAY 29, 1913

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 518.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, May 29, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 518
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

NOTICE.

Miners should keep away from the Tintic mining District. The camps are over-run with idle men, 300 being out of work at the present time. Keep away, as you simply work a hardship on the men who are at work and the local union.

JAMES B. HANLEY, President.
J. W. MORTON, Secretary.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

PRESIDENT MOYER left for Utah and California last Sunday to visit some of the local unions and will return to headquarters after surveying the strike situation at El Paso, Texas.

THE COLORADO LEGISLATURE has repealed the obnoxious anti-boycott law, which was passed by the politicians several years ago in the hope of demolishing organized labor.—Cleveland Citizen

Yes, but the governor, the "friend of labor," vetoed the bill passed by the Legislature, thus showing that one man as chief magistrate of a state, has more power in his hands than the majority of a legislative body, and yet, we boast of our representative government.

A LOCAL of the I. W. W. at Salt Lake, Utah, has resolved itself into an employment agency and placed an advertisement on a billboard, stating that 100 miners and 300 muckers are wanted at Butte, Montana. The statement is a cold-blooded and deliberate falsehood manufactured out of whole cloth for an ulterior purpose. There are no miners or muckers wanted at Butte, as there are a large surplus of idle men seeking employment there, and the statement of the I. W. W. at Salt Lake is a lie as infamous as other tactics and methods utilized by the "Bummery."

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

FROM THE TOMBS of the political past come doleful wailings. "Uncle Joe" Cannon of Illinois sees the country headed for perdition because of the Initiative and Referendum; "Fire Alarm" Foraker of Ohio, once chief flapper of the "Bloody Shirt," warns us that the Initiative and Referendum will carry the country to ruin and to "dangerous Socialism." Professor Taft of Yale sees the Initiative and Referendum dragging the country down-grade to disaster.

Men who live in the past are interesting merely as curiosities. Instead of using the past as a teacher, a guide for future action, they would use it as a penitentiary in which to imprison The People.—The Star, San Francisco.

WE HAVE BEEN TOLD for many years, that there is a *vice trust* in every large city of America, and that the profits of this trust throughout the United States, reach the enormous sum of $50,000,000 annually.

The reformers have been denouncing such a trust and have used the strongest words of condemnation, but regardless of condemnation the trust continues to flourish.

The reformers in fighting the *vice trust,* are but fighting an *effect* which is bred from a *cause.*

When the reformers use as much energy in fighting the *cause* as they do now in fighting the *effect,* the *vice trust* will go out of business.

AT WHARTON, NEW JERSEY, the people have been given an insight into the degeneracy and brutality of the thugs hired by corporations to uphold the *majesty* of the *law.*

The Empire Steel and Iron Company has been doing business with the detective agencies, and these agencies have furnished the necessary number of out-laws to create a reign of terror, and then, accuse the strikers of the crimes and lawlessness committed by veteran criminals trained to fasten odium on honest men battling for a living wage.

The thugs and strikebreakers imported to Wharton were gathered from the slums of the state of New York and New Jersey, and their insults to girls and women became so shameless, that even the citizens, not directly connected with the strike, were forced to arm themselves to defend the honor of their wives and daughters.

Capitalism in its greed for profit stops at nothing to hold labor in the shackles of wage slavery.

ONE BY ONE the good men fall—to paraphrase an old song. The latest is Dr. Chas. P. Neill, for many years United States Commissioner of Labor, who has resigned to become an employé of the Guggenheims. Dr. Neil has been distinguished amongst prominent men for his consideration for the rights of labor and his employment by the Guggenheims can only mean they have found the easiest way to limit his usefulness.—Seattle Union Record.

Dr. Charles P. Neill has been moved by what he conceived to be his material interests. Neill was not a member of organized labor, but was a professional man, whose political pull secured him an official position at Washington. He has not *fallen* and was under no obligations to labor to stay at Washington. Neill, like many others, whom labor has lauded as *good men* are influenced by economic interests, and

Neill in accepting the position offered by the Smelting Trust, reached the conclusion that he was advancing his personal interests.

The Guggenheims wanted him, because he demonstrated that he was brilliant and clever enough to delude labor into the belief, that he was friendly to the working class. The polished and cultured dissembler is always looked upon as a valuable asset to capitalism, when such dissembler can hide from labor the fact that he is an ally of the forces that crush labor.

THE MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION is greatly distressed for fear that labor unions and agricultural organizations shall be exempted from the penalties of the anti-trust law. It calls such exemption "class legislation."

The Merchants and Manufacturers' Association has fallen into a conventional error. The "class legislation" was enacted by the Supreme Court when it made the law applicable to these associations, in spite of the fact that such was not the intent of its authors.

The anti-trust law, when it was pending in Congress, received the support of such labor leaders as Mr. Gompers, and of the agricultural interests. It was certainly not their purpose that the law should be used against them. It could not have been passed if there had been any intimation that it was designed to do more than to prohibit monopolies in the products of labor and in the instruments of production.

If Congress shall exclude labor unions and agricultural associations from the operations of the anti-trust law, which it has partly done, it will simply reiterate the original intent of the Sherman act and recall judicial decisions which were inspired by the same class interests that led an English court to send the "six men of Dorset" to penal servitude for having organized to exact higher wages from their masters.—Milwaukee Leader.

SOME of the strike-breaking agencies around the country are starting up side lines now, in connection with their nefarious business, a side line that, while the most disreputable in which a man can engage, yet one that harmonizes perfectly with the strike breaking end of the business. Some of these agencies have been sending outlaws and newly arrived immigrants down into the wilds of West Virginia, to help the coal barons down there break the strike of the mine workers, and now one, Harry Kulp, belonging to one of these thug agencies, has been convicted in a United States court for violation of the White Slave Law. It was proven that he went around through the mountains of Pennsylvania, and engaged girls for domestic service in hotels in West Virginia, but all who fell for him were shipped to the hovels of these strike breakers, down in the backwoods of West Virginia.—The Lather.

Men who have observed all the outrages perpetrated by capitalism will manifest no surprise in knowing that strike-breaking agencies are engaged in the business of white slavery.

The detective agency stops at nothing to "deliver the goods."

The capitalist, who is the paymaster and furnishes the funds to maintain these agencies, places no restrictions on his hired outlaws, whose memories have become callous to the remembrances of a mother or a sister. The degenerate on the payroll of a detective agency has neither heart, soul or conscience, and his employer knows no *God* save *profit.*

GOVERNOR SULZER of New York vetoed the Foley Workmen's Compensation bill. The bill was supported by the Causality insurance Companies, the employers and the Civic Federation.

The Foley Compensation bill was vigorously opposed by organized labor, but the lawmakers dominated by employers and corporations were in the majority and voted for a bill that was drawn in such a manner that its passage would give but little relief to the working class.

Governor Sulzer in vetoing the bill, said:

"To my mind "a workmen's compensation law which fails to inspire the confidence of the industrial toilers for whom it is enacted, and which meets with their vigorous and emphatic protest, cannot be said to be an adequate performance of the party pledge. From the outset the bill now before me met with serious opposition from those who are most vitally interested in securing the benefits designed to accrue from legislation of this character. The measure is opposed by the State Federation of Labor and the American Association of Labor Legislation and other true friends of these necessary remedial industrial reforms."

Provision has been made by the legislature for a constitutional amendment and will be submitted to the voters of New York for approval next November.

This amendment will make it possible for the laboring people of New York to reach a real, genuine compensation law during the year 1914.

IT WOULD SEEM that if there were any truth in the oft-reiterated statement that "any man that wants work can get it," should be to some extent apparent when the hateful and degrading occupation of strikebreakers is called for. But even here the assurance fails. So wolfish is the struggle for existence that men often have to fight like wild animals to secure that debasing work.

The other day one of the strike-breaking agencies here advertised for hands to take the places of the striking street car employés at Cincinnati, and the next morning the street was blocked by thousands of applicants, so eager to secure the jobs that they smashed the doors and windows of the buildings, trampled one another on the stairways, cursing yelling and fighting until the police reserves were called to disperse the rioters. For one man who succeeded in securing a place as a strikebreaker, ten went away disappointed.

Probably among the horde of "heroes" as President Eliot once called them, there were many criminals, toughs, thugs and gunmen well known to the police, though, as they were intended to be let loose on Cincinnati, there was no reason for interfering with their departure. It is also likely that this element secured most of the jobs that were given out on the occasion.

But it is practically certain that the majority were ordinary workingmen driven desperate from hunger through long unemployment. And every one of these wretched unfortunates who secured a job may be considered as having made a start training for a future career of crime. In Cincinnati these men will fight even more desperately to hold the jobs they secured than they did to get them in New York, and will be encouraged by the authorities to stop at nothing short of murder to do so.

Striker and strikebreaker are equally proofs of the criminal insanity of our industrial system. A system that not only generates but encourages conditions which transform masses of human beings into things resembling the composition of a famished wolf-pack has no right to existence, and the greatest crime conceivable against humanity is not capitalism itself, but rather the ignorance that prevents it being swept forever from the face of the earth.—New York Call.

HOW WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN, one of the founders and general secretary of the I. W. W., has dug up his little hatchet and gone upon the war path. In a lengthy signed article in the New York Call, using as a text the charges that have been made by responsible parties in San Diego that the "free speech fight" in that city had been utilized by I. W. W. officials to graft funds from sympathizers, Trautmann warns the public that the present "free speech fight" in Denver is being "pulled off by those who never will work, who will always be there when the general secretary and the general organizer of the Industrial Workers of the World call for volunteers, to live on the funds collected for the support of real militants and struggling toilers." Trautmann then proceeds to relate his own experience in the Lawrence affair, prompted to do so by the fact that "a clear explanation can never be obtained by an appeal to the centralized official and publicity organs of the Industrial Workers of the World." In assuming the secretaryship of the Ettor-Giovannitti defense fund, Trautmann declares that thousands of dollars had been misused to support the hordes of "volunteers" who flocked to that city and only $85 remained on hand with which to defend the indicted men. Nine specific charges made against those who previously handled the fund were suppressed "by telegraphic order from the general office of the Industrial Workers of the World" and the original cash book was also destroyed. Trautmann succeeded in bringing some sort of order out of chaos and gave a public accounting of the funds he handled. Evidently his disgust was so great that he declined to again accept an official position in the I. W. W., gave his reasons in an article to be published in the two official organs, but his communication was also suppressed. Trautmann is still a member of the I. W. W., but his attack upon St. John, Heslewood and other officials can have no other result than his early expulsion. With a few exceptions, none of the original organizers of the I W. W. remain, and if it were not for the personality of Haywood—who, as he says himself, was saved from sleeping in a bed of quick lime by the organized workers of America, the same workers whose unions he is now condemning and attempting to destroy—that ill-fated body would no longer be in existence. The prineiples of industrial unionism are fundamental and existed long before the I. W. W. was dreamed of, but the methods of that organization are not only wrong, but positively injurious to the workers, and hence the I. W. W. cannot become permanent, as their failures in Spokane, McKees Rocks, Lawrence, San Diego, Little Falls, Akron and other places where they had a strong foothold prove beyond a doubt.—Cleveland Citizen.

"Equal Rights Before the Law"

ORGANIZER LEWIS of the American Federation of Labor, in writing of his experience among the steel workers, relates the following:

"At our McKees Rocks meeting, recently held in the Heien Street theater, we were treated to a striking demonstration of the attitude of the Pressed Steel Car Company toward our efforts to organize its employés. At 7:30 o'clock the manager of the plant whose name I understand is McKee, appeared in front of the theater with fifteen members of the company's police force from the car plant, who were former members of the state constabulary, and also ten detectives, together with fifteen or eighteen of the mill foremen, in all making a force of about forty men, who were fully armed. These men stationed

themselves in line on the opposite side of the street with the intention, I suppose, of intimidating the workers by this display of force. A crowd soon gathered on the street, about 150 of whom entered the hall and remained throughout the meeting, the remainder thronging the street before the entrance to the theater. A captain of police with a squad of patrolmen was stationed between the crowd and the armed force from the Pressed Steel Car Company's plant. No effort was made, however, to disperse the crowd of armed men, and although the weather was cold, they remained until the meeting adjourned. Finding that in spite of this display of force the workmen from the plant to a goodly number had entered the hall, the emissaries of the company, in their desperation, cut the electric wires leading into the theater, plunging the theater into darkness. The men remained, however, until candles were procured and the meeting was proceeded with. This incident served to bring forcibly to the workmen the methods employed by their employers, and was responsible for many additions to the union which has been established among the men. Dissatisfaction is rife, and the pursuance of the tactics related is assisting in bringing the workmen employed by the company into the union."

The above report from an organizer of the American Federation of Labor, proves conclusively that men clothed with economic power can sneer at law and make a farce of our so called constitutional rights.

Had the working class of McKees Rocks gathered, 40 men armed to the teeth, there is no one who would doubt but that officers sworn to uphold the law would have immediately issued orders for them to disperse, and in all probability, they would have been arrested and charged with the crime of inciting a riot. But these 40 men were the private army of the steel trust, and thugs armed by a trust or corporation, must not be molested when working men assemble to join hands in an organization that has for its object the advancement or promotion of the interests of labor. Capitalism can arm itself to subjugate the working class, but labor in its desperation and wretchedness, must seize no weapons of violence to defend itself against the despotism of a master class.

The Convicted Iron Workers

By Eugene V. Debs.

THE PRESS DISPATCHES inform us that of the thirty-eight convicted officials of the iron workers' and other unions who were sentenced in the Federal Court at Indianapolis in December last, but fifteen remain in Leavenworth prison. The rest are all out under bail pending the decision of the higher court to which these cases have been appealed.:

The fifteen convicted union leaders who remain in prison are there only because they are unfortunate in having no friends of sufficient financial means to furnish their bail.

How soon, or, rather, how late, the higher court may finally decide these cases can only be conjectured. When it is considered that the Supreme Court and the several courts of appeal are from three to six years behind in "handing down" their decisions, it can readily be seen that the cases of the convicted union leaders may be hung up for an indefinite period.

But the decision will finally be rendered—if the appellants do not die in the meantime—and when it is rendered it will be, I venture to predict, in favor of the cruelly outraged labor officials. I make this prediction not because I have faith in the partiality of the court toward the defendants, or even in its sense of justice, but because the trial of these men was so flagrantly farcical and their conviction so notoriously a foregone conclusion that if the outrage is not righted by the court itself, as far as this may be possible, it will load the court with odium and damn it and discredit it eternally, when the true story of the trial is told and the hidden facts in connection with that monstrous perversion of justice are disclosed.

The purpose of this writing is to refresh the memory of the working class in regard to this trial and its thirty-eight convictions of union labor leaders, and to place a fact or two on record worth thinking about and talking about and keeping in mind until the true nature of the conspiracy which resulted in the railroading of these innocent men to the penitentiary and every secret, damnable fact in connection with that judicial crime is brought to light.

The trial took place, it will be remembered, in the court of Judge A. B. Anderson, who was appointed to the Federal bench by President Roosevelt and afterward denounced by Roosevelt as "a damned jackass and crook."

One of the defendants was sternly rebuked and threatened with a jail sentence by the judge for smiling in court.

A newspaper correspondent who commented on the proceedings in a way to displease the judge was barred from the courtroom and threatened with summary punishment for contempt.

These characteristic incidents of the trial are not without their significance.

But the great fact, the galling fact, the infamous fact about the trial is that THE SPECIAL TRAIN IN WHICH THE THIRTY-EIGHT CONVICTED LABOR UNIONISTS WERE RUSHED TO THE FEDERAL PRISON AT LEAVENWORTH WAS SPECIFICALLY CONTRACTED FOR AND DEFINITELY ENGAGED OVER A MONTH BEFORE THE JURY RENDERED ITS VERDICT.

This we know beyond doubt, having, by one of those providential leaks which always occur when innocence is bludgeoned and justice raped, come in possession of the correspondence which passed between the court officials and the officials of the railroads.

How did the court officials know positively that these thirty-eight trade unionists would be sent to the penitentiary over a month before they were tried and convicted

The trial from the time the arrests were made and the indictments found until the convicted defendants were rushed to Leavenworth by special train was not only a roaring farce but a satanic conspiracy, backed by the powerful Steel Trust, to strike a deadly blow to the labor movement.

The sacking of the offices of the iron workers' union and the seizure of papers, documents, books and papers in violation of the law and placing these in the custody of hirelings who for a consideration would pervert, pad, or mutilate them to serve the criminal purpose intended, to convict innocent men and fasten the odium of crime upon organized labor furnishes but one incident in a series of outrages and infamies perpetrated under direction of the court officials which has no parallel in the annals of criminal jurisprudence.

I knew all this before the trial occurred as well as I do now, and I urged through the Appeal to Reason and otherwise that the Socialist party and the labor unions send their own authorized representative to attend the session of the Grand Jury and the trial, to carefully follow the proceedings and prevent, if possible, this judicial crime from being perpetrated, and had this been done I verily believe that special train would never have been rushed with its living freight of innocent men to the Leavenworth prison.

IT IS MY POSITIVE CONVICTION THAT THESE THIRTY-EIGHT LABOR UNION OFFICIALS, OF WHOM FIFTEEN STILL LANGUISH IN THE PRISON PEN TO WHICH THEY WERE COMMITTED, ARE ABSOLUTELY INNOCENT OF THE CRIME FOR WHICH THEY WERE CONVICTED, and that they are the victims of a conspiracy as foul and damning as ever blackened the pages of history.

This is all for the present. More in due time.

Some day the whole truth will out. Mark it!—New York Call.

Panics Forbidden by Law

IT WILL BE REMEMBERED that when President Wilson had settled himself in the Presidential chair some three months ago, he promptly issued a warning to the effect that any one caught in the act of starting a panic during his administration would be "hanged higher than Haman," or words to that effect. The notification was evidently intended to intimidate those who, as he supposed, might take this method of objecting to his proposed tinkering with the tariff.

And now that the time draws nigh, Congress, it is said, will appropriate $100,000 to enable the Bureau of Commerce to get busy and investigate any manufacturers who may close down their plants or reduce wages for effect, in order to defeat the proposed tariff reductions.

The prosecutions which will follow any such attempt will take place under the criminal clauses of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, which has been so successful in dissolving the trusts during the Taft administration. There can be no doubt of its equal efficiency in compelling a capitalist to keep his factory running or prevent him from announcing a cut in wages. So far as $100,000 will go, the attempt will be made anyhow.

If, for the sake of argument, it be admitted that a panic is really started deliberately by individual capitalists, the question may be asked, How will an investigation avert the panic? It can only take place after the act, and it takes much time before a decision can be reached. In the meantime the factories are closed, the unemployed swarm all over the land and the panic is on anyhow. Then, again, will the capitalists who closed their factories admit that they did so on account of the proposed tariff reductions, or will they deny it and give other reasons? Or suppose they stand on their constitutional rights and maintain that they can run their factories or not as they please; that there is no law to compel them to use their property productively; that the right to close down stands on exactly the same basis as the right to open up; that the government has no more right to compel a man to stay in business than it has to forbid him to go into business; that the matter of wages is a thing mutually agreed upon between employer and employé, with which no third party has any legal right to interfere—and a hundred other considerations of the same kind?

The Wilson treaty appears ostensibly as a challenge to the whole

institution of private property. Even if it were admitted that capitalists shut down for the reasons given—which they do not—there is absolutely no way of preventing them by law. No matter what pains and penalties are threatened, no man can be forced to do business if he doesn't want to, any more than he can be forced to compete against his will. The whole matter is exactly the same kind of bluff as that used against the trusts, and no capitalist need take it seriously.

The threat before election to close down if the voters sustain an industrial policy that the manufacturer is opposed to may bluff the working class voters who have jobs to lose, but a counter-threat against capitalists won't go. It is an empty bluff. It is a continuation of the pretense under which the trusts were prosecuted, that economic law is dominated by statute law, though for an apparently opposite purpose in this case. In the former the object was to put the capitalist out of business, to prohibit him from doing business; in the latter, to make him continue in business against his will. And both attempts are equally futile. The one will fail, just as the other has failed.

The capitalist is not in business primarily for the purpose of giving employment and paying wages. That is only incidental. He is in business to make profits, and when in his judgment no profits are to be made he will close down, and no power on earth can prevent him doing so, any more than he can be prevented from continuing in business when profits are in sight.

Wilson may be "a man sent by God," as some of his admirers say, but he has just as much power to prevent a panic as to fix the time of the rising and setting of the sun.—New York Call.

The People Shall Know

FROM THE PRESS DISPATCHES we have seen that "Mother" Jones addressed a large audience in Washington, D. C. The octogenarian stood before an audience for two long hours painting pictures of thug-brutality and military despotism.

It is no wonder that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia desired to keep "Mother" Jones as a military prisoner. It is not to be wondered at that the coal-barons ordered their official chattels to charge her with stealing a machine gun, and when that charge appeared ludicrous, to charge her with murder.

A charge of some character was necessary in order that she might be held by the Cossacks of West Virginia

It would not do for this woman of 80 years of age to be given her liberty, for the outlaws who yell "law and order" knew that she would take the rostrum and they knew the power of her eloquence.

Her appearance in Washington and her story told from a public platform has drawn national attention, and when the Congressional investigation is finished, West Virginia will be looked upon as the Siberia of America.

The infamies and outrages perpetrated in the name of "law and order" baffle tongue and pen for a description. Men who dared to speak for human freedom or who dared to even plead for justice, were branded as anarchists, and were met with the cowardly blows from the hired criminals of a licensed detective agency or silenced by the armed might of Military Hessians, whose officers took their orders from the managers and owners of coal mines.

For nearly a year, law has been a corpse in West Virginia.

The constitution of which we boast, was foully murdered and the flag that we hail as the standard of freedom, became the banner under which corporate tyranny assailed human rights and laughed at their victims as they protested against the merciless reign of terrorism that prevailed within the borders of a state, cursed and debauched by the masked pirates of modern brigandage. The press that spoke for the rights of man was suppressed, but now that Congress shall give attention to the *mob in broad cloth* in West Virginia, the people will know something of the lawlessness that has been committed by the "higher ups" who mock the agonies of their exploited victims while playing the rôle of defenders of legal and constitutional rights.

Sought Rest in Death

THE FOLLOWING STORY taken from the columns of an exchange, tells but one of the many tragedies in the lives of working women, who are the victims of an industrial system that means dishonor or premature death:

"The story of a brave but unsuccessful struggle for existence on a weekly wage of $5 was told at the Union Avenue hospital today with the announcement that Helen M. Goodridge, 18 years old, died last night from posion, self-administered.

"The girl was the daughter of Mrs. Della Goodridge, of 5444 Irving street, Philadelphia. She took rat poison and was removed to the hospital in a dying condition.

"In an ante-mortem statement to Dr. William M. Bodwell, of the hospital staff, the girl said she had been obliged to support herself since she was 14 years old. Recently she came here from Upton, Mass., where she had worked in a hat factory. She obtained employment in the paper box and crepe paper factory of the Dennison Manufacturing Company.

"Her earnings were insufficient, she said, for her support, she had 'been half-starved for weeks,' and chose to end her life rather than to continue what seemed to her a hopeless struggle.

"Miss Goodridge bore a perfect reputation, according to acquaintances. Among the effects found in her room at a lodging-house was a letter addressed to her mother and a Bible which had been presented to her as a reward by the Sunday school which she attended.

"The superintendent at the Dennison factory said the girl was employed there making paper boxes. She had been at work but a short time, he said, and like all unskilled helpers, was started at $5 a week."

The above story tells of a girl with almost all her life before her, giving up the struggle to live.

Her reputation was unsullied, but the fact that she was religious and had won a Bible from a Sunday school as a reward for her purity, did not fortify her against the merciless grip of want nor did her spotless reputation and Bible save her from that gloom of despair that sought rest in the grave of the suicide.

The death of this girl standing on the threshold of young womanhood is an awful indictment of a civilization that is upheld by press and pulpit, and shows conclusively that even faith in religion unsupported by the material things of life, cannot save the struggling victim of poverty from self destruction. The pen or tongue of man cannot portray the hopeless agony of this young girl as she brooded on the misery and wretchedness of her life, and as she reached for the poison that saved her honor, she must have felt the force of the words of the poet: "O grave where is thy victory; O death, where is thy sting."

The Persecution of the Courts

THE JUDICIAL PERSECUTION of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison, has been commented upon, not only by the labor and Socialist press, but even the capitalist journals have graced their columns with editorials on the battle in the courts against men, who felt and believed that they had a right to speak from the rostrum or through the press on matters that vitally concerned the laboring people.

Even a number of daily journals, controlled by men of power and influence in the world of commerce and finance, take the position that the action that should have been taken against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison should have been of a civil nature, and not of a criminal character.

The fanatics, however, take the ground that the dignity of the courts must be upheld, and that any act or work spoken or written that can be construed as an offense to the judiciary must be punished, if reverence for the judiciary is to be maintained.

The New York World has the following comment which shows that a great daily journal with millions behind it, does not approve of the action of the courts in the cases against Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison:

"It is not possible to endorse the acts and words of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison in this controversy, but the courts of the District of Columbia are even more in error. They are not dealing appropriately with citizens who are in the wrong They are carrying on a personal feud which has already received a most impressive rebuke. They are judicial last-ditchers, who are introducing reprisal into what they call the administration of justice."

The New York Times had the following editorial comment:

"An appeal will be taken, and there is an opportunity for both Mr. Gompers and the entire community to reconsider their positions soberly. To speak candidly, there is danger that the courts will be used for private purposes, as the Legislatures have been, unless a halt shall be called. The Supreme Court annulled the first sentences for contempt in this case because the process for contempt was used as a means of punishment in a private proceeding. The main offense was conspiracy in constraint of trade, but judgment was given for contempt of court on motion of private counsel. That was not action by the court for the protection of its dignity in the interest of the public rather than of itself. When this error was corrected another mistake was made. The court referred inquiry regarding its dignity to private counsel, and the sentence is now so far reduced that the court practically is rebuked again. It is by no means sure that an appeal may not again be successful. In that case, and even if the reduction of the sentence shall prevent another demand for retrial, the efficiency

of the lower courts in protecting their dignity leaves something to be desired in the interest of both the court and the public."

Regardless of all editorial comments that have been made, either from a labor or capitalist standpoint, there is no denying the fact, but that the judiciary is dominated by the class that are the owners of the means of life.

The rights of property are above human rights, and the many decisions that have been handed down by courts in favor of property and against individual liberty, prove conclusively that the man on the bench, as a general rule, looks through the same glasses as the combinations that are using every weapon to disfigure justice and destroy the rights of man.

Labor and the Tariff

THE SECRETARY of the American Federation of Labor insists that wages cannot go down as a result of tariff reduction.

He says: "Labor's wages cannot be cut because in many industries they are already at the lowest living point. If any attempt is made there will be strikes all along the line. We are in the midst of a tremendous campaign to strengthen the position of labor against further exploitation of capital."

A recent bulletin from the Bureau of Labor statistics shows that, while in 1896 the cost of the year's supply of food for the average working class family was $300 in the North Atlantic division of the country, it had risen to $466 in 1912, or well over 50 per cent.

During the same period in the South Atlantic division the figures show an increase from $265 to $417; the North Central from $275 to $463; the South Central from $255 to $441, and the Western from $277 to $409; on the whole a general rate of increase in cost of living of far over 50 per cent. And it is only too evident that wages have lagged painfully behind the rising cost of living in every portion of the country.

During this period, however, what is called the national wealth of the country has increased from approximately $75,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000, or an increase of approximately 75 per cent.

It is notorious that, as a rule, the higher the tariff protection the lower the wages. Some of the most favored trusts, like steel, sugar, wool, cotton, beef, have paid the worst starvation wages.

Says Secretary Morrison: "Capital has had protection, but labor has had to face unrestricted competition. Importations of goods are taxed, but immigration is free. The price of manufactured products could be raised to the limit, but the price of labor could be kept down to the minimum by untaxed drafts on Europe. There was merely transportation to be reckoned."

But the tariff tinkering by the present administration even if it went the length of free trade would not provide a remedy. Were the cost of living to be reduced there would follow a corresponding reduction in wages, and the relative difference between the two would remain the same.

Under low tariff or high tariff labor's condition would remain unchanged. Wages so long as the wage system continues are certain to remain at the lowest living point. The Milwaukee Journal uncovers the kernel in the nut when it says:

"Perhaps some wages will be cut after tariff is reduced, not because profits will not be adaquate, but because unorganized and ignorant foreign labor is powerless before the crushing power of cooperating employés. *Labor gets just what the factory owner is willing to pay if there is no union protection—tariff, or no tariff.*"

But, continues Mr. Morrison:

"The swarms of unskilled foreign labor brought into combat organized American labor, are turning on their employers. The demonstrations of the Industrial Workers of the World are the result of this exploitation of humanity. They were unorganized and ignorant.

"The employer took advantage of their helplesness and screwed down wages until men and women simply could not stand it. They broke out in revolt in Lawrence and Paterson.

"We of the American Federation of Labor are not responsible. Capital has brought it on because it sought to combat organized labor with unorganized labor."

But, has it escaped the notice of the Federation Secretary that England, a free-trade country, has at present even more starving workers, proportionately, than the United States.

Let the American Federation of Labor, whether the tariff be low or high, continue its campaign to strengthen the position of labor against exploitation and couple with it a declaration for the utter abolition of all exploitation and it will aid materially in solving not only present problems but the labor problems for all time.—California Social-Democrat.

Socialism Given a Respectful Hearing

SEYMOUR STEDMAN of Chicago who was elected to the Legislature of Illinois, recently entertained the lawmakers of his state with a talk on Socialism.

The Socialist speaker and student of economics, is forcing himself into every gathering, and barriers cannot be raised against speakers and students who are backed by a million votes in this country.

There was a time when the man who raised his voice for the principles of Socialism was met with sneers and insults, but that time has passed away never to return.

The Socialist speaker, whether in the church, Legislature or public rostrum, is given a respectful hearing, for men of intelligence realize that the profit system is rushing to destruction and that our system of exploitation must be supplanted by an industrial democracy.

Seymour Stedman spoke as follows to the Legislators of Illinois:

"Taft says, in the Century Magazine for October: 'The fact is that government ownership of the industries will produce a dead level, there would be no one in control.' I have not observed a dead level for the janitor in the White House and the President; there is no dead level for mail carriers and the postmaster general; there is no dead level for a private soldier and a general at headquarters; there is no dead level for the clerks in a pension office and the head in the department or superheads; there is no dead level for the secretary of state and his subordinates; there is no dead level for the chief of the fire department and the truckmen, or chief of the water department and a meter inspector; and there is no indication of a dead level on the part of those who are pestering the members of the House for the opportunity of working for the government. I am amazed at the number of practical Socialists I have met while I have been in attendance upon this body, all of them anxious and hungry for the opportunity to be employed by the government, although on election day every single one of them oppose Socialism, which proposes that all people should have an opportunity to be employed by the government.

"In objecting to Socialism, Taft again says: 'There will be no competent body (under Socialism) to fit salaries or wages.' I reply, who fixes his salary? Who fixes the salary of firemen, of those around the Atlantic and Pacific coast in the life-saving service; those who are building the Panama canal, which was a colossal failure in the hands of private enterprise? Who fixes salaries of mail carriers, who cover nearly 500,000 miles in the execution of their duties? Who fixes the salary of 500,000 school teachers in the educational institutions of this country? The statement by the President shows how economic class interests and bias class feeling may produce a most stupid and puerile argument.

"Taft says, again, that 'the lowest-paid men having a vote would have a tendency to reduce the wages of higher paid and more efficient.' I reply, 'the average income could easily be $3,000 or $4,000 a year and I do not apprehend there would be very much worrying or suffering if even all received equal compensation, although that is not the position of the Socialist party, and in trade unions and lodges, in the educational system and in the fire department, in all government departments, there is recognized on the part of the lowest paid the right of the more efficient to a higher wage than the average. Compensation in every lodge is voted to the higher officers. At last Taft asks 'whether the government in taking over industries would pay for them, confiscate them, or issue bonds?' This question I cannot answer. If we had control of this state I think we could take over several industries which in a very few years would result in the complete ownership of many industries without a great hardship to the poor fellows who are now in possession of a few million dollars' worth of securities and bonds in these industries. We'll pension them.

"Mr. Munsey, Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Taft are attempting to guide the fortunes of the older political parties of the United States so as to provide some makeshift or adopt some method of relief which will curtail the progress of the Socialist movement, and we may expect almost every concession to be made except the fundamental one which involves the abolition of the wage system and the inauguration of conditions where those who are engaged in industries will receive the equivalent of that which they produce, making proper allowance for deductions to be used for maintenance, equipment and financing of departments which are not directly productive.

"Gentlemen of leisure, the working class is not today the most intelligent class. Your safety lies in its ignorance; its enlightenment means your overthrow and the emancipation of the worker. Its strength consists in its numbers. It is often termed by the cultured as "the mob." Its ignorance is feared by those who have been its educators—the daily papers, magazines, the professors, the lawyers and scholars.

"Those who profess to fear the ignorance of the 'mob' belie themselves. They fear the growing intelligence of 'the mob' and are now laboring for a life-term judiciary as a last refuge against the intelligence and solidarity of the coming host.

"The host is coming up from the black holes and the openings from gold-laden startas, from field, factory and furnace. They have carried the burdens of this world for many lonely and weary years; they have fought its battles, leaving their bones bleaching on the sands, their blood and bodies to fertilize the earth. The old ghosts are now vanishing—with the fright and fear of want which beset their fathers and forefathers. They know that the magic of machinery has banished forever the dread of starvation and want through drought and inundation.

They question the superior wisdom of their rulers. The mystery of high finance does not perplex them as it once did.

"They are groping and struggling up to the light, elimbing and erawling higher and higher through underbrush and thickets, sometimes slipping baek as a rock gives way, but only to take a new and firmer footing; sometimes retraeing their steps to find a surer pathway. But their progress is eertain, and they will in a few years emerge above the mist, stand upon the heights and view their world."

Law and Justice

UNDER THE ABOVE HEAD the following story is told in "The Torch," published at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania:

"John Walker of Enola was held under $100 bail for court by Mayor Royal at police court Wednesday afternoon. Walker was arrested on Tuesday evening at the request of S. R. Ream, who says that the prisoner found his pocket book which the prosecutor said had contained $20. The poeket book was turned over to the owner but the money could not be found.

"Walker submitted to a search and proved to the poliee and the prosecutor that he did not have the money, and that the pocket book was empty when he found it, but still he went to jail to await the action of the grand jury in June.

"On Tuesday evening Ream went into the basement of a Market street hotel, where he lost his wallet which was in his hip pocket. Ream left and diseovered his loss about fifteen minutes later. When he asked the bar clerk if he heard of any person who found a poeket book, Walker spoke up and said that he had found one in the basement. Ream said that the purse belonged to him and Walker handed it over. The owner opened the wallet and as he did, asked Walker where the $20 was whieh was in it. Walker said that there was no money in it when he picked it up, but Ream insisted that there was.

"To avoid trouble Walker offered to go to the poliee headquarters and be searehed, which he did. Walker was stripped to the skin, but all the money which was found on him was 91 eents. However, Ream wished to press the charges against the unfortunate man and he was sent to jail.

"At the hearing Walker again proved to Ream that he did not have the money, but still the latter insisted that the charge be enforced and it was. Walker could not get the $100 bail so will be eompelled to sit in jail until the grand jury disposes of his ease."

The above story shows that the man who had $20 and lost it, had far more influenee with a eourt than the vietim of poverty who was reduced to 91 cents.

Had the finder of this pocket book been a man of finaneial resourees and made the statement that the pocket book was empty when he found it, the court, in all probability, would have aecepted his statement as the truth. But the finder of the pocket book was almost penniless and he was so unfortunate as to belong to a class whose labor barely reeeives a wage to maintain an existence, and *poverty* garbed in the livery of *labor*, has but little standing with public officials who have become aceustomed to look upon the vietim of poverty as a eriminal.

If Walker can be held in prison on the mere statement of the owner of a pocket book, there is every reason to believe that he ean be eonvicted on such a statement. His imprisonment may be in accordance with *law*, but there are few men actuated by honest impulses, who will eontend that his incareeration is demanded by *justice*.

He Knows His Class

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION of Manufacturers in convention at Detroit, Michigan, has petitioned the President of the United States to veto the sundry eivil bill, which provides that public funds shall not be used to prosecute labor or agricultural organizations. The following appeared in a press dispateh from Detroit:

"Detroit, Mieh., May 20.—The National Association of Manufacturers this afternoon unanimously adopted and forwarded to President Wilson resolutions urging him to veto the sundry eivil appropriation bill which has passed Congress containing a provision preventing the use of public funds to enforee the Sherman act, or the prosecution of labor and agricultural organizations violating that statute.

"Charging that organized labor has failed to clear itself of the 'stains which violence and lawlessness has cast upon it,' John Kirby, Jr., of Dayton, O., president of the National Association of Manufacturers, today dwelt at length on present industrial and legislative tendencies and their effects upon manuacturers and employers.

"He said:

" 'Conspieuous in the momentous events of recent years is the tragedy of Los Angeles and the drama of Indianapolis. As a reward to the principal accompliees in this conspiraey, they have been re-elected to their respective offiees. Point to me one single labor leader or delegate who has arisen and indignantly demanded that sueh type of leadership be barred.

" 'There are men now acting in the capacity of representatives of the people, who under the cowardly pretense of political expedieney, have been willing to violate their oaths of offiee for a cheap price offered by the leaders of an organized gang of dynamiters.' "

A number of labor journals have eontended that John Kirby, Jr., president of the Manufacturers' Association, does not represent the sentiment entertained by the vast majority of the manufaeturers towards the labor movement. But Kirby is the president of the organization and no member of the organization has eome out in the open to eondemn the slanders and calumny of the frothing spokesman of the manufaeturers. Kirby has been president for several years, and has seareely met with any opposition in his frenzied assaults upon organized labor. Kirby sees fit to vomit his wrath upon the tragedy at Los Angeles, but this howling megaphone of venom and malice does not deem it neeessary to say a word against the tragedies in mines, mills and factories, where human life is sacrificed through lack of neeessary safeguards. Kirby has not a word to say of the thousands of children in mills and faetories whose lives are minted into dollars to glut the appetite of pitiless greed.

Industrial murder for profit is lawful in the eyes of Kirby, but labor mad from desperation and want through the avariee and lespotism of heartless exploiters, is anarchy, and merits the most vitriolic castigation that ean come from the hissing lips of a soulless slanderer.

Kirby is elass-eonseious and the outbursts of vituperation that are spewed from the salaried fanatic of a manufacturers' association should have the effect of making *labor* as class conscious as the hissing representative of capitalism.

Two Hundred Armed Guards Flee Jersey Strike After Battle in Dark with Miners

TWO HUNDRED ARMED GUARDS marched out of Wharton, N J., last night after one day's strike duty.

They made no seeret of the reason for their departure. They were "scared stiff," as one of them expressed it, at their reception at the hands of the mine strikers in Mount Hope and the strike sympathizers in Wharton.

"We won't fight dynamite," said one of the departing guards.

They marehed into Morristown, boarded a train and went back to Newark and Paterson, whence they came. Twelve New York detectives remained behind, the sole guards of the property of the Empire Steel and Iron Works mine in Mount Hope and the four-mile track of the Mount Hope Mineral railroad.

Sheriff Gillen of Morris county washed his hands of the whole affair, saying he had passed it up to the Governor, and militia had not been fortheoming. Morris county folk in the last seven weeks have been pretty well broken to warfare, but last night the prospect seemed more threatening than ever before.

The sheriff last night plaeed a force of deputies on guard at the county jail, following rumors that an attempt would be made to free strikers under arrest. Eaeh deputy was armed with a shotgun, with instruetions to use if neeessary. Strikers began drifting into Morristown last night. They said they eame merely to be present at the trial of the strikers today, but Sheriff Gillen was not satisfied with their explanation.

Yesterday New Jersey got another taste of violence in the Paterson silk strike. Strikers dynamited the home of a strike-breaker in Haekensack. No one was injured, and no great amount of damage was done, but the event enlivened the day for Robert N. Heath, undersheriff, and took his mind from the work of guarding the Erie railroad, where two attempts have been made to wreck passenger trains.

Strikers Battle Guards.

There is a different temper to affairs in Morris eounty, however. Where in Paterson the violenee had been seeret in the main—bomb-throwing and attempts at train wreeking and beating up a lone strike-breaker here and there—in the miners' strike the eonflict is open.

A pitched battle early yesterday, in whieh about 1,000 shots were fired, six private detectives wounded and seven strikers made prisoners, preeeded the retreat of the guards today.

The work of guarding the line of the Mount Hope railroad had been turned over to J. F. O'Brien, head of a Paterson strike detective ageney. A dozen men from a New York ageney protected the main works of the company.

It was the presence of these alien men, sworn in as special deputy sheriffs and armed for duty, that enraged not only the 200 strikers but hundreds of others in Wharton and surrounding towns. Frequent brushes between the guards and the strike sympathizers strengthened the animosity. Yesterday the strikers began hurling dynamite.

None of the guards was injured by this, but it broke their nerve. Yesterday, after the night's battle, one hundred of the men were brought in from Wharton to Morristown and lodged in a hall there.

Withdraws Guard.

O'Brien, who had maintained all along that he was able to keep the mine region quiet, and that he would break the strike in four days, explained the force was to be held in Morristown as a reserve, and the hundred men still in the mine district would keep things in order until 200 more men arrived from Paterson. Later he said 100 men would be kept on duty at the mines all the time, working in four shifts.

But yesterday the 100 who had been left at the mine joined the detachment in Morristown. O'Brien held a consultation with all the men. Then he called up Wilbur Sadler, adjutant general of the New Jersey militia, who had been investigating conditions in the mine regions, and announced he was through. Soon afterward he withdrew with his men.

The local authorities of Wharton have maintained all along if the mine guards were removed there would be no trouble. Sheriff Gillen has insisted troops be called. Sadler reported to Governor Fielder he did not think they were needed. The situation now seems to be that the Wharton authorities will be given a chance to make good their statements before the troops are called out.

Shots Fired in Night Battle.

Yesterday's battle was brought about when Edward Dwyer, one of O'Brien's lieutenants, led a party of fifty guards, all sworn in as special deputy sheriffs, who took possession Thursday night of what remains of a locomotive and passenger coach, wrecked on the railroad about a mile from Wharton, last Tuesday.

Shortly after midnight an attack was begun on this force. It lasted until daylight, volley after volley being fired by the strikers, who were aided by other Wharton citizens. The presence of the paid guards excited great animosity throughout the country side, and hundreds who had no direct interest in the mine trouble joined in the fight. Several dynamite explosions occurred.

Most of the bullets went wild, as the guards remained in darkness and hidden in the wreck of the passenger coach, offered a scant target for the marksmanship of the invading force. One of the deputies, J. A. Brauman, was shot in the face. He probably will lose his eyesight. Five others were hurt less seriously.

The full extent of the damage done to the opposing force could not be learned, but it is thought several wounded strikers were carried away by their friends. Six wounded strikers and the six guards are patients in All Souls' hospital in Morristown.

Dynamite on Prisoner.

The strikers who were captured were brought to Morristown also. They registered as O. H. Wilson, Daniel Maher, William Smith, William Palmer, John Darcy, Michael Acutz and George Noyes. Palmer, the deputies say, had two sticks of dynamite on him when he was arrested. Noyes, they say, had a loaded revolver. All were held to the Grand Jury.

After several hours of fighting the guards left the wreck and returned to Mount Hope, followed by a jeering mob, which included a hundred or more women and girls.

The Hackensack dynamiting was in No. 35 Bergen avenue, the home of Herman Hutting, a foreman in the Cramer & King silk mills, in Paterson. Hutting had received a number of threats following his refusal to quit with the other workers.

Hutting, his wife and their seven children were asleep early yesterday when an explosion tore off the porch of their home. A fence 200 feet away was struck by a piece of flying rock, but the damage to the house itself was not great, and no one inside was injured.

Besides investigating the dynamiting, Under Sheriff Heath is continuing his search for the men who attempted to halt an Erie passenger train in a cut between Rutherford and Carlton hills Thursday night by throwing rocks down on it.—New York Press.

The above story is taken from the columns of the New York Press and shows that industrial conditions at Wharton, New Jersey, have become so unbearable that men who have borne outrage and insult have arose in rebellion against the brutal thugs imported by a mining corporation.

The mining company, through a detective agency, equipped a private army made up of convicts and criminals, gathered from the "bad lands" of New Jersey and New York, and these armed Hessians were brought to Wharton with the understanding that they were licensed to commit any outrage that might awe or intimidate men who were waging a fight for a shorter work day and an increase in wages.

The strikers were patient, and for a time bore in silence the criminal conduct of lawless blackguards, who were recruited and paid by a mining corporation to break a strike. But strikers can be driven to a point where "patience ceases to be a virtue," and the thugs imported to Wharton discovered that men battling for a living wage can be aroused to defend themselves against the infamies of a mob instructed to kill to maintain the supremacy of industrial tyrants.

THE CONDITIONS IN THE NEW MINING DISTRICT.

Alamosa, Colorado, May 22, 1913.

To Organized Labor:

Greetings—Believing it is to the interests of organized labor that they should know the conditions as to the new mining section of Gilmore, Platero, Stunner, Jasper and Summitville, I take pleasure in submitting to you the following information:

This mining section is attracting a great deal of attention, and there are a good many people coming into it. It has the earmarks of a permanent camp, and there should be a large number of men employed.

Alamosa, the center of the San Luis Valley, the largest town of the valley and the railroad center, has the shortest route into the new mining camp, and is also the outfitting point for the camp.

Alamosa is the only organized union town in the San Luis Valley, all the trades being organized. There are fourteen local unions in the city; also a Trades Assembly.

A schedule of the trains into Alamosa and of the automobile stage line into the mining camp is as follows:

Rio Grande leaves Denver 7:20 p. m.; arrives Alamosa 6:10 a. m. (carrying sleepers daily).

Rio Grande leaves Salida 4:10 p. m.; arrives Alamosa 8:15 p. m. (week days).

Rio Grande leaves Durango 8:55 a. m.; arrives Alamosa 8 p. m. (daily).

Automobile stage leaves Alamosa for the mining camp at 7 a. m. (daily).

Automobile stage arrives Alamosa from mining camp at 7 p. m. (daily).

Rates on Automobile Stage—Alamosa to Worrel Ranch, $4; Worrel's Ranch to Jasper, $1.50; Worrel's Ranch to Stunner, $2.50; Worrel's Ranch to Gilmore, $2.50; Worrel's Ranch to Platoro, $2.50; (thirty pounds baggage free, excess baggage, 2 cents a pound; freight taken daily by wagon).

Please have this read at your regular meeting.

Any additional information desired will be gladly furnished or any arrangements will be looked after upon advice, either by mail or telegraph, by G. L. Purdy, Alamosa. Yours fraternally,

J. S. HOWELLS,
Vice President.
G. L. PURDY,
District Organizer, A. F. of L.

A PROTEST FROM ARIZONA.

Globe, Arizona, May 17, 1913.

To the Hon. Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, the Hon. W. J. Bryan, Secretary of State; the Secretary of Labor, Wilson; the Senators From Arizona, the Hon. H A. Smith and H. M. Ashurst, the Representative in Congress, the Hon. Carl Hayden, and the Governor, G. W. P. Hunt of Arizona:

Whereas, In Article IV., Section 4, of the constitution of the United States, the United States guarantees to every state a republican form of government, and this provision is being violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Section 2 of Article II. regarding trial by jury is being violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Section 9 of Article I. regarding the privilege of habeas corpus is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. II., regarding the right to bear arms by the people, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. VI., regarding the right to trial by jury, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Amendment No. VIII., regarding unusual or excessive punishments being inflicted, is being and has been violated in West Virginia; and,

Whereas, Parts of the constitution of the state of West Virginia guaranteeing these and other rights, such as the military being subordinate to the civil powers, are being and have been violated; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Globe Miners' Union No. 60 of the Western Federation of Miners, in regular session assembled, call upon President Wilson, as the head of the executive department of the United States government, to use the power invested in him by the constitution of the United States to enforce the provisions of the said constitution and upon Secretary of State Bryan to investigate and give all assistance to the President in his power; upon Secretary of Labor Wilson to investigate conditions existing regarding labor in West Virginia for the benefit of those that labor; upon our senators, Smith and Ashurst, and Congressman Layden, that they use their best efforts to have both houses of Congress investigate conditions in West Virginia with the object of correcting the same, and upon Governor Hunt of Arizona to protest to the President of the United States, and to both houses of Congress and to the governor of West Virginia, in the name of the citizens of Arizona against violations of the constitution at the present or any other time; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge to our brothers our moral, financial and political support to the end that a working-class administration may be elected to enforce the laws, and that we further pledge them that all other measures failing, we are ready and willing to bear arms that the rights and privileges guaranteed under the constitution of the United States shall be rights indeed and not in theory; and, be it also

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the press and to Governor Hatfield of West Virginia.

E. C. BRIGHT,
ALFRED JNO. BENNETT,
JOHN HARPER,
E. B. SIMANTON,
TIM SHEA,
Committee.

WAR IS PROBABLE WITH JAPAN.

By H. H. Caldwell.

The average person thinks that the alien land bill is the bone of contention between the American and Japanese governments. Nothing could be farther from the fact.

The American capitalist class have been preparing for war upon the Japanese capitalists for over five years, and are not quite ready to start it, as the canal which will enable them to combine the Atlantic and the Pacific fleets is not yet finished. The Japanese navy is stronger than either the Pacific or Atlantic fleets of the United States, but not as strong as the two united.

Can you remember when the Russian government was planning to capture Manchuria and was preparing to whip Japan to make Russia supreme in the Orient, and do you also remember that Japan kept herself well informed

upon these plans, starting the war about six months before Russia was ready?

We are face to face with a similar proposition in the present day, because the American capitalist class were preparing to break the naval strength of Japan and consequently her influence in commercial circles, as well as a trade rival in the ports of the Pacific.

The canal can be opened by September 1, and Japan knows it; she also knows that if war is to come, she had better start it soon. That is why the California alien bill is made an excuse.

Mr. Bryan is sparring for time, as he wants the canal opened, while the Japanese ambassador is insisting upon haste, as his hand will be weaker with every day of delay. This is not a fight in which either the workers of Japan or America have anything to gain but DO HAVE EVERYTHING TO LOSE.

That land bill does not prevent the employment of Japanese workers upon the farms or any other place, but does prevent them from getting into competition with the landlord class. This will drive them out into the hard struggle for the job of the American worker, without doing the American working class any good.

The complaint was that the Jap market gardener sold things to the workingman too cheaply, so the American capitalist with his farm lands worked by wage labor, could make as much profit as he wanted.

If they had made the bill a complete exclusion act for all aliens who accept a lower standard of living than we do, there would have been some cause for saying it was to benefit labor, but as it now stands it is exclusively for the benefit of the petty capitalist class.

If there is war, the war will be fought exclusively by the working class, as all wars in America have been in the past.

Let us hope that the Socialist party is sufficiently strong in both countries to expose this plan for the murder of thousands of working people for the benefit of the ruling class in America and Japan.

Make as much anti-war propaganda as you can, and let us teach the American capitalist class that we are on to their little game.

Japan has everything to gain by avoiding war, as with her low cost of production she can capture the markets of the Pacific from both European and American capitalists if she has peace.

We do not want foreign markets, we want SOCIALISM, so we can buy our own products. When the worker can buy his own products there will be no cause for war to get foreign trade away from another capitalist nation.

Let the capitalists go to war and do their own fighting; then they will not be so anxious to start something for us to finish.—World-Oakland.

MAY DAY CELEBRATION AT HANCOCK, MICHIGAN.

Hancock, Michigan, May 12, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

A great May Day celebration was held under the auspices of the Hancock Copper Miners' Union No. 200 of the Western Federation of Miners, on Sunday, May 4, in which the miners of the copper country of Michigan turned out in a big parade through Hancock and Houghton in the morning and in the afternoon attended a meeting held in the Kansankoti hall.

The parade started at 10 o'clock a. m. from the corner of Franklin and Shelden streets. Houghton, where the line was formed, and marched across to Hancock, proceeding along Hancock avenue to Lake street and thence back on Quincy street to the Kansankoti hall on Tezcuco street, where it disbanded. The parade was the biggest one ever held by the miners in the upper peninsula of Michigan. When the parade started from Houghton it numbered over 2,500 and a number of miners joined from Hancock into the parade. It is not too much to say that there was in parade about 3,000 men, because the parade was over one mile long.

Banners were also carried by the mine, giving voice to the feeling of the miners. For example, I name some of them: "We Demand Higher Wages and Better Working Conditions"; "Dividends Paid by the Calumet & Heckla Co., $121,050,000; Quincy Mining Co., $20,595,000, Why Should We Starve?" We Demand an Eight-hour Working Day and Minimum Wages Schedule."

In the afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock, a mass meeting was held in the Kansankoti hall, at which addresses were made in four languages. C. E. Mahoney, vice president of the Western Federation of Miners, spoke in English; A. O. Sarell, editor of Tyomies, in Finnish; Thomas Strizich, organizer of the W. F. M., in Croatian, and Anton Romano, organizer of the Calumet Miners' Union, in Italian.

Resolutions relative to the recent coal miners' strike in West Virginia were adopted at the meeting, which are as follows:

Whereas, The coal miners of West Virginia have been engaged in an industrial struggle with the coal barons of that state during the past year in an effort to better the conditions of the mine workers and to secure some semblance of freedom for themselves and dependent ones; and,

Whereas, The official and military powers of the state have become the willing tools of the mine owners, to the end that civil law and procedure have been overthrown and supplanted by a military court under martial law, that the striking miners, their sympathizers and aids might be arrested, arraigned, tried and convicted on trumped-up charges by their accusers, thus denying them their constitutional rights of trial by jury; and,

Whereas, Mother Jones is now held in military confinement on what the mine owners and their confederates chose to call serious charges; and,

Whereas, She is denied her constitutional right to trial by jury, a right that is guaranteed by the constitution of the state of West Virginia; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By organized labor, their friends and sympathizers in mass meeting assembled, this fourth day of May, Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen, that we call on all organized workers and sympathizers to come to the rescue of Mother Jones, that the hellish plot of a mine owner's association in West Virginia may be overthrown and the rights of the common people established; and, be it further

Resolved, That we pledge our undivided support to Mother Jones and the struggling miners of West Virginia in their conflict and denounce the officialdom of the state in farming out the military forces of the state to do the bidding of a mine owner's association that labor might be enslaved; be it further

Resolved, That the foregoing resolution be given to the press for publication and that a copy be forwarded to the Hon. William B. Wilson, secretary of the Department of Labor, Washington, D. C., with the request that a federal investigation be made in West Virginia.

JOHN VALIMAKI, President.
C. E. HIETALA, Secretary.

The auditorium of Kamankoti hall was too small to seat the assemblage and the crowds extended out onto the sidewalks and streets. The estimation of people to Kamankoti hall is 1,500 people.

THE PESSIMISM OF JACK LONDON.

By Emanuel Julius.

Ten minutes after meeting Jack London one is impressed by his grim pessimism. He is, confessedly, a pessimist. But, before viewing this phase of London, let us have some small talk about things that may prove interesting, even though they may not be of great national importance. To begin with, he looks much handsomer than his pictures, for the camera never gets his soft, gray eyes. Though 37 years old, he doesn't appear to be more than 30. He has a magnificent body—a fine form, with nothing pugilistic except his shoulders. He has a chin that doesn't appear to be of the sort to invite dispute When he laughs, his mouth looks like a jewelry store window. Dressed simply, he wears a plain, ready-made suit of clothes; a soft-collared, white shirt and a black silk tie produce a striking effect. His hat is one of those abominable sombreros.

Hisconversation is decidedly colloquial, having neither the refinement of an over-cultured scholar nor the roughness of a stage Westerner. It is just ordinary English, the kind one hears on city street cars and office-building elevators. He is quite approachable, always willing to talk streaks just for the asking. His speech is interspersed with mild, harmless oaths. And here let us give thanks, he doesn't carry himself with an air of dignity. In brief, he is an open, frank fellow, in appearance more of a good fellow than our common conception of a famous author.

When I saw him he was in the hands of a Los Angeles moving-picture man, who was using him to pose before the camera. A company has contracted to have London appear in a number of films that will depict many of his famous stories. These films will begin with London sitting at a desk, pen in hand, cigarette at his elbow, writing one of his tales. Of course, if the moving-picture man wanted to be realistic, he would have London seated before a typewriter, but that, it is generally agreed, would be lacking in romance. Authors, in pictures, should pen their stories, not typewrite them. He will scratch away for about 200 feet of film, when the scene will fade, soon to open with the action of the story. So says the manager.

After proper intervals, London will reappear on the screen. Then, it will close with a hundred or more feet of film showing the writer in the act of closing the story and inserting the manuscript in an envelope, intending doubtlessly to send it to the harsh, hard-hearted editor. A photoplay of "John Barleycorn," a serial that appeared in a popular weekly magazine, will be one instance, it is announced by the film managers, where London will actually take part in the action. As this story is autobiographical, it will add much to have London himself in the cast. His famous trip in the Snark will be included. London's wife, Charmian, will also appear in this play, it is said.

"Of course," says London, "I never pretend to be an actor. I don't know a thing about the profession. I'll do whatever I'm told, for I am in the hands of my friends."

The plays will be produced at Balboa, Cal., where the Balboa Amusement Company has erected a studio for the special purpose of staging the London stories. The managers predict that these stories, with London himself in the films, will attract much interest and possibly be the greatest series of films ever produced.

"As I must stay here for considerable time," said Mr. London, "I am going to wire to the ranch and ask my wife to join me. Do you know, this is the first time in eight years that I have been away from her." The telegram was sent immediately and Mrs. London joined her husband within twenty-four hours. Mrs. London appeared concerned over the impression that her husband's "John Barleycorn" had created in the minds of many persons. They have concluded that because Jack London speaks of his friendship with John Barleycorn since his boyhood days, that he surely must be a drunkard. "He has never been a heavy drinker," said Mrs. London, "and though he isn't an abstainer, still he has never taken enough of the fiery fluid to cause the slightest alarm."

Bailey Millard, writing in the May number of The Bookman, has an interesting paragraph on London, saying that "Jack has never survived the effect of his vagrant habits, acquired during his youthful tramping days, and he owns that since that time he has never lost his terror for a 'cop.' "

"While I was in college," London says, "I went to a circus in Oakland one night. I lingered after the show and by a bonfire I came upon a bunch of small boys who had determined to run away with the circus, which was about to leave town. The showmen, learning of their intention, sent a message to the police. When I saw the sudden eruption of brass-buttoned, helmeted bulls, each of them reaching with both hands, I ran. I was not a hobo. I was a citizen of that community, a college man. And yet I ran, blindly, madly for blocks. And when I came to myself I was still running.

"No, I'll never get over it; I can't help it. When a bull reaches I run."

London views his art pessimistically; in fact, he objects to being called an artist. "I am nothing more than a fairly good artisan," said London, when the conversation turned to art. "You may think I am not telling the truth, but I hate my profession. I detest the profession I have chosen. I hate it, I tell you; I hate it!

"I assure you that I do not write because I love the game. I loathe it. I cannot find words to express my disgust. The only reason I write is because I am well paid for my labor—that's what I call it—labor. I get lots of money for my books and stories. I tell you I would be glad to dig ditches for twice as many hours as I devote to writing if only I would get as much money. To me, writing is an easy way to make a fine living. Unless I meant it, I wouldn't think of saying a thing like this, for I am speaking for publication. I am sincere when I say that my profession sickens me. Every story I write is for the money that will come to me. I always write what the editors want, not what I'd like to write. I grind out what the capitalist editors want, and the editors buy only what the business and editorial departments permit."

"What, in your opinion, is the effect of the capitalist system on art?" London was asked.

"Awful! Absolutely killing! The editors are not interested in the truth; they don't want writers to tell the truth. A writer can't tell a story when it tells the truth, so why should he batter his head against a stone wall? He gives the editors what they want, for he knows that the stuff he believes in and loves to write will never be purchased."

"What a pleasant view you take!" I said.

"I give things little thought these days," London responded. "I am weary of everything; I no longer think of the world or the movement or of writing as an art. I am a great dreamer, but I dream of my ranch, of my wife. I dream of beautiful horses and fine soil. I dream of the beautiful horses and fine soil. I dream of the beautiful things I own up in Sonoma county. And I write for no other purpose than to add to the beauty that belongs to me. I write a book for no other reason than to add three or four hundred acres to my magnificent estate. I write a story with no other purpose than to buy a stallion. To me, my cattle are far more interesting than my profession. My friends don't believe me when I say this, but I am absolutely sincere.

"You may wonder why I am a pessimist," said Mr. London; "I often wonder myself. Here I have the most precious thing in the world—the love of a woman; I have beautiful children; I have lots and lots of money; I have fame as a writer; I have many men working for me; I have a beautiful ranch—and still, I am a pessimist. I look at things dispassionately, scientifically, and everything appears almost hopeless; after long years of labor and development, the people are as bad off as ever. There is a mighty ruling class that intends to hold fast to its possessions. I see years and years of bloodshed. I see the master class hiring armies of murderers to keep the workers in subjection, to beat them back should they attempt to dispossess the capitalists. That's why I am a pessimist. I see things in the light of history and the laws of nature.

"I became a Socialist when I was 17 years old. I am still a Socialist, but not of the refined, quietistic school of Socialism. The Socialists, the ghetto Socialists of the East, no longer believe in the strong, firm Socialism of the early days. Mention 'confiscation' in the ghetto of New York and the leaders will throw up their hands in holy horror. I still believe that Social-

ists should strive to eliminate the capitalist class and wipe away the private ownership of mines, mills, factories, railroads and other social needs.

"I do not believe that Socialists should soften and yield, eventually becoming mere reformers whose greatest desire is economy in government and low taxes, and the like. They should take upon themselves the task of doing away with the robbing capitalist system do away with the profit system and place the workers in possession of the industries."

"Are you opposed to political action?" Mr. London was asked.

"I believe there is much to be gained by entering political campaigns," he answered. "The real advantage, in my opinion, is the great opportunity to educate the workers to an understanding of the wrongs of the present system and the means of class consciousness."

"Do you believe in sabotage and syndicalism?"

"Hopelessly so! I have believed in them for twenty years. I look upon myself as a veteran in the Socialist movement. I joined when it was disgraceful to be known as a Socialist. I believe that any means will justify the end. I believe in any method to bring about the Socialist commonwealth."

"You think that a peaceful and legal change is impossible?"

"History shows that no master class is ever willing to let go without a quarrel. The capitalists own the governments, the armies and the militia. Don't you think the capitalists will use these institutions to keep themselves in power? I do."

"What do you intend to do, Mr. London?"

"I feel that I have done my part. Socialism has cost me hundreds of thousands of dollars. When the time comes I'm going to stay right on my ranch at Glen Ellen and let the revolution go to blazes. I've done my part."

After a pause, he added:

"That's the way I feel now. I suppose when the time comes I'll let my emotions get the best of my intellect and I'll come down from the mountain top and join the fray."

"What a grim, pessimistic view you have, Mr. London!"

"Well, I'm a pessimist; I admit it."

As I rose to leave, I shook his hand and said:

"Yes, and I think I know the cause of your pessimism."

"Tell me."

"I feel positive that your liver is out of order."—Western Comrade.

THE WORKERS' DEMOCRACY.

Through the militant efforts of the trade unions, twenty-four states have enacted laws requiring guards on dangerous machinery and proper ventilation in factories.

Thirty-one states have mine inspection laws with authorized inspectors.

Fourteen states have enacted laws regulating the hours of labor to be worked in and around the mines.

Twenty-six states have enacted special laws regulating the work of women and children in and around the mines.

Eighteen states have enacted special child labor laws.

Twenty-seven states enforce sanitary and sufficient toilet rooms for the sexes of industry.

Thirty provide factory inspectors to enforce observances of health and safety laws.

Thirty-three require fire escapes on factories and public buildings.

Forty-four have adopted an age limit for working children.

Thirty-six states prohibit night work by children.

Forty-two states have fixed a maximum number of hours as a working week for children.

Thirty-three states have boiler inspection laws.

Fourteen states officially inspect bakery shops.

Forty-six states have enacted mechanics' lien laws to protect the wages of all workers.

Thirty-nine have established bureaus of labor, which serve as the clearing houses for industrial information, and are the centralized influence for better state factory laws.

Twenty-six states have automatic coupler and automatic brake laws which have been the means of saving thousands of lives on railroads.—Milwaukee Leader.

WHY CHANGE THE GOVERNMENT?

As to the relation a government should sustain to business or trade there are two opposing theories. One, the "let alone" theory, has been the policy of Jeffersonian Democracy since the formation of the party, and the same policy has been followed, though somewhat spasmodically, by the Republicans.

Jeffersonian Democracy, or the "let-alone" policy, seems fair enough on the face of it. The idea is that the government shall not meddle with the private or business affairs of the people. All men are supposed to have an equal chance to achieve happiness under the laws. But we very well know that they are not equal and hence they do not all have an equal chance. In other words, they are not all alike, as peas in a pod, but different. Some forge ahead in a few years, others drop hopelessly behind. It was formerly supposed that each deserved the fortune he got; that the fittest survived and the unfit went to the wall. But this is a false and brutal idea. It is usually the cunning, the covetous, the selfish, who succeed, and these are the characteristics of a plutocracy or capitalistic government; and in their desperate competition with this ungodly money power the people sink lower and lower until business becomes a matter of universal prostitution and everything—time, talent, genius, beauty, art, strength, learning, the press, the pulpit, the bar, the church, the college, even the state itself—are for sale.

The gap between the two classes in society, the successful and the unsuccessful, ever widens. The moneyed class becomes ever more arrogant and wealthy, while the proletariat, or working class, degenerates into an abject and hopeless condition. This is the inevitable outcome of free competition in business under the benign rule of Jeffersonian Democracy. Given time enough and the result will be that the wealth of a country will drift into the hands of a few and the masses will be in slavery and abject poverty. Nothing—education, religion, fertile lands, inventions, philosophy, science, art or literature—will affect the result; for money will become a necessity. Money is king.

The other theory is that government, like all things else, ought to exist solely for the use and benefit of the people. This idea, at first denominated paternalism, hated by the exploiter and feared by the politician, carried out to its logical conclusion, ends in Socialism and the co-operative commonwealth.—Mahlon Jones, in Brewery Workers' Journal.

WHY LABOR GETS EVER LESS.

Unlike land and capital, labor cannot be detached from the person of its owner. When its productive power is used this use requires the presence of the owner on the spot, and commonly entails certain effects upon his liberty and life which are not easily or adequately counted in the cost. Risk to life and limb, incident upon its employment, seldom figure in the wages bargain, while dirt, disease, or degrading character of work have little influence upon the rate of pay.

The wage earner can seldom, like the landlord or the capitalist, withhold the offer of his productive agent for a while so as to raise its price. For, in the first place, he has usually no other means of livelihood to keep him while he waits. Secondly, if he could wait, his waiting would not merely waste his labor in the interval, but, by the starvation and the idleness it entailed, would damage the efficiency of his labor afterwards.

The employer, the capitalist, the landlord, can wait, for they have a reserve on which to live, and though their waiting involves some present loss, they can usually recover it in the terms which they are able to exact when they once more apply their land or capital which has not suffered any wastage of productive efficiency from a temporary withdrawal.

Most workers, in a word, must sell their labor continuously for whatever it will fetch.

But the natural condition of the labor market has another disadvantage for the sellers. Their labor is contained in a large number of little separate pieces; the capital is usually concentrated in large masses wielded by a few employers. The sellers of labor, then, are many, the buyers few. This is an obvious advantage to the buyers, whose competition with one another is likely to be less free and continuous. . . .

This brings us to the central defect in the capacity of labor as a claimant for the "surplus product." For the distribution of this surplus depends upon the scarcity of the expective factors .. . . But the normal conditions of labor is one of over supply, in the sense that there is usually more labor offered than is sought for. Labor is the only factor of which the supply generally and permanently exceeds the demand. Though restraints upon the birth rate and improved organization of workers doubtless tend to diminish this over supply, they have not got rid of it.

And so long as any over supply exists, its necessary effect, so far as free competition operates, is to drag down wages to that lower level which covers bare costs of maintenance or such slightly higher level as law, public opinion, custom or humanity prescribes.—J. A. Hobson, in Melbourne Socialist.

PERT PARAGRAPHS.

We must insist that for Labor to be true to itself it shall stand as a working-class party, free from any alliance, direct or indirect, with any other party.

The workers must be all organized into a party of their class, and this will leave the shirkers in a party of their own class.

The difference between the land monopolist and the monopolist of the machinery of production is negligible.

Both are extortioners who levy toll upon the working class all the time.

There was once an old lady named Mrs. Partington who endeavored with the aid of her broom to shoo back the tide.

The modern Mrs. Partington is the politician who endeavors by legislation of a repressive nature to stem the rising tide of Socialism.

It is truly deplorable that the capitalists may have to get work in a year or two.

Recent developments in Europe point to the fact that there appears to be a marked rivalry between nations as to which can become bankrupt first.

Present indications are that the various countries will arrive there together.

The race for armaments will cease when the workers get wise.

There is no wisdom at all in the present mad state of affairs.

The microscope has been used in the laboratory of Labor upon the "square deal" policy, and not a single molecule has been discovered likely to be beneficial to humanity.

On the contrary, the number of deadly microbes is truly startling.

A good dose of physic is needed to destroy the germs.

Germs thrive in the darkness; let Labor turn on the light.

If the working class would stop to think, the employing class would go hungry.

The moral is that the workers should stop to think—often.

The fact that organization is required in order to secure the wealth that belongs to them is also being grasped by the workers.

With intelligence and organization everything is possible.

Without organization there is no hope for the working class, a fact appreciated to the full by their employers.

If we put an end to straw-splitting and march ahead, an end will soon come to the different capitalists who at present make things merry for themselves in this country.

To this end those earnestly desirous of complete solidarity want to work continuously.—Maoriland Worker.

SOLIDARITY, STRENGTH OF THE WORKERS.

Organization Along Correct Lines Will Make Labor's Army Invincible.

The workers' greatest weapon is solidarity. It is strong not alone in the physical might thus engendered but in the enormous moral strength is acquired by reason of the workers having mutual confidence in one another. The workers, most of them, are individually helpless. They are abjectly so; and the worker who thinks that his interest lies other than with the rest of his fellows, whatever may be his occupation, is sorely ignorant of the real facts of the case.

Perpetually of course the lickspittles of the capitalist press are employed trying to spring false issues before the worker to keep them apart, hoodwinked. Men and Religion Forward Movements, Militia of Christ, cries against foreigners and the like are utilized to chloroform the workers, and prevent them realizing that an injury to one under any circumstances is an injury to all.

In almost all industries there will be found a number of men who on account of possessing a higher technical skill cannot be brought to imagine that workers in any lines of labor other than their own have interests which are inextricably wrapped up in theirs, and this poisonous idea is subtly catered to by the capitalist class. The employer declares his desire to treat with the workers separately, and hence men in different occupations even in the same industry, are compelled on account of their system of organization, to treat separately with the bosses.

The New York Garment Workers' strike will not be destitute of good—the suffering and the sacrifices which were made will demand an examination of the facts, and with that examination will come a realization that all workers, no matter what line of the industry, they will themselves come to see things in they produce profits together.

It is assured that sooner or later the workers will realize that their coming together must be a reality, not a myth, and that organized lines which divide must be substituted by organized masses which unite.

The advance of the class struggle with the hundred and one concomitant

forces all sway towards one big union that compels solidarity; and it is certain that the various conflicts which take place on the economic field must act as a powerful argument towards greater and greater solidarity.

What differences do exist will be eliminated, and even those who now resolutely and sincerely oppose the instinctive action of the workers towards closer and closer and more real unitl, will themselves come to see things in their right light.

Perhaps it is unfortunate that the failure to see things in the industrial light often compels industrialists to see in such failure insincerity on the part of those who oppose it. Granted that there are many cases where this is well founded, Rome was not built in a day, and sooner or later at least the rank and file can be relied upon by the force of economic circumstances to at last adopt industrialism. Now in the various lines of industry where formerly reaction marked the workers, industrialism is a live subject for discussion, and the supporters of the idea are growing fast in numbers, in influence and in power.—Nome Industrial Worker.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND DRESS REFORM.

There never were many convincing arguments against woman suffrage, to be sure, but it is worth nothing that the principal one used in the past shows a decided tendency now to reverse itself.

That argument was based principally on objections to the alleged personality, appearance and deportment of the typical "suffragette" who was almost invariably depicted as an unprepossessing, angular female whose lack of charm was accenturated by ugly, inartistic and unfashionable clothing. The suffragist was universally depicted as what women term a "dowdy" or a frump," a personality calculated to repel the opposite sex rather than attract it. This representation still appears in many belated comic and satirical publications, but it is eventually bound to be abandoned.

It is worth noting that the last great suffrage parade in this city drew from the "antis" the envious comment that the paraders made what they call a "sex appeal," which is merely a "catty" method of admitting that the procession was noticeable for the large number of handsome, attractive and well dressed women who marched in it. And the admission, though reluctantly extracted, is unquestionably correct.

The old idea was that the women who, instead of demanding political justice, wheedled and cajoled men into granting privileges by making an undisguised "sex appeal," was behaving in a perfectly proper and womanly manner in so doing. She was usually commended highly for utilizing this method, and the inference was that the suffragist was to sour and unattractive to employ it successfully, a conclusion that, of course, greatly flattered the silly, complacent vanity of the "antis." Now, however, that it has to be admitted that suffragists are, on the whole, quite as attractive in looks, dress, manners and general appearance as the "antis," if not more so, what was previously considered a virtue in the "antis," the latter attempt to represent as a vice in the suffragists. It is clearly a case of "sour grapes," and the attempt, we venture to predict with certainty, will fail.

In this connection, we notice that a New York clergyman, a Dr. Reisner, has advised the suffragists to devote some of their energy to dress reform, as a method of obtaining the vote more quickly. In a sermon preached last Sunday, the reverend gentleman characterized the modern woman's dress as immodest, and wanted to know "what right Paris had, with its non-belief in a personal God, to set the styles for a Christian nation like ours." He urged the suffragists to adopt the "decent" style of feminine dress of the western part of the country, rather than go to the "underworld of Paris" for their clothes, advice which we should say is much more impertinent than pertinent when addressed to the advocates of woman suffrage, as any one who witnessed their parade will readily perceive. The clergyman was evidently laboring under the delusion of the charge of "sex appeal" made against them by their enraged opponents, and thought it was up to him to give some countenance to the foolish and spiteful accusation.

It is not likely, however, that the suffragists will waste any time replying to this clerical adviser. They have more important matters on hand than dress reform, and immodesty in dress cannot be justly laid to their charge. As for the "right of Paris, with its non-belief in a personal God," to dictate fashions, the reverned inquirer can very properly go elsewhere to have that question answered, though, perhaps, the "antis" could hardly inform him, as they usually haven't brains enough to know much about the origin of fashions beyond the fact that they come from Paris, and the suffragists have much more important work on hand in explaining why women should have the vote than entering into a discussion of the why and wherefore of Paris fashions with the clergy. They might perhaps dismiss him curtly with the information that they are invented, designed and made by men for the sake of profit, and sold mostly to foolish women who have not enough sense to know that political justice is more important than Paris clothes to their sex.

The suffragists are all right, both in person, appearance, dress and deportment. They have always looked good to us, and we are glad to see that they are having a similar effect on others, even though the nasty minded opponents of their movement slanderously insinuate that it is a "sex appeal." What these jealous-minded critics have really discovered is that sensible, intelligent people always make a good impression and are wholesome to look upon, regardless of sex, and it is a discovery worth making also, especially for the women opponents of the suffrage movement.—New York Call.

WALL STREET REAL ESTATE HIGHEST IN WORLD.

Peculiar Conditions Place Rome in Lead in Europe.

Search of the leading foreign cities of the world shows that outside of New York, the highest value placed on a parcel of real estate large enough to hold a full-sized building is about $450 a square foot. New York has a dozen or more plots which even in such a dull market as is the present one would command that figure and more. In fact, a sale was made not many months ago in which the property figured at just a few cents more than $600 a square foot. This property is the lot comprising the twenty-five foot frontage on Wall street and the 100 feet on Broad street under the corner of the old Drexel building purchased by J. P. Morgan & Co., and now to be replaced by their $2,000,000 marble banking house.

Whether the Morgan corner actually is the most valuable in the city is a question which real estate men whose opinions are worth while refuse to answer lightly. They all admit that the price paid for it is the highest ever recorded in this city, but many are inclined to believe that the south corner of Broadway and Wall street is at least of equal value and that given equal advantage to Wall and Broad streets it might be worth just a little more.

"It is the Morgan name," said one man, "that gives that corner its great value. There is no doubt that it is one of the most valuable properties in the city, but if J. P. Morgan & Co. was to remove to any other corner their new location would take on immense value, and the corner of Broad and Wall streets probably would no longer be pointed out as the most valuable."

The corner of Broadway and Wall street brought $558.65 a square foot when it was sold about ten years ago.

In the big cities of the old world the highest value seems to belong to a property in Rome. Here is where a value of $450 is to be found, and strange to relate the plot is not used for an immense income producing building, but includes the property of the German embassy, which holds the embassy building and its extensive gardens. It is in the Palazzo Caffarelli on the Capitoline Hill and has an area of about 3,600 square yards. The German government owns the property and values it at about $1,000,000.

As a matter of fact, however, the land is worth about fifteen times as much. The Palazzo Caffarelli was built some time in the seventeenth century over the remains of the platform of the great Temple of Neptune, which was, as it were, the cathedral of ancient Rome. This temple, originally built in 509 B. C. by King Tarquinus, was buried several times, but always reconstructed, the last time by the Emperor Vespasian, who laid its cornerstone in the year 71 A. D.

Tacitus relates in his history that the magistrates, priests, senators, knights, soldiers and people of Rome on this occasion marched past the shaft into which the inaugural stone was to be sunk, dropping into the cavity a votive offering consisting mainly of gold and silver nuggets "as they came from the mine not worked by hand." Considering that the population of Rome was at that time about a million, thousands and thousands of pounds worth of gold and silver must have been buried under this temple, and this incalculable treasure has never been discovered.

The foundations of the Caffarelli Palace have therefore been laid on a thick layer of gold and silver and the land on which it is built is the most valuable in Rome.

Business property in Rome does not bring nearly the prices paid here. Even in the principal centers of offices and shops the highest values do not amount to much more than $200 a square foot, while every one knows that there are a dozen places in New York which command much higher prices.

Berlin has a property which sold recently for $180 a square foot and thereby established a new high value for real estate in that city. It is located at 113 Leipziger street, corner of Mauer street. Leipziger street is the principal retail street in the city on which all the big shops and department stores are located.

The property is a triangular piece containing about 3,000 square feet. In the recent sale it figured at 2,200,000 marks or $539,000. The building upon it is old, and is occupied by a cigar store, a corset house, and above, offices. Buildings are limited in Berlin to a height of not more than five stories, so that it is not possible by erecting a high building on the property to help its value to increase sufficiently to approach values in New York.

The quarter of Paris where land is dearest is undoubtedly the Place de L'Opera, the square facing the Opera house. Prices there exceed considerably those in any other district, even the Champs Elysees or the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne. For the buildings that face on this square, they are six in number, prices vary at the present moment from 8,000 to 15,000 francs the square metre (from $150 to $280 a square foot). It is difficult to fix an exact price as that depends not only on the situation of the building but also on the leases still in force. None of the six buildings is for sale but compensation for unexpired leases would make their cost to a buyer vary greatly according to the length of time the various leases had to run.

Of the six blocks facing on the Place de L'Opera the one considered to have the greatest value, in the opinion of three experts, is undoubtedly the building belonging to the Fonciere Insurance Company, the ground floor of which is occupied by the Bank Comptoir National d'Escompte. Land on which it is built would easily realize 15,000 francs a square metre (about $280 a square foot), as it occupies an exceptional position, a large triangle, with one angle on the Place de L'Opera, a long side on the Avenue de L'Opera and the two other sides on very important commercial streets, the Rue Quatre Septembre and the Rue Louis Le Grand.

Generally speaking, during the last twelve or fifteen years building land has doubled in price in the principal quarters in Paris, the rents having doubled in the same period. The increase has been exceptional along the grand boulevards; for example, the site of the Olympia Music Hall was sold in 1894 for 1,600 francs the square metre (almost $30 a square foot) and is to-day worth at least 6,000 francs ($112 a square foot).

M. Emile Michel, one of the leading architects of Paris, in giving some of these details, said that only three years ago he was commissioned by a group of capitalists to find what would be the cost of the block of houses which has since been pulled down to build a new street, the Rue des Italiens, off the Boulevards des Italiens. He was offered the entire block at 3,000 francs the metre (almost $56 a square foot), which was considered too high by the capitalists. The price of the site when the new street was made was between 6,000 and 7,000 francs the metre or over double that asked three years earlier.

The street Laffitte and Vivienne, which run near the Bourse (Stock Exchange), have sites which still sell at 1,500, 2,000 and 3,000 francs a square metre ($28, $37 and $56 a square foot), but each house has a different price, as one may cost its buyer double what the neighboring house would, owing to the compensation to be paid for unexpired leases. It is thus almost impossible to fix a price for the sites surrounding the Bourse itself, which belongs mostly to banks and large business houses and are let on very low terms. It is extremely rare that such sites come into the market.

At the present time all architects and agencies are on the lookout for lots on the Avenue dea L'Opeara to buy on behalf of syndicates, but they are not to be found.

One of the causes, perhaps the chief one, of the increased price of building lots is the speculation which has been carried on for some years by capitalists and especially by large building contractors, who have found such speculation a means to gaining millions each year. At the present time the greatest activity in this speculation is being shown in the Passy district and La Mutte (between the centre of the capital and the Bois de Boulogne). Many convents, large buildings often with extensive grounds, have been sold after the departure of the various religious orders owing to the separation laws, at prices from $4 to $20 a square metre and resold by their purchasers, when divided into building lots, at from $40 to $80 a metre within a year of their purchase.

London's real estate values have not varied to any extent for a great many years and the principal values still range about the bank of England property. The land there is largely held in estates and sales are most infrequent so that there is no real basis for calculating actual values. It is reported that the highest price ever paid in London was for a small property on Threadneedle street and in that case the price did not approximate those paid for property on some of New York's secondary shopping streets.—New York Sun.

GLARING SOCIAL CONTRASTS.

Incidentally Casting Some Light on Charges Made Against Socialism.

A pleasant story came from Chicago the other day. It concerns a society lady, a church worker and what-not. The lady bought a dog with a pedigree. A little lap dog with fluffy hair and the dearest little drippy nose in the world. She paid five thousand bucks for the animal and then hired a Pullman car on a passenger train to take the loving little pet from New York, where her purchase was made, to her own home in Chicago. Nurses were in attendance to see that the cur wanted for nothing, porters were on hand to feed it and curry its hair, and train officials watched in guard upon it. The lady herself is at the depot to receive this addition to her family, and is whisked away in an automoile when the dear thing arrives.

The best the market affords will be for the cur's eating, cream, wine and what not for drinking. Maids will wait upon him, give him exercise, wash him and clean him and put him to bed, while his mistress with all her elegance will unbend to kiss the little darling to sleep.

Manifold are the beauties of the system, but none make us appreciate so

poignantly its grandeur as little facts like these.

The Chicago lady is not the exception. The Smart Set have just thousands of pampered curs; they are attended on by human beings, and those who do not wait upon them are made to feel inferior to the brutes. They serve them, and the dog, or slut, whatever it may happen to be, is the master or mistress. The animal is part and parcel of the bosses' family and the workers have to bend their backs to provide for the curs.

These are the families that the priests and preachers who are opposed to Socialism are telling the Socialists that they are about to destroy. These are the homes that they are going to break up. Make no doubt that the charge is true; every word of it, and under Socialism there will be no such thing as children starving, children poisoning themselves in a fetid atmosphere, while their fellow workers are killed, to make things pleasant for pedigreed pups.

Nor is this case we have cited only an incident. Not much. There is not a city in the world where there are not hundreds of such cases and hundreds of such animals that man is made to serve and to wait upon because it is the wish of the "society leaders" that they should be served.

Thomas Fortune Ryan built stables for his horses worth sixty thousand dollars. Do you imagine that wealth came to Ryan from heaven? Or that he found it by chance? Or that he made it? He got it through devious channels from men who had no homes; but their labor built those stables for a lot of nags which gave Ryan some comfort.

The stables and the kennels of the Astors are famous on two continents. They derive their money from their New York real estate. Who does not know what that means has never been in the tenement district.

Any day in Chicago or in New York or in San Francisco or in St. Louis one can see dozens and scores of serving men and women strolling along exercising pups of every sort of curdom groomed and dressed for their outing.

These things are so. They are manifestations of capitalism and at the same time, mark well, human beings want for everything. They lack food clothing and shelter. They hunger and starve. These things are also so—they, too, are manifestations of the system.

A professor of the University of .Wisconsin has lately pointed out that a large proportion of the working class are actually in a state of chronic starvation. It was added at the time that no other animals than the working men were in such condition. Likely, too, are they to remain so as long as they will stand for it that their labor is to afford dirty little curs a clean place to sleep and tenderloin and porterhouse when they themselves haven't got the price of a meal.

'Tis to this that capitalism introduces us finally at its apogee, and that is right now. Scented whelps, scented and elegant ladies nursing them—children starving in the mills to make things pleasant for unwholesome curs. Surely such incidents stand revealing to what depths does this capitalism go, and for what purpose labor is exploited And it is significant that the loudest, the most energetic, the most determined and the most vindictive supporters of the system are those who see in man beings whom God died to save. That is the grimmest part of the very irony of it all.—Nome Industrial Worker.

A GREAT AMERICAN INDUSTRY.

Cement Resources of the United States Important Factors in a Country's Material Development.

Of the manufacturing industries based on mineral raw materials, one of the most important is the production of Portland cement. This is due not so much to the direct commercial value of the finished product, though the output of Portland cement in the United States is now worth some sixty or seventy million dollars a year, as to the way in which the product enters into general industry. Practically all our great engineering works are composed, in part at least, of cement; many of the larger buildings everywhere are built of reenforced concrete; while in smaller individual lots, but in a vast aggregate, cement finds use on farms, in mining work, in building railroads and irrigation works, as a paving material, and in countless applications elsewhere.

The entire growth of the Portland cement industry in this country has been a matter of a few decades, for the American output in 1880 was only 42,000 barrels, compared with a present annual output close to 80,000,000 barrels. Its growth was at first hindered by mechanical difficulties in plants and machinery, most of which were overcome by American genius, so that now we find plants in Japan, Australia, England, Germany and South Africa using types of kilns and other machinery that were originally invented or perfected in the United States.

As the early difficulties were overcome, attempts were made to extend the manufacture into new localities, and in doing this it was found that knowledge as to the geologic relations of the proposed sites, and as to the limestones and shales that were available at different points was of the greatest possible assistance to the concerns wishing to build plants in new and untried localities. In placing such information at the disposal of the manufacturers, the United States Geological Survey played an important part and a long series of its publications are devoted to various matters of interest to the industry. One of the most extensive of these reports was published in 1905 as Bulletin 243 and was devoted to an account of the manufacture of cement and to detailed descriptions of the raw materials available for cement manufacture in each state in the Union.

The demand for this report was great as soon as its industrial value became generally known, and for a number of years it has been out of print. As the Geological Survey still receives numerous requests for data on the points discussed in Bulletin 243, it was decided to issue an entirely revised edition of the work. The new edition, entitled "Portland Cement Materials and Industry in the United States," has just appeared as Bulletin 522. It contains, in some 400 pages of text, detailed descriptions of the limestones, marls, clays, shales and other cement materials of each of the states; and so far as the importance of the districts justifies it, colored geologic maps, mostly on a uniform base, are included, so as to show the distribution of these raw materials. In addition the new bulletin includes a summary of the factors that influence the selection of various raw materials, notes as to processes of cement manufacture and details as to the history of the cement industry since it began in the United States. In its revised form the bulletin will, it is hoped, be of the same service to the American cement industry of the present day that the earlier issue was to the industry of 1905.

The United States exports very little cement, the quantity annually shipped ranging usually from 1 to 3 per cent of the domestic production. It is probable that in the future much more serious attention will be given to the export trade, particularly by the eastern mills, for its development seems to be the simplest method of disposing of the surplus which now periodically weighs on the eastern cement market. Of course an export trade in a commodity like cement—relatively bulky and low in value—does not promise any large direct profit to the individual producer, but indirectly the creation and maintenance of such a trade will benefit the industry as a whole. Owing to the scarcity in most parts of South and Central America and West Indies of the fuel supplies necessary to the manufacture of cement, the development of local cement industries in those promising markets seems unlikely.—U. S. Geological Survey.

DECREASED GOLD OUTPUT IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

The mine production of gold in South Carolina in 1912 was 818.26 fine ounces, valued at $16,915, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey. The small silver output of 47 ounces, valued at $29, was entirely recovered in refining the gold produced. The total value of the gold and silver yield was $3,470 less than that of 1911. The production given for 1912 was reported from five small placers and seven deep mines, the latter including the well-known Haile mine, the largest producer of low-grade gold ore east of the Homestake in South Dakota. The total tonnage treated in South Carolina in 1912 was 12,358 short tons of siliceous ores, with an average recoverable value of only $1.34 a ton, against 9,302 tons in 1911, with an average recovery of $2.17.

COPPER PRODUCED IN MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.

From 225,200 short tons of low-grade copper ore in Maryland and Pennsylvania and magnetic iron ore carrying small quantities of copper-bearing pyrite in Pennsylvania there was an output in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey, of 502 fine ounces of silver and 594,022 pounds of copper, valued in all at $98,323. The corresponding production in 1911 was valued at $83,194. The Maryland output was derived from concentrates produced at the New London mine, in Frederick county; the Pennsylvania output came in small part from low-grade matte reported produced and shipped from Charmian, where a blast furnace has been built to treat the secondary copper ores of the Catoctin schist, but mainly from the Cornwall iron mines, in Lebanon county, where the Gröndahl process has been in operation for some years, raising the purity of the iron ores and at the same time producing as a valuable by-product briquetted copper-bearing pyrite for sale to copper smelters. The total production of copper from these Cornwall iron mines in the five years, 1908-1912, has been 2,852,160 pounds.

LEAD AND ZINC IN OKLAHOMA.

Increased Output of Both Metals in 1912—Miami District Mines Very Active.

The final figures showing the production of lead and zinc in Oklahoma in 1912, prepared by J. P. Dunlop of the United States Geological Survey, show a mine production of lead and zinc valued at $1,101,042, compared with $812,190 in 1911.

The quantity of lead concentrates sold in 1912 was 4,257 tons, valued at $231,678, of which all but one ton came from the Miami district. The quantity of zinc carbonate and silicate sold was only 92 tons, valued at $2,550. Most of this concentrate came from the Peoria district, where little mining was done in 1912.

The shipments of sphalerite concentrates in 1912 amounted to 12,129 tons, valued at $494,379. Of this output, 250 tons came from the Arbuckle Mountain region, Murray county, in southern Oklahoma, 1,621 tons from the Quapaw district, and 10,258 tons from the Miami district. Many mines in the Quapaw district made no sales of concentrates, and the shipments of galena concentrates declined 328 tons and those of sphalerite more than 600 tons.

The Miami camp was very active. Extensive drilling operations were conducted, and several new concentrating plants were built. At many of the older mines shafts were sunk to a lower run of ore, and in consequence a smaller quantity of concentrates than usual was produced, but the developments were satisfactory and will probably result in a large production. The new properties in the northern portion of the camp made a large yield after the plants were started. In 1912 the Miami district shipped 1,408 tons of galena concentrates and 1,867 tons of sphalerite concentrates more than in 1911, and the value of the recoverable metallic content increased $229,958.

NOTICE TO NON-RESIDENT HEIRS AT LAW.

STATE OF COLORADO, }
City and County of Denver, } ss.
In the County Court.

In the Matter of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The People of the State of Colorado send Greeting to Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill and and Patrick O'Neill, the said Mary Sayres residing in New York, Maggie O'Neill in Chicago, Michael B. O'Neill in North Dakota and the residence of Hugh and Patrick O'Neill and their heirs, if any, being unknown, non-resident heirs at law of the said Hugh O'Neill, Deceased:

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Hugh O'Neill, deceased, who resided in the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado, and departed this life on or about the 23rd day of April, A. D. 1913, was this 28th day of April, A. D. 1913, presented to the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Hugh O'Neill, deceased, by John M. O'Neill, the executor nominated and appointed by said instrument. That it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Hugh O'Neill died possessed of personal property in this County, all of said personal property supposed to be worth $18,000.00; that said instrument bears date of April 7th, A. D. 1911, and is signed by George Bogart and H. I. Foskett as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof by the said Hugh O'Neill; that said Hugh O'Neill in and by said instrument devises unto Mary, Maggie, John, Mack and Charles O'Neill all of said estate share and share alike; that the said John M. O'Neill of the City and County of Denver and State of Colorado is nominated and appointed in and by said instrument as the executor thereof.

You, the said Mary Sayres, Maggie O'Neill, Michael B. O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill, Charles O'Neill, Patrick O'Neill and Hugh O'Neill, are therefore notified to be and appear before the County Court of the City and County of Denver, Colorado, at the Court House in the City of Denver. on Monday, June ninth, A. D. 1913, at 10 o'clock, a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the Court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument, to attend the probate thereof and show cause, if you can or may have, why said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Witness, Thomas L. Bonfils, Clerk of the County Court within and for the City and County of Denver, State of Colorado, and the seal thereof of said Court at Denver, in said County and State, this 29th day of April, A. D. 1913.

THOMAS L. BONFILS,
(Seal) Clerk.
By K. P. MACE, Deputy.

First publication May 8, 1913.
Last publication May 29, 1913.

In Memoriam.

Miami, Arizona, May 15, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Miami Miners' Union No. 70:

Your Committee on Condolence wishes to submit the following:

Whereas, Again the juggernaut of "Profit Moloch" has crushed life from a member of the toiling mass; and,

Whereas, Our union has lost a faithful and loyal member in the death of Brother F. E. Bushley; be it

Resolved, That Miami Miners' Union extend the heartfelt sympathy of its membership to the deceased's brothers, relatives and friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That the charter of our union be draped for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, and a copy be published in The Miners' Magazine.

(Seal) KENNETH CLAYTON,
Committee.

POETICAL

THE WAYS OF KINGS, CROWNED AND UNCROWNED.

By Covington Hall.

Ye are prating of your power, but the sky of time is grey,
And the fullness of your madness it shall ripen with the day.
Ye shall waken in the moment when the great world shakes and reels,
When the mad brute host of hunger from the slums and darkness steals;
Ye shall waken to the reaping of the fruits your hands have sown,
And the measure ye have meted to the race shall be your own.
Think ye not that fate is idle and your own the Supreme Will,
For the wrecks that strew the aeons tell that right is reigning still.
Dream ye not that mammon conquers, trust ye not too much to gold,
For the shell is not the substance, and the flesh is not the soul.
If ye doubt it, pause and listen; lift aside the veil of time.
Where is Rome and all her splendor? Where is Athens, the sublime?
Where are all the Persian millions? Where the proud Egyptian host?
Tell me, does imperial Carthage still adorn the Afric coast?
Where the empire of the Incas? Where is Montezuma's throne?
What is Spain and Spanish glory in the world once called her own?
Where are India's mighty princes? Where the Babylonian kings?
Tell me, ye who kneel in worship at the shrine of earthly things!
Proud ye are, and will not answer—ye are swelled with folly vast—
Neither will ye heed the lesson that is taught by ages past.
Like the scribes of ancient Judah, ye depend on Roman might,
But the buried Christ is risen and the faith still lives tonight.
There be some ye cannot silence; there be some ye cannot kill,
And the blood of martyred spirits is the seed of progress still.
Love and freedom still are powers in the human heart and soul,
And the great, eternal truth is marching onward to the goal!
But all words are worse than useless—Reason's self ye would deride—
Ye are but the sons of folly and the slaves of purse-born pride.
Ye are strangers unto mercy; ye are deaf and dumb and blind;
Ye have never paused to listen to the human heart and mind;
Justice, honor, hope and virtue, ye as evil things disdain;
Lo! I hear the workers coming over hill and dale and plain,
And the Marseillaise is ringing 'round a rebel world again!

THE ROUGHNECK'S BELIEF.

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

I.

I'm not going to worry 'bout stars in my crown,
Nor about the mansions on high;
Nor do I intend to join in the song
About "such a poor worm as I."
No doubt it's all right to gather the sheaves,
So the Master may harvest the grain,
And give me the story "there's nothing but leaves,"
You have lived your life in vain.

II.

In life I wore an old battered hat;
I'd "look like hell" with a crown;
And I think if I knocked at the "Mansions on high"
I'd be met with rebuffs and a frown.
My kind as a rule are not welcome above,
And I'd rather stand out at the gate
And watch some of the "Christians" I knew on earth
Parade with their crowns of state.

III.

I labored on earth and gathered the sheaves,
To all men been honest and fair;
All men are my brothers and I am a man;
No "worm" business in mine over there.
I won't take my burden to Jesus
And make him shoulder it all.
He has more than enough to carry,
While God "watches the sparrows that fall."

IV.

I don't go much on mansions above—
Had to live in a hovel on earth,
And I don't want to sing in the "heavenly choir"
With those of "superior birth."
So I've traveled the road I laid out for myself;
I'll play the game honest and fair—
Do all I can for man while alive,
Then I'm sure to be right "over there."

V.

I'm not much on this religion;
I've oceans of faith in man;
I am going to finish life's journey,
Giving kindness wherever I can.
Give flowers to friends while they're living,
Remember the man who is down.
As for any reward in that place "over there"
That will be stars enough in my crown.

VI.

This "wings-and-crown" proposition
To many may sound very well,
But no preacher can send me to heaven,
No priest can consign me to hell.
The arguments they are advancing
Are neither honest nor square,
So just do the best that you know while here,
And you will be all right "over there."

"A NOICE, AISY JOB."

W. E. Hanson, Butte, Montana.

Fer a noise aisy job I'd loike to be Bishop
An' live in a house coshtin' t'ousands o' pounds,
Like him, I'd be tellin' what folks should be doin';
Faith, I'd give 'em a pinance, widout anny bounds.
Wid me he'd change places, an' I'm after thinkin',
Whin he shpint tin hours hoishtin' the hod,
An' climbin' up to the foorth an' fift' shtory,
He'd be too toired at night to give t'anks to God.

I'd give him a plow an' a mule that was balky,
An' he'd plow up a field that had plinty o' shtones,
Fram daylight 'til darrkness, wid no toime fer reshtin';
Thin he'd know what it wor to have toired, achin' bones.
Sure 'tis aisy fer him to say "labor is noble";
Ef that is the troot, thin be cripes I'm a king,
But be the same token, 'tis him does no labor,
But say Mass on Sunda an' the Litanies sing.

I'd pit in his hand a shtout shovel fer muckin',
An' a job in a hot box somewhere in the Saint,
'Til his soft han's were blishtered, his back a-breakin';
He'd know thin there wor cause fer the miner's complaint.
'Tis to me ivery pay day he'd give parrt av his airnin's
So that I cud live high on the money he gave,
An' I'll bet a fiver bayfure the year's over
He'd have soom compassion fer thim that musht shlave.

An' he'd live in a cabin wid wan little windy,
An' a dure wid a shtring in the place of a latch;
Inshtead of a dinner wid wine an' a turkey,
'Twould be bacon an' beans, fer be jabers he'd batch.
An' if ever he kim to me house a-complainin
I'd pucker me puss wid a proud holy air,
An' say to him, "Work, be contínted an' humble;
'Twill be dif'rent in Heaven whin ye 'git over there.'"

He'd fusht git a carrd, thin he'd rushtle a job,
Wid his qualifications set down;
He'd rushtle the Speck, the Stewart or Healy,
An' see phat the bosses luck loike whin they frown.
He'd foind out the mines were not half so shplendid
As the company's hoired raypoorters declare,
Wid hot boxes plinty, an' bad groun' a-fallin',
But wage shlaves arr plinty, phat the hell do they care?

Arrah musha 'tis me would loike to be Bishop;
There's be something doin' ivery hour in the day.
'Twould be sinkers an' coffy fer bruckesh, loonch, supper,
Wid three an' a half a week fer his pay.
The half he moight have as a soort av a token,
The t'ree I'd jist pit away in me jeans;
An' he'd change his moind thot labor wor noble
Whin he found out jist phat a labor shlave means.

Byes, I'll take it all back; I don't want to be Bishop;
I wants to be shquare wid those in me class;
'Tis uz overworked shlaves makes masters and Bishops,
An' I'd be out o' place in that parasite mass.
Shure I never cud peddle thim miracle shtories,
Nor give yez a shtone, an' ye ashkin' fer bread,
Ner cud I graft on yer labor whilsht yer livin'
An' kape up the graft long after yer dead.

METAL OUTPUT OF VIRGINIA.

Slight Increase in Silver and Copper Production, but Decrease in Gold, Lead, and Zinc in 1912.

The value of the mine production of gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc in Virginia in 1912, according to H. D. McCaskey of the United States Geological Survey, was $74,855, against $169,394 in 1911. There were sold or treated 5,790 short tons of ore (against 17,782 tons in 1911), yielding (with gold placers and mine waters producing cement copper) $218 in gold, 982 fine ounces of silver, 112,835 pounds of copper, 469,026 pounds of lead and 497,235 pounds of zinc (figured as spelter), against $3,064 in gold, 21 ounces of silver, 90,000 pounds of copper, 830,542 pounds of lead and 2,064,818 pounds of zinc in 1911. The values, besides that of gold, in 1912 were as follows: Silver, $604; copper, $18,618; lead, $21,106, and zinc, $34,309. All the gold yield was recovered from siliceous ores in 1912, and all the silver from the refining of copper. The gold output was derived from small quartz-mine operations in Fauquier and Goochland counties, the copper from pyrite mines in Louisa and Prince William counties and the lead and zinc from Wythe county, in southwestern Virginia.

OUTPUT OF QUARTZ INCREASES.

Nearly 100,000 Tons Produced in the United States in 1912.

One of the lesser industries that is nevertheless of considerable importance is the quarrying and manufacturing of quartz, which is used for many purposes. Its principal uses, according to the United States geological Survey, are in the manufacture of pottery, paints, and scouring soap and as a wood filler.

In pottery the use of quartz diminishes the shrinkage in the body of the ware; it is also used in many glazes. Quartz for use in pottery should contain less than 0.5 per cent of iron-bearing minerals. Considerable quantities of ground quartz are used in the manufacture of paint, as much as one-third of the total pigment used in some paints consisting of this material. Crystalline quartz is superior to silica sand for this purpose because of the angularity of the grains, which makes them adhere more firmly to the painted surface and after wear affords a good surface for repainting. The same property renders ground crystalline quartz superior to silica sand in the manufacture of wood fillers. For soaps and polishing powders quartz is preferred to silica sand on account of its whiteness and angularity. Quartz crushed and graded to various sizes is used in the manufacture of sand paper and sand belts, as a scouring agent, for "frosting" glass with sand-blast apparatus, etc. Blocks of massive quartz and quartzite are used in the chemical industry as a filler for acid towers and as a flux in copper smelting. Ground quartz is also used in filters and in tooth powders and by dentists as a detergent.

Crystalline quartz and also sand have been used in the manufacture of silicon and of alloys of silicon with iron, copper, and other metals in the electric furnace. Quartz may be fused, in the electric furnace to make chemical apparatus, such as tubes, crucibles, and dishes. The principal objection to the use of these wares is that the roughness of their surfaces makes it difficult to wash thoroughly all material from the apparatus.

Good Increase in Production.

The production of quartz in the United States in 1912, according to Frank J. Katz, of the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912, was 97,874 short tons, valued at $191,685, against 87,943 short tons, valued at $155,122, in 1911, an increase in quantity of 9,931 tons and in value of $36,563. The increase in the quantity of crude quartz was 4,446 tons, with a decrease in value of $3,174. The increase in ground quartz was 5,485 tons in quantity and $39,737 in value.

Tennessee was the largest producer of quartz in 1912 but ranked third in value of product. Maryland was second in output and first in value, with a total production of 16,125 short tons, valued at $62,151.

A copy of the report on Quartz and Feldspar may be obtained free on application to the Director of the Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer .....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine.....605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J. J. Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum..	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
	BRIT. COLUMBIA				216	Labor Temple
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	D. A. Rowan...		Vancouver
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P. Villeneuve..	....	Kimberly
71	Moyie M. U.....	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner.	Jas. Roberts.....	....	Moyie
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis..	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess.....	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	GrassValley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burns	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec...	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien..	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms.....	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
68	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A. Lovell,	8 04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy.,	1 02 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U....	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	IronMountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	H. B. Snellman..	13	Ironwood
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland.	Nels Seadin.....	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan.....	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
125	Aurora M. U.....	.....	.....	E. J. Cody	....	Aurora
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	168	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	W. S. Carman ...	Pat Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader .	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City.....	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	I	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski 747 State St.	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	F. C. Campbell..	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie ..	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	Mlk Rautianen ..	....	Garson Mines
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
183	Sudbury M.&M.U	.....	.....	Frank Snellman.	....	Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S.U	.....	Jose Maria Ibarra	Epifano Regulado	781	El Paso
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson...	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	O. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....
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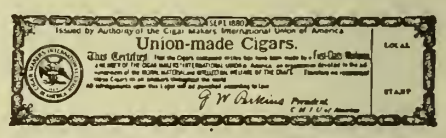

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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

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JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 5, 1913

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 519.

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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

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Published Weekly by the

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Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 5, 1913.

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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

SEVENTY TWO PER CENT of the people of America do not own a home, and yet, we boast of a glorious country, where every citizen is a king.

THE CIVILIZATION of which we boast, furnishes sumptuous apartments for lap-dogs and banquets for monkeys, while children are sentenced to the mills and factories, to grind out profits for plutocracy. Let us pray.

THE LEGISLATURE of Arizona failed to pass any appropriation for representation at the expositions to be held in San Francisco and San Diego.

The enemies of labor know the reason. "nuf ced."

AN INVESTIGATION into the funds collected by the I. W. W. to carry on the strike at Lawrence, Massachusetts, shows a shortage of $10,800. Who got the *swag?* The *professionals* who handled the *mazuma.* Let us wait patiently and see if the I. W. W. will put the thieves in jail.

WOOD of the Woolen trust in his trial, has been shown to have paid Atteaux $2,600 as *strike expenses* and the defense is now trying to place all the blame on Pittman the pal of Wood who committed suicide when he realized that the infamy of Wood and himself had been uncovered.

Pittman cannot speak and it is perfectly legitimate and consistent with the ethics of capitalism, to place the responsibility of crime on the dead.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

HAS ANYONE HEARD of the notorious Patrick Scullin who was last heard of in British Columbia, working his graft to establish friendly relations between Brother Labor and Brother Capital?

His services are now wanted in the settlement of differences between the United States and Japan.

IT IS REPORTED in the press dispatches that the prosecution has dropped the remaining indictments against Clarence Darrow. It is about time that the *persecutors* crawled into their holes. Organized labor coming to the front and taking up the fight of Darrow, gave chills to the parasitic hyenas of Los Angeles.

STUDENTS at famed institutions of learning are making reputations as strike-breakers.

When educational institutions are converted into strike-breaking agencies to suppress labor and crush unionism, it is about time that the workingman realized that there is a class struggle.

THE STRIKING MINERS at Wharton, New Jersey, have scored a victory. They have secured an eight-hour day and no discrimination. All strikers are to be returned to their former positions. They are to be paid twice a month and the company is to recognize the check-off system, providing such system is not contrary to the laws of the state. The scale of wages is to be considered later on.

GOVERNOR HATFIELD of West Virginia has lost some of his bravado since the United States Senate has passed the resolution demanding a sweeping investigation of conditions in America's Russianized Siberia. When Senator Kerns introduced his resolution, Hatfield branded the Indiana Senator as a "peanut politician" and it is now in order for the official braggart of the coal corporations, to brand the Senate of the United States as a combination of *peanut politicians.* Will he do it? Nit.

SENATOR KERN of Indiana has incurred the animosity of a master class, because he dared to introduce a resolution in the United States Senate providing for a federal investigation of conditions in the strike zone of West Virginia.

The strikers of West Virginia, backed by the labor movement of America and the Socialist party, have demanded an investigation and if the strikers have been anarchists, murderers and outlaws, then why are the paid hirelings of the capitalist press howling against such an investigation?

If the strikers have committed the crimes charged against them by the subsidized organs of corporate tyrants, than why are the salaried henchmen who lie for lucre, protesting against such an investigation?

Why?

THE CAT is out of the bag, at least for those who have been too blind to see an apparent truth. Even charity that covereth a multitude of sins—sweet charity—is a graft. "Investigation" in Chicago has developed the fact that at least 53 per cent of the charity offerings never get to "the worthy poor," but are diverted through many winding, expensive and devious channels to the pockets of those who handle them. Only 47 per cent reach the poor. The millions and millions of dollars that the wealthy parasites each year pay out to purchase popularity and public favor from a victimized public is used mainly to line the fat purses of assiduous grafters who are in the "charity business" for what they can get out of it. Business is business; so is charity. In some instances it has graduated so wholly into business that it is incorporated and dividends are declared by its enterprising promoters. But why should we kick about this? The mere stealing of charity money is not half so bad as the simple and elemental insult and outrage involved in the whole system by which social parasites hope to buy fame and adulation for themselves and rivet the bonds on the wrists of their victims and slaves. Capitalistic charity is the most damning thing this side of hades and we hope the charity grafters are able soon to swipe the whole swag.—Inter-Mountain Worker.

THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR has compiled a report of property owned by labor organizations in the United States.

The report of the A. F. of L., relative to property owned by the local unions of the Western Federation of Miners is as follows:

Butte, Mont., hall, $25,000; Lead, S. D., hall, $75,000; Central City, Colo., hall, $2,000; Grainte, Mont., hall, $1,120; Terry Peak, hall, $17,900; Phoenix, B. C., hall, $20,000; Burke, Idaho, hall, $2,900; Gem, Idaho, hall, $1,500; Deadwood, hall, $7,300; Great Falls, Mont., hall, $13,300; Greenwood, B. C., hall, $1,680; Silverton, Colo., hall and hospital, $75,000; Rossland, B. C., hall, $10,000; Bourne, Ore., hall, $3,000; Randsburg, Cal., hall, $3,000; Virginia City, Mont., hall, $1,500; Mojave, Cal., hall, $3,000; Central City, hall, $2,500; Ward, Colo., $18,000; Telluride, Colo., hospital, $20,000; Bingham Canyon, Utah, property,$10,000; Sandon, B. C., hall and hospital, $20,450; Ymir, B. C., hospital, 9,740; Grass Valley, Cal., hall, $1,160; Douglas Island, Alaska, hall, $4,960; North Moccasin, Mont., hall, $1,200; McCabe, Ariz., hall, $3,000;; Tonopah, Nev., hospital, $8,000; Snowball, Ariz., hall, $1,500; Elk Lake, Ontario, Canada, hall, $1,350; Park City, Utah, hall and hospital, $8,000; Tintic City, Utah, hall $16,700; Index, hall, $1,000; Goldfield, Nev., hall and hospital, $20,500; Ishpeming, Mich., hall, $2,200; Nome, Alaska, hall, $3,000; Manhattan, Nev., hospital, $1,500; Bullion, Nev., hall, $1,000; Vernon, Nev., hall, $3,700; Rawhide, Nev., hospital, $2,200; Pioche, Nev., hall, $1,500; Cripple Creek, Colo., hall, $20,000; Victor, Colo., hall, $60,000.

IN REVIEWING the results of the Socialist vote in the city election of Chicago, and the fact that out of some 5,500 votes in the First Ward, the slum district controlled by "Bathhous John" and "Hinky Dink," the Socialists secured only 201 votes, despite their vigorous propaganda in the ward, seems to prove the shrewd observation made by Marx in the Communist Manifesto, when he referred to the lowest class of society as the "dangerous class" to the realization of our ideals of social reorganization. The social scum, a passively rotting mass, thrown off by the lowest layers of old society, many occasionally be swept into the movement, but its conditions of life, however, prepare it far more for the part of a bribed tool of reactionary intrigue.

This should be sufficient proof that Socialism can not hope to make any real progress by appealing to the down-and-out element of society. The moral sensibilities of this class have become dulled and blunted, and their immediate economic necessities will compel them to perpetuate a system of which they are the poor, helpless victims, by their venal votes.

Our ultra-reactionary Socialists, who are so fond of loudly proclaiming the philosophy of misery idea as making for Socialism, ought to learn something from the repeated election results as seen in Chicago's First Ward, and other similiar experiences in all our large cities. It requires intelligence to become a good Socialist, and conditions that make for extreme poverty and misery are not conducive to intelligent action.—Pittsburg Socialist.

The above editorial comment of the Pittsburg Socialist, on the meagre vote in the slum district of Chicago, is well worthy of serious consideration. The very fact that 201 votes were polled out of 5,500, against the industrial slavery of our economic system, speak volumes and tells but too forcibly that where abject poverty and the wretchedness of want prevail, that there is little hope for that unity of political action that has for its object the emancipation of labor. Where we find poverty garbed in rags and squalor enduring the agonies of a lingering death, there must we expect to find ignorance and servility, and there must we expect the victims of slow but sure starvation, to cringe like sycophants beneath the lash of a master's whip.

THE CONFESSION of Woods' pal, implicating the head of the woolen trust in a despicable attempt to discredit Lawrence strikers, tells no new story to workers, though it will startle a lot of people who have been ignorant of the desperate methods employed to break strikes.

It is doubtful if Wood will ever be placed behind the bars, as his immense resources and powerful backing makes it possible to appeal the case indefinitely.

The great victory, however, is in exposing trust's methods, and the longer the case is fought, the longer it will be in the public eye—which means discussion and education.

Wood is already convicted before the jury of American fair-mindedness, and he presents a contemptible picture as the tale is unfolded by one who did the dirty work and was then "dumped" by Wood, who has descended so low that he would not only destroy life and property to break a strike waged by miserably paid slaves, but would desert the men who helped him.

Was Judas or Benedict Arnold more loathsome than this money-mad wretch, who masks as a "prominent citizen?"—Toledo Union Leader.

It is not necessary that Wood should be singled out for an excoriation. The act of Wood in having dynamite planted to discredit men, women and children on strike against starvation wages and to poison public sentiment against them, is in accord with almost every act of the exploiter to smirch the character of labor, in order that the working class shall be looked upon as a criminal mob. Dynamite has been planted scores of times, in order that degenerates and moral perverts in broadcloth, might denounce hungry slaves in rags.

Wood was "caught with the goods," and the unfortunate part of the transaction for the magnate of the woolen trust, was that his accomplices through fear, *squealed* on their paymaster. Had the plot of Wood and his confederates succeeded, some of the strikers would now be wearing the garb of convicted felons, and though innocent, Wood and his hirelings would permit them to rot in prison, knowing that if the public believed in their guilt, the capitalists could yell "*anarchists*," and intimate, that labor as a body, was responsible for the crime.

It may cost Wood some money, ere he is through with the courts, but it is reasonable to predict that the multi-millionaire will suffer no other inconvenience.

MANY PEOPLE agree with us that the end for which organized labor strives is praiseworthy, but they shy at the weapons with which organized labor fights. They call us cave men with primitive instincts because we use the strike and boycott and because some misguided individual or set of individuals sometimes fights with bricks or cobble-stones. They forget that these are not the days of industrial peace but the days of industrial war. Community of interest between employer and employé makes a nice theme for an economic thesis, but it is as mythical as any tale of mythology. It is the instinct of man to have and to hold, and instinct has been added to by a carefully worked out system by which the many toil and spin and have not, while the few toil and spin not and have. The labor struggle is not an Alphonse and Gaston affair. No struggle worthy of the name ever is. We fight with such weapons as we find in our hands. The higher our grade of intelligence the more refined the weapons we use. It is not strange that labor, having nothing but its labor power, no other strength but its own brute physical strength, strikes out blindly. When men fight by instinct rather than by intelligence, it is not strange that instinct chooses the weapons and that they are primitive and brutal. As fast as labor learns other weapons, such as the use of the ballot, how to create and direct public sentiment, how to capture the machinery of courts and law-making bodies, it uses them and lays aside the bludgeon. They learn those things as intelligence grows and intelligence grows as leisure to study and observe grows. Notice that the most bitter, brutal and dogged industrial conflicts of the day are in the industrial centers where men and women work excessively long hours under abhorrent conditions—conditions which dwarf and kill the better instincts of mankind. One of the most revolutionary and yet peaceable struggles that ever occurred in this country was the nation-wide strike for an eight-hour day in the printing industry. The opposition of employers was no less keen than in other great struggles, but a different type of men was involved—a disciplined class of men, who fought with intelligence rather than with brute force. Men are creatures of environment, always. No class of labor will ever be satisfied with the crumbs that fall from the table of industry but there will be a difference in their methods according to their varying degree of intelligence. If society tolerates a set of conditions that makes brutes they may expect that the revolt against those conditions will be alike brutal. If people would lose some of their squeamishness over the throwing of a few bricks and pay more attention to the underlying causes of industrial strife, they would gain an entirely different conception of the labor movement.—Labor Journal, Everett.

WM E. TRAUTMANN, formerly general secretary of the I. W. W., who has made the public charge that the Lawrence defense fund was juggled before he took control of affairs, announced to a friend in the East, a few days before he exploded his bomb, that he didn't expect to remain a member of the I. W. W. very long. Now comes one Justice Ebert, a doughty champion of the St. John-Heslewood element, and declares that Trautmann is a falsifier and discredited official of the Wonder Workers, and also that he will not remain a member very long. So it begins to look as though Trautmann will resign and then be kicked out to boot, as was the practice in the good old S. L. P. days. Whenever and wherever a "fakir" dared to question the infallibility of Dan De Leon that worthy used to jump up in his sanctum sanctorium, clutch at his whiskers, make a wild kick at some imaginary object, and then announce in the next issue of his "Peeble" that So-and-so had been expelled for committing high treason against the working class, he being the w. c. nearly all those who aided in launching the I. W. W. seven years ago are now out—and trying to forget it. Charley Sherman, the first I. W. W. president, seceded with a few faithful followers who soon scattered to the earth's four corners; Moyer, Mahoney and Cannon withdrew with the Western Federation

of Miners and later joined the A. F. of L.; Dan De Leon gathered his faithful few ex-S. T. L. A. followers about him and departed, setting up an opposition I. W. W. labeled "Detroit fraction," which he vehemently insists, is the only genuine article; Rev. Hagerty, who planned the thing with a zodiacal chart, a miter, a hammer and a set of resolutions, has disappeared over the hills somewhere and is lost to sight and hearing; Gene Debs quit in disgust when the Won't Works began to sing "Halleujah, I's a bum!" and spend the rest of their time shrieking at trade unions, and John W. Slayton and a number of others, were likewise affected. Now Trautmann's grip is packed and he is on his way. The Citizen has it upon the best of authority that a convention of local unions affiliated with the I. W. W. in the East, chiefly miners, will also be held in the near future for the purpose of considering the advisability of seceding from the St. John-Haywood outfit. General dissatisfaction with the imperialistic policies of the leading officials is given as the reason for this contemplated bolt. On the other hand, Eastern papers quote Organizer Frank Daniels, of the I. W. W., as saying that a convention of miners is to be held in Pottsville, Pa., in the near future to begin a campaign to wage war upon the United Mine Workers throughout the three anthracite coal districts. The fight will not last long and the finish can be predicted without great difficulty.—Cleveland Citizen.

MORE MEN have been disfranchised in this country by legislation since the civil war than have been enfranchised in Europe during the same period. Throughout the Solid South conditions as to voting are far worse than in Belgium. There fully three-fourths of the adult male population are disfranchised by property, poll-tax and residence qualifications. In almost every state there have been insidious encroachments upon universal suffrage during the last decade. Everywhere naturalization is being made more difficult in order to disfranchise the foreign-born worker, and this assault upon his right to vote grows more vigorous just in proportion as he exercises intelligence in the use of the ballot. In view of these facts it is a little early to rejoice over the security of this country against uprisings to secure the ballot.—Coming Nation.

The above editorial comment in the Coming Nation on disfranchisement, demonstrates that the element in society whose economic power makes this government subserve the interests of privilege, realize but too well the potency of that bloodless weapon, known as the ballot.

The class that rules has invaded the domain of suffrage and placed such restrictions on the right to cast a ballot, that millions of adults in the country have no voice in the government under which they live.

A certain element in the ranks of the *proletaire* who dub themselves *revolutionists* have repeatedly declared on the platform and in the press, that the ballot is a worthless weapon in the struggle for industrial liberty.

If that declaration is true, then it seems strange and singular that capitalism engages the most expensive talent to restrict by legislation the voting power of the working class.

Let us presume for a moment that the workers of America forwarded a petition to Washington asking that labor throughout the United States be disfranchised, will any one attempt to deny but that all the forces against labor would give such a petition their unqualified approval?

The fact that labor has achieved so little, comparatively, by the use of the ballot, is not an argument against the ballot, but the little accomplished, is proof that labor has not yet learned to cast an intelligent ballot.

Labor has been voting against labor's interests, for the simple reason, that labor has been blinded to its class interests through the verbal opiates administered to the working class by the ablest and most cunning defenders of our brutal system of exploitation.

The sun of intelligence is however rising, and its rays are dispelling the gloom of ignorance that has shrouded the brain of the slave. The slave is learning to use the ballot in every nation of the world, and the ballot, the peaceable weapon of humanity backed by solidarity on the industrial field, will win the heritage of economic freedom.

Another Shady I. W. W. Deal Uncovered

A SHORTAGE of $10,800 has been discovered by an investigator appointed by a Boston court to inquire into the manner in which $68,000 subscribed for the benefit of striking Lawrence Textile Workers, last year, had been expended. The court selected Winfield S. Slocum, an expert accountant, to go over the books, and in the report filed with the court, Slocum states that no satisfactory explanation has been made for the disappearance of $10,800.

The continued discovery that the I. W. W. is afflicted with "sticky fingers" is creating a panic among those who have been boosting the game for many years. Even the Ettor and Giovannitti trial fund is now charged with being juggled. W. E. Trautmann makes this statement in a recent issue of the New York Call. He says money contributed to rescue Ettor was wrongfully applied, Trautmann evidently sees the finish of the game, and at a recent meeting of the Pittsburg I. W. W. he charged all manner of crookedness and "machine rule," and announced he would no longer be connected with the outfit. He favors starting a new movement.

Trautmann was one of the original self-styled "revolutionists" who held a meeting in 1904 to discuss the formation of a new labor movement. This resulted in a secret gathering of 40 men in Chicago, the following January, when the I. W. W. was launched, although the birth was formally announced at a called convention the following June. Since then Trautmann has been general secretary of an institution that was supposed to supplant the A. F. of L. But the continued exposures has driven another of the original crowd into the timber brush.—Toledo Union Leader.

The above statement in the Toledo Union Leader is only one of the many stories of dishonesty that have come to the surface relative to the manner in which funds are handled by the irresponsible Workless Wanderers. Spokane had its stories of fraud and dishonesty, and San Diego furnished another chapter in the history of the "frenzied financiers" of the I. W. W.

In every place where the I. W. W. could precipitate a strike or launch a *free speech* fight the funds were handled in such a manner, that the *professionals* enjoyed the luxuries of *easy street*.

The *one big union*, according to plans formulated by Trautmann, is to be succeeded by another *big union*, and when dissension, disruption and dishonesty shall shatter the *big union* that is to be nursed by Trautmann, there will spring from the fragments another *big union*, and big unions will be launched, just as long as the gullible will swallow the bait.

It is about time that working men put on their thinking caps to protect themselves from crooks and swindlers, who mask their perfidy, by yelling *one big union, direct action, sabotage* and "hit the ballot box with an axe.

Pandering to Privilege

THE HERALD-REPUBLICAN of Salt Lake in an editorial a short time ago under the caption: "A Fearless Governor," had the following to say:

The maintenance of law and order is one of the prime duties of the chief executive of a commonwealth. When that is impossible through the civil authority and the peace officers are unable to cope with the situation, it is the obvious obligation of the governor to use the power conferred upon him and call the military arm into service. That has been done by Governor Hatfield in the coal mining districts of West Virginia, and he is reaping a choice crop of condemnation as a result.

A state of civil war has existed in West Virginia for months. Agitators, professional enemies of orderly government, seized upon a prolonged strike of miners as their opportunity to commit the excesses of which they are fond. The governor acted promptly and fearlessly, and should be commended for it.

Liberty is our greatest American heritage and it is our duty to prevent its being degenerated into license."

The above editorial comment on the conditions in West Virginia and the conduct of the governor, is what might have been expected from a daily journal whose vision is focused on dollars.

The Herald-Republican knows its masters voice and realizes that loyalty to capitalism means dividends.

The Herald-Republican knows that speaking the truth through the editorial columns of a newspaper in a conflict between master and slave, would mean financial losses, and the Herald-Republican has long since learned that mental prostitution commands a higher price than fidelity to truth and loyalty to honor.

The Herald-Republican knows that Governor Hatfield of West Virginia trampled legal rights and constitutional liberty under foot, and prostituted the office of chief magistrate to serve the interests of the mine-owners and to deliver a solar-plexus blow to the strikers, who rebelled aganist industrial slavery in a domain where the dictum of a corporation assassinated human rights under that boasted document known as the constitution.

"Law and order," is but the pretext used by officials in high places to establish a reign of *anarchy* under *forms of law* to suppress every effort on the part of the toiler to improve his material condition. With the governor of West Virginia, the labor movement struggling to advance the interests of the working class, is looked upon as criminal, and such effort on the part of labor, must be crushed by the armed power of military might. The man who speaks for the material prosperity of the working class, is branded as an agitator, and when a woman in her eightieth year raises her voice against economic slavery she must be silenced by incarceration in a military bastile.

When a governor of a state *panders* to *privilege* at the expense of human liberty, such journals as the Herald-Republican hail such an official as *a fearless governor* and such laudation is due to the fact, that *profit* is more priceless than human freedom.

Public Enemies

THERE ARE VARIOUS KINDS of traitors. There is the traitor who betrays his country in time of war. There is the traitor who betrays his country in time of peace. There are traitors who betray their country not by opposing its rightful desires, but by fostering and encouraging madness. They do worse than give aid and comfort to its enemies. They aid it to become its own enemy. In this latter class belong the men who try to involve their country in a foolish and criminal war, and pre-eminent among them in present-day America stands William Randolph Hearst

If there is ever a war between this country and Japan, the blame for that war will rest in part upon the shoulders of Hearst. It would be too flattering to Hearst to assume that by his unaided influence he could bring on a war, or stop one. But there is no room to doubt that he is doing whatsoever lies in his power to create bitter feeling against the Japanese, the natural issue of which is an inflamed state of popular opinion which, carried to excess, will some time demand war.

What a dreaful and shocking crime against the human race such a war would be only those who have seen wars or even studied the effects of wars, can realize. No benefit that could possibly accrue to either nation, or to the yet unborn descendents of either nation, could possibly pay for the tithe of the needless waste of property and lives, for the degradation of national morals which inevitably follows a great war, for the crushing blow which would be dealt to the spread of Christian civilization throughout the Orient. No question would be finally settled, no good accomplished. It would be a bargain in which both bargainers would buy only blood and tears.

This is the horrible crime toward which Hearst and his accomplices are leading us. Every incitement to national prejudice, every plea to rest our claims upon guns and battleships, bayonets and soldiers, is a plea for such a carnival of waste and bloodshed as a great modern war must be.

No sane man, however narrow in his national sympathies, would vote for war if he could have looked into the trenches at Port Arthur, or the besieging camps at Adrianople, or the plague-stricken lines of the Tchatalja. No nation, acutely realizing what war means, would ever tolerate it. It is a game where both sides lose, especially the common men, who shoulder the muskets and suffer the tortures.

We can settle without bloodshed, if we keep sane, whatever differences we have with Japan. Any man who tries to unbalance our sanity and plunge us into war is an enemy of us all.—San Francisco Bulletin.

A "Law and Order" Mix-Up

A PRECEDENT which we sincerely hope will be widely followed is that set by the citizens of Wharton, N. J., who during a strike of local miners, arose in their civic wrath and chased out of their midst a gang of some 300 gunmen, toughs and thugs, imported as deputies for the preservation of the local peace.

Though the good citizens routed the ruffianly invaders with guns and dynamite cartridges in the manner usually ascribed to "anarchists," no criticism of their conduct appears in the press. On the the contrary, it is admitted that what they did was done in the interest of local peace and quietness, and they have secured that condition by driving out the swarm of imported scoundrelism poured upon them by the mine owners.

Had the strikers alone been responsible for this repulse, the howl of "anarchy" would have arisen to the high heavens, and a second assault with perhaps three times the number of thugs would have been instantly made. The citizens would have been represented as in mortal terror of the strikers, and as eagerly welcoming the host of deliverers, and their attitude would have been featured as a sample of American "public opinion" sternly determined on the suppression of strike lawlessness.

It would perhaps be too much to claim that the citizens of Wharton are in favor of the strikers, and that local "public opinion" has decided that their cause is just. In all probability most of them have little use for the strikers, but it is certain that they have less use for the outside savages so insolently let loose upon them by the local mine owners. Probably it is a case with them of choosing the least of two evils. What they did, however, shows better than words their opinion as to the comparative "lawlessness" of either side.

It is natural enough that the smaller cities should be the first to set this example. In a large city the presence of a band of these hoodlums on the scene of a strike passes mostly unnoticed, but in a smaller city, where they practically take charge of the place, their presence becomes intolerable.

Deprived of the services of these scalawags, the local mine owners now admit that if they cannot get "action," they will have to shut down, which is tantamount to admitting that they cannot win if peace and order is preserved, but the strikers can; that in order to succeed they must be permitted to murder the strikers and terrorize the inhabitants with impunity, and that this procedure is what they consider as "getting action."

Naturally, a peaceful community like Wharton resents such an invasion of scoundrelism, and it is to be hoped its example will be followed by other localities. The professional strikebreaker is coming to be recognized as a much more intolerable plague to the community than the striker, recruited, as he must necessarily be, from the most criminal element of the population, and the revolt against his presence in Wharton is a most encouraging and healthy social symptom, even if sympathy for the strikers has little or nothing to do with it.—New York Call.

The above editorial in the New York Call relative to the uprising on the part of the citizens of Wharton, New Jersey, in conjunction with the strikers to give battle to thugs and degenerates, who had been imported to create a reign of lawlessness, is worthy of comment and likewise worthy of consideration on the part of the working class.

Had the thugs and moral perverts confined their assaults upon the strikers, it is probable, that those not directly involved in the strike, would have taken no action favorable to those who were resisting the opposition of an unreasonable and arrogant mining corporation. But the outlaws and professional sluggers imported by the mine owners threw discretion to the winds and pursued a course of conduct that enraged the people of Wharton, and as a result of a lack of discretion and diplomacy on the part of the strikebreaking mob, the people arose in rebellion and took the law into their own hands to rid the community of a horde of moral reptiles, in whose presence, not even innocent childhood was safe from insult or outrage.

The mine-owners in a fight to hold labor in slavery and subjection had not even any respect or consideration for those that were not directly involved in the strike, but brought into a community the lowest types of debauched humanity, to insult and outrage the moral sense of the people, in their relentless efforts to drive their slaves back to the mines.

The people of Wharton, New Jersey, have been taught the lesson, that capitalism in its mad race for dividends, has neither heart nor soul, but that *profit* is *God*.

States' Rights and Wrongs

THE WEST VIRGINIA OPERATORS, and allied interests, fearing Federal investigation, have raised the much-abused bogy of "abrogation of States' rights."

The policy of retaining the power of governing as close to the governed as possible is not bad of itself. But states, like individuals, must recognize that the liberty of the smaller community is limited; must be curbed when abuse of such liberty interferes with the political well-being of the greater community of which each of them is a part. The "predatory interests" are taking all advantage of this doctrine that is firmly believed in by many well-meaning, honest citizens; are using for their own advantage prejudices against interference by a central government in questions of state control.

When representatives of the workers petition their legislatures for reforms of the laws that will give them some protection from the greed of the employers, such as shorter hours for women and minors; abolition of child labor, or raising of the minimum age; laws for safeguards in mines or factories, minimum wage laws and compensation for injury laws, the lobby representing the employers will never be found disputing the justice or benefits of such laws. Ever you will find them calling the attention of the legislators to their competitive relations with other states; crying that the passage of such laws will drive the industry that the law in question may affect out of the particular state where proposed.

In nearly every instance the claim will be made that if there was any assurance of such laws being generally adopted there would be no objections to their passage. And so, we have the spectacle of each of the great commonwealths of the land refusing to pass laws each recognizes as beneficial to its citizenship until all the others have passed such laws. An impassable barrier; profitable only to the few.

But, whenever it is proposed to bring about these reforms, conceded beneficial if general, by Federal legislation, we immediately find these same representatives of the exploiting interests calling on high heaven to witness the ruin that would follow to the institutions of the country if the rights of local self-government were in any measure abrogated.

The insincerity of these self-seeking "protectors of out time-honored institutions" is only too evident.

The "institutions" they are so anxious to protect is the profits

from the unrequited toil of the workers; the privilege of leaving their machinery unguarded, their mines unsafe; the power to reap the profits from the work of the veriest babes, to force the price of labor down below the point of subsistence; the right to disclaim any responsibility for the human wrecks, generally victims of the lack of needed safeguards, or of unsanitary conditions in shops or mines.

The case now before the United States Senate, the conditions that obtain in West Virginia, not only those that did obtain during the strike on Paint Creek and on Cabin Creek, threaten the health and well-being of every worker in the country.

Not only that men from every part of the country were brought in and held against their will, and even women from other states imported and forced to live lives of shame, in an attempt to hold the men, not only because citizens of foreign lands had to be rescued by the representatives of their country from virtual slavery, to the shame of all respecting citizens of this land, everywhere, but because the claim will be made by employers in competing states that the conditions forced upon these unfortunate, unprotected workers are the conditions necessary to themselves if they must compete in the same market.

If conditions are such that an investigation would not verify our charges, why is there so much opposition raised to the investigation?

The entire country is pointing to West Virginia. Only representatives of those who are exploiting that state would prevent the fullest investigation.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

The Letter of Trautmann to Haywood

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN has written a lengthy letter to William D. Haywood, and the same was published in the Daily People of New York of the issue of May 24th. The letter of Trautmann contains some statements relative to the I. W. W. that should be known to the membership of the bona-fide labor movement of this continent.

Trautmann has been on the inside of the I. W. W. and it is reasonable to presume that he knows what he is talking about. His charges are made in the open, and *silence* on the part of those who are guilty of perfidy will not be accepted by the thousands of men and women whose contributions made life easy for the professional sharks of the bummery.

From the many exposures that have been made alleging dishonesty in the handling of funds for strikes and *free speech fiascos,* it is evident that the time is near at hand, when the I. W. W. must purge itself of the shameless grafters and fakirs who have yelled "one big union." while putting into their pockets the money generously contributed by members of organized labor and the socialist party.

The letter of Trautmann is lengthy, but we deem that it is worthy of publication in the Miners' Magazine, in order that members of the labor movement and the socialist party may no longer be the victims of criminal parasites who fatten on funds filched from good men and women, who have been deluded by the bombast and noise of an aggregation, to whom honor is a stranger.

The letter of Trautmann to Haywood is as follows:

To William D. Haywood:—

The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has nolle-prossed the indictments, for conspiracy on eighteen (18) counts, against you and others. The Supreme Court of Massachusetts, through the master chancery appointed, has given out a finding on the Lawrence strike funds. Both these cases hung like a cloud over the heads of the few who know, and knew all the inside facts. The cloud is removed. Further silence would be construed as a crime against the proletarian movement.

You know I promised disclosures as early as in July last year. That time I wanted to risk my own liberty and go to jail. But others had to be considered. Silence became a supreme duty. No more so to-day. Silence would be a felony, on my part, and, I say it emphatically, on your part also.

The Industrial Workers of the World has lost the confidence of the wage earners, no longer can it be trusted as being sincere with the proletariat. You know it, and you struggled hard to make the organization redeem itself. It seems to be impossible.

Attacks on all those who disagree; insults and vilification against all who believe in working class political action through working class parties; the sneer at and jeer of ideals and ethics as strong motive forces in the struggle for working class emancipation; by an element which Karl Marx and so also Engels branded as the "scavengers" on the battle field of labor, form to-day the whole DESTRUCTIVE propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World.

You are aware of these facts. You complained about. You promised and tried hard to use your influence for remedial enactments. Has anything been accomplished? No, decidedly no! Now, some will aver, you are an unconscious instrument in the hands of an inner circle, which unscrupulously is preparing for more Harry Orchard and McManigal frame-ups against those who are hated and therefore to be doomed by the oppressors of labor and their tools. There was a time when the workers, pitched in battle with their adversaries, enthusiastically cheered the great principles that gave birth to the Industrial Workers of the World. But can anyone wonder that they are now turning away in disgust and amazement? Don't they see that all the declarations that within the I. W. W. the workers are being trained for self-government of their jobs and their life-affairs are sheer mockeries and frauds!

Consideration for others forcing silence on my part, no longer exists. In the Massachusetts Supreme Court your name, and so also mine, are connected together in an evident desire on the part of our enemies to implicate the Industrial Workers of the World in financial wrongdoing. But on the Lawrence strike fund you and I, and others, can claim a clean bill. And why so? In Lawrence, in Lowell, and I presume so also now in Paterson, the workers, through their own committees and institutions, administered all affairs. They courted not nor countenanced outside interference. They supervised the funds, ordered and examined all expenditures. The actions the speeches, the educational work done by the servants of the workers, and you were one of them, was subject to control by the workers and their committees. There were no volunteers, no scavenger-organizers with their pestilent air. They appeared only after the smoke of battle had cleared away, like in the Paris Commune, in the slaughter of the revolution in the Moscow uprising, the premature revolution of the Baltic provinces.

But this democratic management of affairs which marked the Lawrence and the Lowell strikes, as historic landmarks in the labor movement, was destroyed immediately after the termination of these conflicts. You are aware of the autocratic orders by which, in defiance of the expressed will of the rank and file in Lawrence, the supervising committee over the financial transaction was dissolved. "It's bad business," was your only comment. And this high-handed act engineered by the all-powerful General Secretary-Treasurer of the Industrial Workers of the World is responsible that now it its charged, *in the findings of the Massachusetts Supreme Court,* that thousands of dollars have been misused. Who can contradict that statement? All loud clamors by Ebert and others to the contrary notwithstanding, it is true that books have been tampered with. The textile-worker employed in the office who called first attention to this fraud, could not be swayed to remain an abettor of the felonious acts. Her penalty is now abuse, and vilification, by the "gang" in power, but the ravings of the scavengers only prove that they will resort to the most despicable means, if need be to assassination, to silence the voice of those who still believe that the "revolutionary industrial union movement" should no longer be allowed to be the stamping ground for adventurers and reactionists, in disguise, running amuck as rabid revolutionists.

The labor movement of America has passed, in the last seven years, through three important developments. In all of these the employing class tried to pit against the working class its resources, its wits, its political and economic agencies. The workers had nothing but their economic and meager financial solidarity to combat the evil designs of their oppressors with. Working class ethics and principles, visions that the men on the firing line were but expressions of a great economic unrest, was one of the strong powerful forces that finally carried the day for the proletariat. You as one were acquitted of the charge of a foul crime.

The Orchards and McParlands had sworn you would not leave Idaho alive. Both had worked on the inside, one in the Molly Maguires, the other with the Western Federation of Miners.

McManigal and his partner James McNamara, were working on the inside, aided and abetted by an inner circle, as brought out in the Indianapolis trial. The American Federation of Labor had its hired gangmen everywhere to slaughter and to maim all who stood in their way.

But the working class turned in disgust from the gang of assassinators, and they spurned the idea that the progress and success of the movement depended on the sly conspiracies of inner circles.

The proletariat vindicated itself as the great supreme force in determining the affairs and their own destinies by again rushing to the rescue of Ettor, Giovannitti and Caruso when they found that it was the employing class that had conspired in a clumsily executed attempt to lay the blame for terroristic acts on the toiling struggling masses.

The toiling and struggle mass presented to the world the object lessons of sound, honest and, above all, clean unpolluted reasoning. They have decreed; they have spoken; they, the workers. No more Orchards! No more McManigals! No more McNamaras! No more Johannsons or Tveitmoes! No more Greens, or Joys, or Donnellys, as in the Ettor-Giovannitti trial! Inner circle have to go. Tools of them have to be exposed so that the American labor movement be vindicated against the charge that some few self-selected try to overthrow the capitalist system behind the backs of the oppressors, and think they can get off with the glories as great heroes and redeemers of the race.

You as one ought to have profited from the experience in your own career.

We are again heading towards another crisis in the labor movement. You know it! You commented again, "bad business."

But saying is not undoing. You are in possession of a letter of December, 1912. This letter conveys the information from the General Secretary of the I. W. W. that complaint should not be made that a certain person is serving in detective agencies; that he was doing so with the approval of the general offieers of the Industrial Workers of the World . You promised, when getting that letter from the writer of this, to immediately proceed to stop such "bad business." Was it done? No, decidedly no!

Who knows how many are in this bad business at the instigation of the general officers of the Industrial Workers of the World? Who knows whenever the volunteers are dispatched to places where the proletarians are engaged in battle who are there with obscure intents? who knows what they are liable to pull off so that the capitalists have the welcome excuse to put away and annihilate all whom they hate as

constructive industrial Socialists? Can anyone trust his fate to such conglomerations, of volunteer- destructionists, of whom no one knows what they represent, what they are on the scene of battle for? What should the men and women think who are fighting in front of the firing ine, when they must be afraid all the time that the volunteers are merely "agents provocateurs" bent upon inciting trouble for others. You know of it enough of it at least. And some day, if this practice is continued the world will with amazement awaken to the fact that Azeff incidents in the revolutionary movement of Russia, and the Mellivier "agent provocateur" stunts within the "Confederatione du Travaile" of France which caused the slaughter of nine workers in Ville de Neuve, will find their shocking counterpart in the movement now headed towards such calamities under the all-omnipotent direction of the one man at the head of the Industrial Workers of the World.

If you refuse to raise your voice in protest against this "bad business" as you yourself branded it, you will be held responsible in equal share with all the others, for the dire consequences that the student of contemporary occurrences can easily foresee.

There is system in this bad business. There is deliberate design in giving one kind of measure to prominent leaders, and a different treatment to the common herd.

Prominent leaders when arrested are given all the legal assistance. Press and public are used to champion their cause. There can be no objection, but it disproves the theory that the "breaking-into jail" to undo objectionable interference in the rights of workers is, after all, the evaporation of diseased brains. Yes, if all would break in, if all would be willing to share in the sacrifice;—perhaps the arguments that the taxpayers would have to go bankrupt would hold water. But preferable to that would be the prison-ruled life under State Socialism, to be sure.

But what of the workers not so prominent? In Rhodesdale, O., imprisoned mine workers, members of the I. W. W., have appealed in vain to the fountain heads of the I. W. W. for support of their cases. Much-abused lawyers, members of the Socialist party, had to be appealed to to take up the cases of these men, one of whom was to be sent for years into the grave behind prison bars on trumped-up charges.

In Akron, O., a score of workers, all foreign born with two exceptions, were thrust into the dungeons, on the promise that their cases would be taken care of, and that the jails would be filled to break the conspiracy of the rubber kings to railroad workers into the penitentiary. But the jails were not filled. The lawyers engaged to appeal the cases of the imprisoned workers were dismissed, on the pretext that the Industrial Workers of the World does not believe in hiring lawyers . The great general Jack Whyte of Chicago was to be the defier of the authorities in the court room. But of the total of 42 arrested there are still seven members of the South Slavish Federation (Socialists) confined to the workhouse, three Servian members of the Socialist Labor Party and a number of others whose names the writer of this could not get. Was this deliberately done? I should say, say it emphatically, yes!

Does that look as if the injury to one is the injury to all? What a farce!

"Break into the jails! The more heads are cracked, the more lives are lost in the skirmish, so much more publicity, so much more money for the strike will come in!" This is what one of the chief volunteers of the I. W. W. declared in presence of witnesses, all strikers, all members of the contribution committee of the Akron strike.

W. D. Haywood, do you think that anyone has a right to play "Va Banque" with the lives and well-being of workingmen?

There in Akron, in the climax to all malfeasance, we hear General Organizer Speed tell the strikers, on February 15th, to respond to the call of County Sheriff Ferguson to enlist as special deputies. Fifty and even more follow the advice. In the great melee in the second week of March these I. W. W. deputies cracked more heads of the foreigners then on picket duty than the regular police who form the start had displayed more sympathy with the strikers as they were given credit to.

That is "political action" on revolutionary lines, as revolutionary as the filling of jails with unfortunates without legal defense. But what's the use?

Then there are the "volunteers" with their sneers for all those who voluntarily dig up for the support of strikers. Such easy marks,—they all are. The selling for the strike fund, as a pretext, thousands of booklets and songbooks to the credulous, harvesting from February 12th to February 22nd any amounts of money, for the revolution! Sympathetic people pay them 25 cents, even dollars, and it pays to follow the call for volunteers. One of them, who has never worked for three years, Swasey, got off to England; what others harvested will ever be unknown. But that is industrial unionism,—of course the fountain heads of the Industrial Workers of the World dispatched these volunteers there and they had a right to work the suckers.

There was no such thing as control of affairs by the strikers. There is no such intent to develop the qualities, the possibilities of the workers in the factories and in the mills, as it was tried in Lowell in Lawrence in McKees Rocks and other places, and frustrated whenever the inner circle so decreed Akron furnishes the most awkward illustration of what the I. W. W. of the "scavenger" conception really is. They were given halls by the Socialist party; by the Socialist Labor Party first. The volunteers made places of pestilence and filth out of them. They slept, they "mooched," they occupied these halls, uncontrolled and unrestricted in their foul talk and perverted language; they stole clothing from the strikers, they raved and rambled, under the name of industrial unionism when supplications were made they should respect the rights of others. Driven out of the halls where they made their sleeping quarters, they clogged the sewer pipes, turned on the water, flooded the floors, broke the furniture, and hung up the red flag over their scavenger district of vandalism with an inscription "Sabotage the landlords if they refuse you halls and rooms."

Haywood, you know of this. You arrived in Akron the same day when that happened, but, of course, it was only "bad business." Karl Marx once wrote to Dr. Kugelmann: "The most despicable is the miserable slave who brags of his chains." Over the devastated fields of battle of a confiding proletariat resounds as the note-word of the scavengers, so that they can brand their trade of prey: "Hallelujah, I am a bum, give me a handout to revive me again." Verily Karl Marx was right: "The most despicable is the miserable slave who brags of his chains."

Of course, you will say that a convention of the I. W. W. might remedy things. Convention? Even Samuel Gompers in the Rochester convention of the A. F. of L. knew that there is no such a thing.

A machine rules with absolute power. The disproportionate representation at the American Federation of Labor convention is blamed as the main source of evil doings. But the highest number of votes that a group of delegates could ever control in such convention was at New Orrleans in 1903 when the six delegates of the United Mine Workers controlled one-third of the voting power of the convention. And that was criticized and remedial legislation was demanded, and enacted.

But at the last convention of the I. W. W. two delegates, one of them a paid officer, admitted as delegate contrary to constitutional provisions, had about two-thirds of the voting power of the whole convention, and the other 28 or 29 delegates controlled the balance of one-third; all contrary to the constitutional enactments of 1907. Delegates opposed to the ring rules were unseated, and a delegate not elected by his local simply transferred to another local within two weeks time and was seated as delegate, because he was a shouter for the ring.

Such a convention nominates the candidates for office. That means that in the last convention two individuals had it in their power to dictate who would go on the ballot or no. Progressive legislation was spurned, and the election of officers by referendum was to be established if the ring would have had its way. The rank and file, though, spoiled the effort.

A convention of the I. W. W. is the last place where a change of things could be expected. Only when the rank and file will get wise to the facts, will they, possibly by a referendum vote, eliminate all these features, and break the monstrous machine of officialdom that is plunging its fangs into the organization.

* * *

These lines are penned to you, to all workers, so that all may learn where you stand in this crisis. And it is a crisis.

Everywhere the lines of conflict are being drawn closer together. Opportunist Socialists are growing hot and furious in their contest against the invasion of industrial Socialists. And while in heated arguments one would think that there is added every day confusion more confounded, all these discussions and incriminations even tend to show that the baby of the revolutionary working class movement is struggling to relieve itself of its swadding clothes. It is learning to stand on it feet, not feet of clay or hollow brass. The socialist movement, which embraces all fields of working class expression, begins to clarify itself, in spite of all dire forebodings, and her proletariat is beginning to come to its own. The industrial revolutionary movement will be the strongest bulwark of the general labor movement, it must so be, and in spite of the debauchery of the movement by individuals the Industrial Workers of the World must be retained as the expression of working class solidarity on the industrial field. But this will in no way preclude that in other order organizations the revolutionary thought will not be made the moving motive of all action and progress. But we are bound to go through these diseases to get into shape and form the creations needed for the emancipation of the toilers.

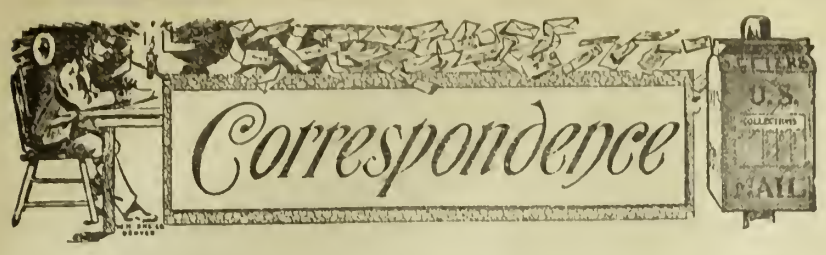
You, Haywood, are placed to-day in a position in the labor movement where no longer you can remain indifferent to the burning, paramount issues confronting the working class. You can make, you can unmake, although only for a short period will the unmaking effect the course of the labor movement. No one individual will construct, or destroy. But no longer can those who constructed the industrial union manifesto in 1905 look indifferently on how its tenets are being disearded, piecemeal; how its objects, as originally planned to bring about complete industrial and political solidarity of the working class, are distorted and destroyed.

That Magna Charta no longer is the guiding star in the activities, in the work, in the (non-existing) educational propaganda of the Industrial Workers of the World. More than passing notice has to be taken of the occurrences herein narrated, and only by quick and decisive action by the great mass of toilers interested in the advance of the revolutionary industrial union movement can a road be cleared for further progress, for real constructive work, for sound and solid education, for thorough preparation of the toilers for the impending historic task that they will have to perform, the operation of industries under a newly reconstructed social system.

If the Industrial Workers of the World have diverted from their original program it should so be known, so be advertised, so be denounced. And in laying the facts before you, in all their details, I know that thousands of toilers will ask with me, with others:

Haywood, will you help to stop the "bad business"?

WM. E. TRAUTMANN.



CARD LOST.

Secretaries of local unions will please be on the lookout for card issued to Isaac Boman by Butte Miners' Union No. 1, transferred to Mullan No. 9, August, 1912. Card has been lost or stolen.

B. G. YOCUM,
(Seal) Secretary No. 9, Mullan Idaho.

LOST HIS CARD.

Brother Ed Smith, who was transferred from Lane Miners' Union to Mason Miners' Union No. 262, W. F. M., lost his card. All secretaries please take notice. Card paid up until July 1, 1913.

BEN GOGGIN,
Organizer W. F. M.

BUTTE NO. 1 NAILS A LIE.

Butte, Montana, May 28, 1913.

Officers and Members Butte Miners' Union No. 1, W. F. of M., in Regular Meeting Assembled:

Whereas, We have been informed from authentic sources throughout the country that a so-called labor organization known as the I. W. W. has been advertising from its various agencies a lack of miners in Butte and purporting to find work here for all applicants through the local branch of its agency; and,

Whereas, Such misleading information is highly injurious to the workingmen of Butte and also to the victims of said agencies and is calculated only to suit the nefarious designs of scab labor leaders who are willing at all times to subserve the interests of the workers to petty personal ambition; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, Butte Miners' Union, emphatically condemn said action of the I. W. W. in circulating such erroneous reports; that we resort to all means in our power to inform the American working people that there is no dearth of miners in Butte at present, and for all future information inquire of Butte Miners' Union No. 1 of the Western Federation of Miners.

(Signed) DAN MURRAY,
WM. HENNESSY,
FRANK O'CONNOR,
Committee.

TREMENDOUS SWELLING OF IMMIGRATION LIST.

A Continuous Stream of Foreigners Pouring In; Southern Italians in Lead.

Washington, May 23.—The total number of immigrant aliens landed at ports of the United States for the month of March aggregated 96,958.

It begins to look as if Southern Italy would be depopulated. For many months the Southern Italians, with one exception, have headed the list of immigration in point of numbers, and during March 23,267 were admitted. The following is a portion of the list and the number landing: Polish, 17,314; Hebrews, 7,201; Germans, 6,503; Russians, 4,501; Scandinavians, 4,254; English, 4,095; Northern Italians, 3,454, the balance of the immigrants being scattered between the various races of the earth.

The total immigration from July, 1912, to March, 1913, aggregates 747,998. Classified according to avocations, the March immigration list includes: Farm laborers, 29,797; laborers, 17,345; servants, 10,156; no occupation, including women and children, 21,006; carpenters, 1,372; tailors, 1,823; clerks and accountants, 1,100, the balance being scattered between various lines of skilled labor and the professions.

The states receiving the larger portion of this immigration are as follows: New York, 26,782; Pennsylvania, 12,815; Illinois, 9,521; Massachusetts, 7,795; New Jersey, 5,370; Michigan, 5,368; Ohio, 4,700; Connecticut, 2,873; California, 2,730; the balance being scattered throughout every state in the Union.

Departures from this country during March of emigrant aliens reached 15,044. The largest number debarred came under the head of likely to become a public charge, 529 being thus refused admittance.

THE CONFLICT OF THE AGES.

M. M. Mangasarian.

In my mind's eye, I see a wonderful building, something like the Coliseum of ancient Rome. The galleries are black with people; tier upon tier rise like waves the multitude of spectators who have come to see a great contest. A great contest, indeed! A contest in which all the world and all the centuries are interested. It is the contest—the fight to death—between Truth and Error.

The door opens, and a slight, small, shy and insignificant looking thing steps into the arena. It is Truth. The vast audience bursts into hilarious and derisive laughter. Is this Truth? This shuddering thing in tattered clothes, and almost naked? And the house shakes again with mocking and hisses.

The door opens again, and Error enters—clad in cloth of gold, imposing in appearance, tall of stature, glittering with gems, sleek and huge and ponderous, causing the building to tremble with the thud of its steps. The audience is for a moment dazzled into silence, then it breaks into applause, long and deafening. "Welcome!" shout ten thousand throats.

The two contestants face each other. Error, in full armor—backed by the sympathies of the audience, greeted by the clamorous cheering of the spectators; and Truth, scorned, scoffed at, and hated. "The issue is a foregone conclusion," murmurs the vast audience. "Error will trample Truth under its big feet."

The battle begins. The two clinch, separate and clinch again. Truth holds its own. The spectators are alarmed. Anxiety appears in their faces. Their voices grow faint. Is it possible? Look! See! There! Error recedes! It fears the gaze of Truth. It shuns its beauteous eyes! Hear it shriek and scream as it feels Truth's squeeze upon its wrists. Error is trying to break away from Truth's grip. It is making for the door. It is gone!

The spectators are mute. Every tongue is smitten with the palsy. The people bite their lips until they bleed. They cannot explain what they have seen. "Who would have believed it?" "Is it possible?" they exclaim. But they cannot doubt what their eyes have seen. That puny and insignificant looking thing called Truth has put ancient and entrenched Error, backed by the throne, the altar, the army, the press, the people, and the gods—to rout.

The pursuit of truth; is not that worth living for? To seek the truth, to love the truth, to live the truth? Can any religion offer more?

GOOD BURGLARS AND BAD ONES.

By R. A. Dague.

The Tacoma (Wash.) Daily News recently said:

"When Mrs. Fred Morris of Los Angeles, Cal., started to rush "for a doctor Thursday night, alarmed because her baby had the "croup, she encountered a masked man at the door and he told her "to hold up her hands. 'My baby is dying, and I am going for a "doctor,' she exclaimed, disregarding his command. Putting his re"volver in his pocket, the burglar said: 'Let me help you,' and she "led him into the room where the baby was lying.

"The burglar asked for vinegar, sugar and water and concocted "a mixture which he forced down the infant's throat. Then he rubbed "olive oil on the child's chest and worked for an hour before he told "the mother it was out of danger.

"'You must have a baby yourself,' remarked Mrs. Morris.

"'I have five,' replied the man. 'That's why I am here tonight.'

"'You saved my baby's life,' said Mrs. Morris. 'Had I had a "doctor he would have charged me $5. You shall have it instead.'

"She handed him a bill. The man placed the bill in the baby's "hand. Then, bowing courteously, and still masked as he had been "throughout his visit, the burglar bade Mrs. Morris good night.

"Mrs. Morris refused to give the police a description of the burg"lar and begged them not to search for him."

Now, I venture to make the inquiry if that burglar is as bad a man as the big financiers of Wall Street, who by cornering food stuffs, transfer from the pockets of the people millions of dollars into their own pockets? Every intelligent reader understands that the watering of corporation and trust stocks is a legal trick through which the shrewd capitalists get millions of value for the trifling cost of printing the bonds and stocks.

Thomas W. Lawson, the Boston capitalist, says that they have flooded the country with forty billions of counterfeit stocks and bonds. I know a man rated to be in possession of twenty-five or thirty millions who never, I think, returned to the world one dollar of value for that colossal fortune. He got his vast wealth speculating on Wall Street by "cornering" food stuffs. He would buy up all the wheat, corn, lard or other farm produce, and force up the price, then sell and pocket a million or more of profits. It is stated that nearly every one of the well-known multi-millionaires "made" their immense fortunes without returning to anybody an equivalent therefor. That is not stealing in the eyes of the law, but what is it from a moral viewpoint?

Working people create all wealth, but are tricked out of 83 per cent of it, as shown by the statistics. The census reports of the United States of 1900 show that the average product of the workers was $2,451 per year, or $7.90 a day, but the average wage was $437, or $1.40 per day. They therefore got but 17 per cent of their earnings. The stock-watering-get-something-for-nothing philanthropists get 83 per cent of the created wealth.

Mr. Lawson frankly confesses that he has acquired millions of property by this unfair system because he saw other "Christian captains of industry" in the game, but for the safety of the country he says that something must soon be done to stop such dishonest practices or the country will go to wreck and ruin. His proposed a remedy is for Uncle Sam to refuse to transmit the advertisements of the "captains of big business" through the mails. Now, if the situation were not so alarming, Lawson's proposition would excite the hilarity of everybody who has given the matter any serious investigation.

Judge Dittenhoefer, in the March number of Everybody's Magazine, says:

"I am not sure that Mr. Lawson's remedy, the exclusion of Wall "Street gambling transactions from the mails, would be a complete "remedy. The Wall Street arch conspirators would be able to use "their private wires and lure the confiding public to their ruina"tion."

Socialism alone proposes the true remedy for this crime of robbing the industrial classes out of 83 per cent of their earnings by the cunning financial sharks. The Socialist says: "Let the nation own the trusts and operate them in the interests of all the people." Uncle Sam can conduct a railroad or an oil mill or coal mine, or any other public utility as easily as he can dig the Panama canal, irrigate an Idaho desert or manage the postal business.

It is the present system of industrialism that produces the little robbers as well as the big ones. I will venture to say that the little burglars, like the one mentioned at the beginning of this article, are less dangerous to the community and many of them are more "desirable citizens" than the big robbers who pocket thousands of millions of dollars which they take from the working people without paying a dollar therefor.

Creston, Iowa.

EX-GOVERNOR SHAW AND THE JAPANESE WAR.

By R. A. Dague.

Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury and governor of Iowa, is greatly alarmed over the idea that Japan will soon invade America and attach to that country all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. The ex-governor is scared over the Japanese matter without any good reason. He ought to post up a bit before going into print as a prophet and telling the public that there is danger that Japan some fine morning will be found pounding away at Seattle and the Golden Gate, destroying the American navy and overrunning this country.

Dr. Charles W. Eliot, late president of Harvard, has recently returned home from Japan, where he made a study of the Japanese. He greatly admires them. Referring to the talk of some Americans that Japan contemplates waging a war on the United States, he says:

"The Japs are not a warlike people. The war with China and Russia were both defensive wars. They are not a numerous people. They number not more than one-ninth of the Chinese population, and less than half the population of the United States. They are a homing people. The Japanese are accused chiefly by occidental army and navy men of intending to dominate the Pacific and seize upon the insular possessions of other nations. There is no truth in these accusations. All Japanese statesmen and political philosophers know that they never could dominate the Pacific. No one nation in the world could control the Pacific ocean. Five or six powers combined, such, for example, as Great Britain, Germany, France, the United States, Japan, Russia and Italy might do it. All Japanese leaders recognize that it would be impossible for Japan to send a hundred thousand men with their baggage and munitions across the Pacific in safety, although the fleet should be conveyed by scores of battleships and armored cruisers. Japan is now heavily burdened with debts incurred in carrying on her wars with China and Russia, and could not borrow the money necessary to carry on a war with anybody. The commercial and industrial interests of Japan require peace with all other countries."

Dr. Eliot further says that while in Japan, statesmen, bankers, merchants, business men and others, all said that the United States is the best customer for their silks and other products, and that a war between that country and this would be wholly unreasonable, fantastic and foolish—the product of morbid, timorous imagination. Dr. Eliot says: "The right state of mind of Americans toward Japanese is one of hearty good will and admiration."

Dr. Eliot is unquestionably correct in the views as above expressed. There is not the shadow of a danger that Japan will wipe from the Pacific our navy, thunder Pacific coast cities into ruins and annex all that part of our country to Japan lying west of the Rocky Mountains, and a little later,

overrun all this blessed land of ours. I regret that a man who has been a cabinet officer and governor of a great state like Iowa, should become so badly frightened over seeing a war shadow when there is actually no shadow at all. I hope that Governor Shaw has not "with malice aforethought" joined the jingoes to get up a war scare to influence Congress to build more war ships, buy more and bigger guns, give out more fat contracts and boost up the army and navy. Uncle Sam is now expending thirty millions a year in constructing war ships, and it costs him six hundred millions each year to maintain the army and navy. That is a heavy burden on the people, especially our working people.

The California Japanese problem is not a big one except in the newspapers and among politicians, mainly east of the Rocky Mountains. The late action of the California Legislature does not materially change the legal status of Japs in that state. The "war with Japan" will be over pretty soon, and our distinguished ex-governor need no longer lay awake nights worrying over the fear that the little brown fellows from Japan might jab him with a bayonet before morning.

Governor Shaw has great fear that Japan will grab the Philippines from Uncle Sam. Dr. Eliot says the Japanese very much dislike hot climates, and he was told that Japan had no desire whatever to possess those islands. Now, I am not a Democrat, but if the present Democratic administration could get up some sort of a swap with Japan and unload the Philippines upon them for, say half what they have cost us, I would say, good Democratic boys. You made a bully dicker for your Uncle Samuel.

In conclusion, Mr. Editor, let me say that there is a widespread conspiracy to promote the war spirit. Dr. David Starr Jordan, president of Stanford University, who is thoroughly informed on the Japanese question, recently wrote me as follows:

"Stanford University, Cal., May 12, 1913.

"Mr. R. A. Dague:

"Dear Sir—I am thoroughly in sympathy with the protest which you have published against the extension of militarism. There is no question that a very great effort is being made the world over to fill the air with war talk. The recent exposures of the operations of the Krupp firms has been a great help in our peace work. Pleased to sign my name to your published protest. Very truly yours, "DAVID STARR JORDAN."

THE SITUATION AT EL PASO, TEXAS.

El Paso, Texas, May 26, 1913.

To the Editor Miners' Magazine:

Dear Sir and Brother—As many of the local unions of the Federation have already responded with substantial donations for the relief of the striking smeltermen, I take it that they are interested in the progress of the strike. I would have had something to say a little earlier, but I was too busy and couldn't get around to it.

For the last week, Brother Jones, a member of Bisbee Miners' Union, and I have been on the go practically night and day in an effort to get the scabbing "niggers" out of town. Needless to say, we were bitterly opposed by the company and its agents. Early in the week we got a bunch of about sixty down town with the understanding that we would ship them into the coal mines of New Mexico, we having previously made the arrangements with the employment agents. When they came down in the early evening to ship out in the morning, the company's agents got busy on the wires. The result was that the next morning we were told that they couldn't get out till the next day. We arranged to give them one meal, and the company's agents endeavored to get them back to the smelter. As they were "niggers" from the South, accustomed to the domination of the white man, they had no conception of their rights, and the slave driver the company had on the job knowing this, came down town armed with the butt end of a billiard cue, with which it was his custom to knock down a "nigger" who didn't do as he told him. Brother Jones discovered him driving about thirty of our "niggers" through the streets, much like he might drive cattle, all of them cowed by his hickory club. When Brother Jones "butted in," the "niggers" took new heart and refused to go, and knowing that we would make it warm for him if he pulled off any funny stunts, the company slave-driver beat it back to his masters for further orders, taking none of the poor devils with him, who, by the way, were fooled into coming up here by the promise of a fine job—$3 a day and board, good rooms, etc. When they got here and found that they were only getting $1.40 a day for twelve hours work under a task master armed with a club he did not hesitate to use, you can understand that they were dissatisfied. To those of them who asked about strikes, he said there was no trouble. I have taken an assignment of the claims of some of the slaves and will, if we can, make the company pay what they promised and forward the amount to the poor wretches. When the slave-driver got back up on the hill and informed his master that his clubbing had come to an end in the streets of El Paso, there was some more work on the wires, with the result that on the following morning we were told that they could not ship the "niggers" at all, as the order had been canceled. As we were about half out of money and the blacks were hungry, we were in a nice boat.

Brother Jones and myself got busy among them and showed them that any place was better than the smelter, and that if they didn't want to be arrested they had better take a freight out at the first opportunity, explaining to them how it was that we could not ship them out. But three of them went back on the job, the rest leaving town as best they could. As there was still quite a few "niggers" on the works, we had to try to get some way to take them out before we could approach them.

Friday, we had made the arrangements to send another bunch to a contractor in Colorado, and we went after them. Again, when the company saw we were going to get their remaining "niggers," they not being able to beat them on the streets of El Paso, started in to beat them if they tried to quit or leave the works. One "nigger" to whom we had talked, went back to get his coat and tell them he had quit. He was jumped on by the man with the hickory club, and his skull fractured. When I learned this I tried to get a warrant out for his arrest on the charge of assault with intent to murder, but he beat me to it, going to the company judge on the hill and having him try him on a charge of simple assault, he pleading guilty and being fined $1 and the costs, thus preventing us from again trying him for the same offense. Brother Jones and myself worked practically all day Friday and all Saturday night with the "niggers," feeding those that came off of the hill 10-cent lunches, and Saturday morning we had the satisfaction of seeing them start for Colorado, but ten remaining at the smelter.

On Thursday and Friday all the "niggers" we would get the company had their man Friday swear out warrants against them on the charge of gambling, but some of our "niggers" couldn't be found, as Mexico is only a little ways over the line; others couldn't be identified as the one the officer was after. The result was that out of a handful of warrants they were able to serve but two, and as we wanted to question the company's agents a little, I employed an attorney to defend them. When they learned that we were going to defend a "nigger" they expressed great surprise and said I thought they would plead guilty. They got cold feet when they saw the were going to be called upon to prove their case, and swore to new complaints in the smelter's own court under the judge that is employed by them and who is dependent on them for his living. Doubtless the "nigger" can be sure he will be fairly dealt with by that band of Christian soldiers who are the servants of the smelter trust.

Outside of the men in jail and the ten on the works, the "niggers" that the Guggies paid the freight on are gone. We have with us here a Mr. Webster, a former Colorado hero. He seems to think that it was to his matchless intellect that the settlement of the Cripple Creek troubles of several years ago was due, and I am told that he never tires of telling what a hero he was when he stood bravely with a cannon in either hand and defied the miner with a shovel to make him budge an inch from the spot where his master had set him. At the present time he is a tin soldier for the state of Texas. As fine a collection of guns as any man ever carried grace his manly form, and Texas may indeed feel proud of its brave and fearless ranger. But giving even the devil his dues, I do not know that up to the present Mr. Webster has done us any injury or gone out of his way to persecute us. His sympathies are with the master, from which source I am told he derives revenue at the rate of five plunks per day, but I do not accuse him of doing wrong on that account. The highly developed ethical concepts of duty and honor that soar beneath the mile-wide bonnet of this valiant defender of right and equity could not be smirched by bribery, coaxed by flattery or driven by fear. I know not why he left Colorado, but he is with us here, so justice will and must prevail.

The smelter is doing practically nothing and the tracks are still crowded with ore they can not unload, and unless they make a few substantial concessions I don't see how they can expect to do any better. The company has a bunch of men—fifteen or twenty—trying to hire men on the streets of the city, but our pickets camp on their trail like they loved them, with the result that if they speak to a Mexican our men speak to him also, so they are not getting very many men to go to work. Fraternally yours,

CHARLES H. TANNER.

THE HEART OF THE CITY.

By Eleanor Wentworth.

It was black night.

The man and the woman stood on the edge of the city, hating it.

They were lovers and sought to go where they might keep their love always.

They saw the lights gleaming in the darkness and thought them demons hunting for prey. They heard the mills of the Oppressors grinding in the depths of the city and thought them relentless torturers, making night hideous with their gloating. They heard Vice stealing through the streets—Vice born of the weariness of human bodies and the numbness of human souls, and they cried.

"We cannot work here; there is only slavery. We cannot love here—there is only brutality. We cannot think here—there is such a turmoil. Let us leave the haunts of men. Let us be alone!"

So they fled swiftly and far to that Isle of Happiness which wealth can buy.

It is a truly wondrous isle—an emerald poised airily between the deep blue of a river and the deeper blue of the sky—a living, vibrating orchestra of tinkling rivulets, warbling songsters, and gentle, murmuring breezes; a wonderland of riotous color; the site of marvelous temples.

Here the lovers clasped hands and exclaimed ecstatically, "Ah, in this place Love will be with us always. The sunshine, the freedom will make him grow stronger each day. We will shut out all strangers, so that none may take him from us."

One thing they found in their fairyland that was more than wonderful; it was strange, even terrifying: From the center of the forest that covered the island there rose a monstrous structure, larger than any their imagination had ever conceived. It was built of a white marble that was dazzling to behold. Above the columns of its entrance, in Roman script, was the word PLENTY. But from the top of the rounded colonnade to the foot of the square base its whiteness was marred by spots of red. These spots were not merely on the surface; they were ground into the marble; they were a part of it, as the woof and warp of a fabric. The red was the life blood of Labor, which had reared that monument of PLENTY

The island was never wholly free from shadow of this temple. When the sun rose in the morning the dark, sinister finger began its progress toward the northwest, growing longer as the hours advanced; and after the sun had passed the meridian, that finger journeyed slowly and silently toward the southeast. Later came the sunset, transforming the dome of the temple into a mas of red—red blood. And last of all, like a cloak hiding both the good and the evil, the beautiful and the fearful, like the shadow grown all-embracing came the fathomless twilight.

There was something weird about that shadow. The woman and the man always remained beyond its reach, traveling from beach to beach to avoid it. They were afraid of it. They could not understand it.

No one came to the isle. They were entirely alone and, while the sun shone, believed themselves happy. They warbled and laughed and chatted, mimicked the songs of the birds, discovered odd nooks, and revelled in the flowers. But always they remained warily out of the reach of the shadow.

Soon, however, there came a time when the songs of the birds echoed hollowly, when the perfume of the exotic flowers nauseated them and the winds whispered tales of loneliness. The handclasp lost its spontaneity. Each wandered alone, seeking new things that could no longer be found. The harmony of color and tone was spiritless. The weirdness of the shadow haunted them more and more.

And Love, fearing the shadow, went away.

II.

Again it was black night.

The man and the woman stood on the edge of the city, hesitating, yet longing to enter.

They were seeking their lost love.

Breathlessly they listened to the tumultous beating of the heart of the city and understood that which they had failed to grasp before.

Rising noisily, inexorably as the cloud fog, they saw Brotherhood and Knowledge, and as they rose, Ignorance and Vice became impotent.

Above the mighty whirring of the wheels in the mills they heard a sound that swelled even as the wheels ground faster. "Solidarity, solidarity, solidarity," came the message—louder, sweeter, clearer. "Hear, hear, we hear," was the answer of the toilers. "Freedom, freedom," sang the wheels. "We come," answered the echo.

"Ah, yes; we come," cried the man and the woman. They walked into the city, joyously eager to share in the creation of happiness.

And Love walked in beside them.—From the Western Comrade.

HANDS WANTED.

Wanted—Hands. In great number. All kinds; horny, strong, deft, nimble, skillful and tireless. Must be hands in all that word implies. Must ask no questions. Must be perfectly obedient. Must never join a union nor go on strike. Must be willing to conform to rules, without question as to pay, hours, accommodations or other material considerations. In return for the work, however, we promise to regale them with the spectacle of the most useless class of idle spendthrifts ever known to history. Isn't this worth working for? Don't you love your country enough to want to be prosperous? Apply at once. Hands with brains, ambitions, feelings or self-respect attached will not be considered. Address, without imposing any conditions, Anytrust, Anywhere, U. S. A.—Life.

THE VIRTUE OF SILENCE.

Some time ago Father Mathew, an English Catholic priest, was excommunicated by the Pope. As this was the first excommunication by the Church of Romo of an Englishman in 200 years it was surely news. After leaving the Roman church Dr. Mathew became a bishop of the Old Catholic church.

The London Times printed the facts and an exact translation of the papal bull issued in the case, in which Mathew was referred to as a "pseudo-bishop." Mathew sued the newspaper for libel on the ground that to call a man a "pseudo-bishop" is libelous. The judge charged the jury that not only Mathew but the Archbishop of Canterbury is a "pseudo-bishop" in the Pope's eyes, and that unless the newspaper published the bull in malice it must be acquitted of libel. The jury, reluctantly, as it seems, found for the defendant, but "deprecated the publication in England of the bulls of the Pope of Rome which affect the status of individuals."

These twelve stolid Britons thus clearly expressed a surviving British prejudice which the Socialistic revolt, the turmoil of radicalism, the growing dominance of "new ideas," so-called, cannot kill. They "deprecate" the publication of important news. To suppress and ignore facts and expressions of opinion seems to them the surest way out of trouble.

In the very spirit of these typically English jurymen, the British government, after dallying long with the militant suffragists, now propose to rid itself of them, not by punishing them when they commit crimes, as other criminals are punished, but by suppressing their publications and denying their right of free speech. A more futile plan could not have been adopted. —New York Times.

SOCIALISTS REBEL AGANIST WAR.

The Socialists are causing almost as much anxiety in Europe as the Balkan allies. These unreasonable people are actually objecting to being slaughtered in a quarrel they do not profess to understand and which nobody seems able to explain. In Germany, where they represent by far the largest political party, they are showing a solid front against the huge increases of expenditures for war purposes, and are making it very clear that they have no taste for war undertaken just to prove the supremacy of one nation over another. A like movement has been started in France, not on so large a scale, but still aggressively active.

These are steps in advance far more important for the welfare of the world than all the peace societies and arbitration courts ever accomplished or ever will. War is a game in which kings play and the people pay. They pay first with their money and finance the movement; later with their blood and bodies, the latter serving as pegs to score points. As long as the people like this arrangement, why shouldn't there be vast military preparations going on all the time, and plenty of bloodshed now and then? Militarism is one of the last strongholds of privilege. It is a splendid money-making machine for great interests; it affords a multitude of fat jobs for the aristocracy and gives certain windy gentlemen an opportunity to blow off a lot of steam in the way of sham patriotism. Such gifts of fortune were never surrendered without a struggle, and nothing can be more flagrantly absurd than the idea that reform in the war spirit will begin on top. It's the people's fight. They have to be trained up and educated to a realization of the folly they have been the victims of since the raising of the first tribal chief. When a great body of men like the Socialists of the world rebel against war as a waste and a crime, then, at least, there is hope ahead.—S. F. Bulletin.

IS THIS THE REASON?

The reported policy of the Wilson administration towards Mexico is impolicy. To make recognition dependent on Huerta's agreeing to refer all the claims of American citizens against Mexico to a mixed commission is worse than "dollar diplomacy;" it is dollar justice. The claims of Americans for damages done during the late murderous revolution in Mexico are good or bad, according to the facts in each case. If they are valid, they are valid against Huerta or his successor. They need no concession to render them fit subjects for negotiations. Those that our government is convinced are without merit should not be presented. The United States, if it persists in having all claims thrown in one great mass to a mixed commission, will be charging a price for its recognition that will measure its incapacity to adjust an international difference in accordance either with diplomatic usages of the spirit or equity.

The proposal is open also to the objection, that it contemplates the establishment of a wholly unnecessary tribunal of arbitration. Why not send our claims to the Hague for adjudication if we cannot settle them by negotiation? A few years ago we had a long-standing difference with Mexico over the "pious funds." The Diaz administration's interpretation of responsibilities was radically opposite to our view of the case. Both governments agreed to have recourse to the Hague tribunal, and the United States won the verdict. One would suppose that an eminent "pacificist" as Mr. Bryan is would be no laggard now in seeking reference to the Hague. Certainly our government would stand better in the eyes of its own people if it followed the precedent to which we have referred, than it does in making justice to American claimants a matter of the price Huerta is willing to pay for recognition. Amateur diplomacy is all the more deplorable when it is touched with Shylockism.—Boston Transcript.

BALLOT AS LABOR'S WEAPON.

Not since the industrial war in Colorado, when the Mine Owners' Association of that state rode ruthlessly over every principle of English liberty from the Magna Charta down, has there been in this or any country such cruel internecine strife as that now existing in the state of West Virginia.

The situation has been more flagrant in many respects than in any industrial war ever before known.

The courts, following the precedent established in the Colorado cases, have maintained the right of the governor of the state to declare not martial law, but to suspend civil authority over certain territory and the writ of habeas corpus therein.

If any have doubted the benefit to result to labor from having its own class in power politically, they have only to read the story of this industrial fight in West Virginia.

Its significance is the greater in that it is more than a local dispute; it is a fight of the capitalist class against the working class of America.

Here there is common cause between the political and the economic organizations of the working class. Of course it is no more true in West Virginia than elsewhere but conditions have there become so acute as to force working class solidarity.

When the contest becomes so fierce, it becomes at once apparent to the workers that the superiority of the capitalist class is due to the fact that every weapon he uses is derived from the power of his class in politics.

It is because he can control the administration of the law that makes him so formidable an antagonist. It is through the exercise of this power that he prevents labor from organizing and hampers the acts of the organizations already in existence.

A stream flowing down the mountain side is evidence of a spring or other source higher up. So also the exercise of power on the part of the capitalist class is evidence of the source from whence that power proceeds.

The economic power of capitalism is inferior to that possessed by labor. Were all industrial battles a contest between the economic power of each class, the victory would always be on the side of labor. But augment the economic power of the capitalist class with its political power, and in every fierce and long drawn out contest labor is the loser.

Let labor everywhere learn the lesson so apparent in West Virginia and add to its economic weapon the political weapon now so effectively used by its enemy and there will no longer be any necessity for industrial wars.

Don't forget that capital will do almost anything in the world for labor—except get off its back—and that is the thing labor wants most.—Californria Social-Democrat.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

The Workers Want a Democracy, Not a Military Despotism.

The recent agitation and abandonment of certain military posts in favor of others nearer military posts in favor centers proves with luminous clearness and the damnable deliberateness of the powers of government in setting the stage for the final struggle before the working class come into their own. The present scheme to affiliate the militia closer with the regular army, to hold them in reserve of officers and men, to strengthen the infamous Dick military law and to increase the present enrollment of the regular army is only a continuation of that set of plans which, if completed, will place the workers of this country entirely at the mercy of their exploiters.

A military oligarchy controlled by a few will, with the aid of such an organization, be able to nip in the bud any movement of the workers toward complete emancipation. The ruling powers, the beneficiaries of the present industrial system, know that only by force can the onward march of the workers be arrested, and this movement on their part is only the plume on the crest of the "man on horseback" coming over the hill.

The danger of an invasion by a foreign nation is recognized as a humbug by all thinking men, and the worst that might happen in that connection would be the explosion of some of our jingoist capitalist editors in the midst of an editorial on the "Yellow Peril" or the eulogizing of that blood-thirsty patriot, the redoubtable Richard P. Hobson. These editorials, however, serve a double purpose—first, the armor plate trust gets fat contracts for its product along with cannon, etc., second, many trusting members of the working class are led to believe that a big army and navy are absolutely necessary. If they succeed in beguiling the most of the workers into this belief their plan will go on until consummation, which will mean the end of working-class progress.

The struggle between the oppressed and the oppressors, the ruled and the rulers, the workers and the shirkers, the toilers and the drones, has been going on through all the ages, with the workers gaining little by little, a point here and a point there, sometimes seemingly stationary for centuries, but always with a general drift towards the light, towards that day told by the prophet of Israel when "they shall build houses and inhabit them, they shall plant vineyards and eat the fruit thereof; but they shall not build houses and another inhabit, they shall not plant vineyards and another eat."

It would be the sheerest folly on the part of the workers to ignore this move on the part of the masters and the stemming of the tide of working-class progress at this time would be an awful thing to contemplate. The united action of the workers now might block it, but once started, rivers of blood would be the only answer to our demands for redress from intolerable industrial conditions.—Edward A. Weick, in the United Mine Workers' Journal.

LAWS AGAINST VICE MAKE CRIME.

"To have no laws against vice, you mean?" cried the Observer, "Shocking!" "I mean precisely that," said the Cynic, firmly, "laws against vice, against the malum prohibitum, are bad every way. They do not check vice, and they make crime. They make it both directly and indirectly. Directly, because they create arbitrary categories of crime out of acts and tendencies that are not in themselves criminal. Don't you remember the bitter speech of the English statesman that "when Parliament has nothing else to do it can always make a new crime?' Indirectly these laws create crime in dozens of ways—notably by fostering commerce in vice, sometimes contraband, sometimes open and legal, sometimes even official. The Raines law, for instance, was aimed at the supposititious vice of drinking beer on Sunday. It turned out to be the most effective promoter of prostitution and aid to the white slave industry ever devised in the city, and if it ever affected the vice it was supposed to check, no one has noticed it.

Cause of Graft.

"Again, just as long as prostitution is a criminal offense, just so long will it be an open well of graft; and, what is a far unhappier thing for me to think of, just so long will our cities be debauched and degraded by taking revenue from these women, a dollar or so at a time, through fines in the police courts. It passes my comprehension how anyone can look at these human beings, outcast on the street, and see how poor and wretched and miserable they are, how forlornly cut off from any form of human pity or interest or love, how utterly devoid of incentive to be one whit different from what they are—and endure the thought that the great and rich Christian City of New York is willing to raid them and hound them and harry them before the police courts and debauch its conscience, if it has one, with $5 or $10 of their money.

Put Ourselves in Their Place.

"Why, in the last days of McClellan's administration I saw with my own eyes plain-clothes men on Broadway grappling and cuffing and beating these poor outcasts, driving them this way and that, and hustling them into the police van. That was 'enforcing the law' for you—a law against vice. you understand. I wished that some of the preachers and sheltered Christians who were crying for the suppression of vice could have seen that. I do not blame them or get impatient with them, because they think they are doing God service; they unconsciously assume that everybody's life is controlled by the same circumstances and influences that control theirs. The gay little French Queen was honest as the day, when she said that if the people couldn't get bread they ought to eat cake. I wished our protected Christian people could have a taste—just one—of the economic conditions, the industrial and domestic pressure that put those girls where they are, and the social pressure that keeps them there. I do not know the mind of Jesus as well, probably, as the preachers do, but they would have to show me chapter and verse before I'd believe He would be for 'enforcing the law' against them and sending

policemen after them, or, for that matter, after anybody. Many policemen don't believe it either, any more than I do, so they sometimes 'wink hard with both eyes,' as Mayor Gaynor says, and try to keep themselves human. A few of the hardened ones make money by it perhaps, but whose fault is it? Simply ours, for the philosophical stupidity of permitting vice to be erected into crime!"—American Magazine.

ENCOURAGING SIGNS OF PROGRESS.

Intellectual progress among the masses is slow but sure, and while we Socialists are sometimes inclined to think that we are about the only torch-bearers of enlightenment in the community, it must not be forgotten that in other quarters signs of progress are not completely lacking.

Take, for instance, the Presbyterian church, even that portion of it popularly supposed to be the most benighted and unprogressive. The other day the Southern Assembly of that denomination in regular official meeting at Atlanta, Georgia, by a vote of no less than 133 to 44, decided to repeal the clause in the creed which announces the doctrine of "infant damnation." Not content with that, they substituted for it a positive statement to the effect that all infants are saved. This is distinctly encouraging, and leaving theological considerations aside, it evidently has a social import also.

There can be hardly a doubt that in making this creedal change, the assembly was impressed, though perhaps unconsciously, with the spectacle of infant damnation on this earth in the cotton mills in the vicinity. We consider their action an indirect though no less distinct slap in the face for the local exploiters of child labor in the Southern cotton mills. They felt, no doubt, that if the infants who die too young for capitalist consumption in the cotton mills were consigned to damnation there would be no profit whatever in disposing of them in that manner and no sense in such a disposition; that, in fact, the "infant damnation" clause reduces the Almighty to the moral level of a Southern cotton mill owner without even the incentive of gain as a partial justification. It is not indeed beyond the bounds of possibility that at some time in the distant future the Southern Presbyterian Assembly may even reach the conclusion that if God does not favor the damnation of infants in the next world, he does not approve of it in this one, as he desires his will to be done on earth as it is in heaven. We maintain that such an idea is distinctly conceivable even for a Southern Presbyterian Assembly, for it is not unlikely that within the next few years some of the clergymen attached to that section of the Presbyterian church will become more or less infected with ideas from the prevalent Socialism which is already making some impression on the churches, especially those farther north.

Then there is Mr. Bryan, a stalwart Presbyterian, who has just discovered that wars to some extent are fomented by business concerns which manufacture for profit guns, armor plate and battleships. In taking this advanced position, Mr. Bryan places himself abreast the German Socialist, Liebknecht, and the rank and file of the Socialist parties of the world generally, a feat which few people would have believed him intellectually capable of achieving. Yet so it is. And who will despair of progress after this?

May it not even be that if given time Mr. Bryan might reach the conclusion that this same desire for profit is also the thing that is responsible for the formation of the trusts? Who is so bold as to say that even this is impossible? It requires some stretching of the imagination, to be sure, but then, as Mr. Bryan himself remarked in the connection alluded to above, "I believe we have not yet reached the limits of intelligence in this country." He is most decidedly correct. We have not. But, then, we are getting there slowly, as the above two examples clearly indicate. We are advancing from the position of "infants crying in the night" to that of "infants groping for the light," which none will deny is distinctly progressive.

There is really no limit to the heights which the human mind may attain, and when we behold the Southern Presbyterian church and Mr. Bryan making such progress, the sight is well calculated to disperse pessimism and rehabilitate faith in the ultimate higher destiny of the human race. Progress may from time to time halt on palsied feet, but eventually she gets there just the same.—New York Call.

A SUGGESTED IMMIGRATION TEST.

Stanislaus Przybischewski, a Polish laborer, landed the other day from an emigrant steamship, and as is customary in dealing with his kind, was sent to Ellis Island in order that his fitness for citizenship and all-round desirability as a working animal should be passed upon.

As he stepped ashore on the proving grounds, a man in uniform halted him, and in a commanding tone demanded to know what kind of money he had with him and how much. Stanislaus, being used to obey men in uniform, dived into one of his interior compartments and hauled out a $50 bill. The uniformed person took it, examined it, and announced that it wasn't good in this country, and that he would change it for Stanislaus. He did. He gave him in exchange a piece of Argentine money worth about 20 cents, and it was not until Stanislaus was heading back to the New York shore that he began to suspect that he might have been short-changed. He managed to report the matter to the immigration officials and was taken back to the island, but failed to identify the man in uniform that had duped him. Then he returned and entered the land of the free to grow up with the country.

We are of the decided opinion that this transaction goes to prove that Stanislaus is a desirable asset. The ease with which he gave up on demand is a most promising sign of his continuing to do so in the future without objecting too strenuously or making trouble. It was for that purpose that he came here, although he doesn't know it, but those who will come into industrial relations with him know better and have no particular use for him for any other purposes.

Stanislaus may go into a packing house, a sugar refinery, a steel mill, or become a section hand on a railroad, but he will only stay there on condition that he keeps on giving up. He will produce five or eight or ten dollars' value daily by his labor and will give up at least three-fifths of it, which of course will be so much better than giving up $50 for 20 cents that it is not likely he will get wise to the game of giving up, unless perhaps the Socialists get hold of him soon after he has started yielding surplus value. Otherwise he may go on giving up for years, not only without being able to identify those who have robbed him, but perhaps without knowing that he is being robbed at all.

And if he does discover it and objects, it is altogether likely that he will meet up with other "men in uniform"—blue, with club attachments—who will do their level best to drive him back where the robbers can get at him again—as would for example certainly happen to him in Paterson, if he went to that place. There is many a Stanislaus undergoing that experience there now, as well as in other places, and though the Stanislauses may be able to identify the "men in uniform," it won't do them much good.

This particular Stanislaus happened to be broken in a little earlier than the others, and passed the initial test in a most gratifying manner. That he gives promise of making an excellent citizen from the standpoint of the gentlemen to whom God in his infinite wisdom has entrusted the property of the country, goes without saying. In fact, his experience might be made an official immigration test of desirability. Alacrity to obey the demands of men in uniform and a ready disposition to give up, could be made the object of an official experimental test on Ellis Island before the immigrants get to the mainland. We are admitting too many doubtful characters now, and as a selective test this process would certainly tend to weed out the undesirables. Those who display willingness to give up on demand are most likely to continue the habit afterwards, while those who do not readily respond to the test could be sent back whence they came, without getting an opportunity to make mischief. We proffer the suggestion gratis to the immigration authorities, believing that under present conditions there is no better test of the desirability of an immigrant laborer than one which demonstrates the ease with which he can be robbed by "authority."—New York Call.

THE MILLS OF MAMMON.

The mighty mills of mammon—how monstrously cruel are they!

The mills of production, upon which the entire human race depends for its life and sustainance are become as raving wolves and are turned upon the toiling millions, and they are grinding their lives away instead of furnishing them with an opportunity to live. The mills that should be run with an eye single to one cause—to furnish a livelihood for the race—are, instead, forcing the producers themselves to starve because they produce too much.

Aye, they are crushing their limbs into their mighty wheels and are no longer concerned with making commodities, but are interested only in grinding human lives into gold—dirty gold.

The bread shops are no longer interested in making bread fit to be eaten, but are concerned only in making gold for their greedy coffers, and hence the adulterated bread.

The dairies are no longer concerned with putting up pure milk for the nourishment of innocent and defenseless babes, but are looking only to their god of mammon, hence they make milk of chalk and water and alum.

The clothing industries are not in the business to make dollars, and hence we can no longer get the lasting clothing like grandmother once made.

The shoe trust has no interest in furnishing shoes to the barefoot, but to make the most money, and hence we are almost unable to keep shoes upon our feet.

Not a brewery nor a distillery is running to make drinks for men to drink, but to make money, and hence the very existence of whisky, rum, gin, wine and beer and all the poisonous drinks that lure the appetite to the destruction of humanhood into a drunkard's grave.

Railroads are not built and maintained for transporting purposes, but to make dividends for the stockholders, and hence the thousands of lives that are crushed by these traps of death.

No mine is run for the purpose of getting ore nor to dig coal to warm the human race, but to make money for the promoters.

Not a storehouse or a mercantile establishment is run to furnish groceries or clothing to the people, but to cause the people to divide up their earnings with the merchant.

Paper mills do not run to make paper that lasts and preserves the knowledge of the race, but to make gold, and hence the cheap, rotten paper that will not last but a few years at most until it makes it an impossibility for us to preserve the knowledge of our day as our forefathers did, but will make our civilization sink and be forgotten as did ancient Rome. And even the churches, I fear, are no longer run for the purpose of expounding ethical and moral teachings, but to furnish a living for a preacher who is too lazy to work and to fool the workers while masters rob them.

Day by day the mighty mills of mammon are grinding away every element of moral life, of spiritual life and of physical life throughout our land. They are crushing the bones of our youth into their mighty wheels.

They are forcing the little child to make the living of the father and mother.

They have become as a mighty leperous plague when they should be a blessing to humanity.

They gradually work to death our youth where they fail to kill them suddenly in their mighty wheels.

They are poisoning our darling babes.

They are driving our girls into prostitution, shame and death.

On every hand death is lurking where there should be fountains of life.

There are forts and arsenals where there should be life-giving institutions.

The class who produces all are robbed of all to heap filthy lucre into the slimy palms of idle parasites.

The mills of production—the mills that should produce the means of life and for the purpose of sustaining life are become the cruel jaws of death—the mills of mammon. All this because of private ownership of the means of life.

How long, O how long?—The Eye-Opener.

WAR AS THE BIG GRAFT.

A German paper, the Ilustrite Zeitung, got out a war number. It sought the advertisements of persons and firms engaged in manufacturing armaments, clothing, military supplies. A high official of the war office wrote letters to manufacturers, indorsing the patriotic publication. Some rival paper probably got the news, an investigation was started, with the result that the whole glorious war game has been exposed as a business, or, as we would say, loosely, a graft.

Dr. David Starr Jordan exposed that feature of military glory long since. The Krupps and others have been caught working up war scares. Their press agents operated on papers in Berlin and Paris, probably in London, too. Aggressive, inflammatory articles were gotten into French papers, in order that a cry might be raised for Germany to arm. France was declared to contemplate doubling an order for a supply of machine guns, in order that Germany might duplicate the order. So, too, German news of armament was circulated in exaggeration so that France would put more money in armaments. It is not beyond suspicion that German manufacturers and French manufacturers worked hand in hand. Each boosted the game of the other to make demand for guns, etc. Each so patriotic, too.

One of the leading German armor firms is financed largely with French capital, has two Frenchmen on its board of directors and transacted its business in French. The German firms pay enormous dividends out of their patriotism. They sell without competition. Officials don't care for prices. The people pay. All the European nations are kept worked up by rumors of new explosives, new cannon, new battleships ordered by other nations. The Krupps in Germany have made enormous fortunes, and they have used the circulation of such rumors to great advantage. If the Peace Congress organization would publish for international polyglot circulation the full revelations made by Herr Liebknecht in the Reichtag as to the machinations of the war material firms, the cause of peace would be advanced enormously. It is remarkable that some of our peace papers like the New York World do not tell the whole story of the German exposure. Ed Bernstein's condensation of it in the London Nation reads like some of the stories that were told of Boss Tweed, in his days of power in New York.

If the people of the nations knew how they were being played upon in appeals to their patriotism in behalf of war appropriations, they would put an end to the whole infernal "trade in murder." They would see what was behind imperialism, glory, conquest—chiefly a scheme to sell cannon, rifles, explosives, battleships to governments at big profits. Suppose all the people knew such a story as that told by a disgruntled agent of an English armament firm to a jury in an English court.

He was correspondent for the armament firm in South America. During the strained relations between Chili and Argentina, he kept in touch with both governments, giving the news of each to the other. Each was told the other

was ordering battleships in England, and each, finally, in pure fear, bought battleships from the same firm.

In France, French and German capitalists interested in armor plate and munitions, obtained as a united syndicate a concession to work the iron ore at Quenza in Algeria, but the French papers laughed it out of existence. The syndicate was not dissolved. It went to work to dig iron ore in Morocco "for the equal benefit of French and German defences." Such things seem like comic opera, but they are sober reality. They are not new. The original Krupp, who has been ranked only after Bismarck and von Moltke among the makers of modern Germany, did business with Napoleon III. The British Armstrongs have a branch house in Italy, a member of the Triple Alliance. German firms have taken naval contracts in Russia. The German people have paid uncounted millions to the Krupps and others. The Krupps are the chief beneficiaries of German militarism. Reading between the lines of the German papers it is plain that the armament grafters over there are up to all the tricks of Standard Oil, and then some. They are powerful in politics, in the army and navy, at court, in finance, in the church. They are behind the fear frenzy as to England. They run a war-scare factory. And it is safe to assume that in England, France and Austria, Italy and Russia other armament firms do the same thing. Indeed, it is not beyond possibility that the armament firms have an international understanding. Publicity of these facts, the widest kind of publicity, will do more to stop war than all treaties or conferences. The Socialists all over the world will do their best in that line, but non-Socialist "pacifists" should help, and the first great movement they could start would be one which, taking for granted in each European nation a duty of defense requiring it to arm, would keep the business of war in each nation's own hands.

The London Nation says: "An international Labor party, looking out for things to nationalize, would do a great service to peace if it could persuade every civilized state to make an end of the private trade in war, and to manufacture its armorplate, its ships and its guns exclusively in its own yards and arsenals If a simultaneous wave of common sense could enforce that decision in Great Britain, France and Germany, we should expect to enjoy a surprising immunity from scares, and to note a sharp decline in the organized clamor for competitive armament." And with change of name the story applies to the United States. War is only Big Business at its heartless worst, and war is one thing that would surely be better under public than under private ownership and operation, pending the time for its annihilation. —William Marion Reedy in St. Louis Mirror.

DEBS TALKS OF THINGS IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Eugene V. Debs, the great Socialist leader, talked on a variety of subjects at his room in the Kanawha when he was visited by a representative of the Kanawha Citizen the other evening.

"It is strange," he said, "that when the workers of this country constitute the majority, and the overwhelming majority, they are the only ones to be denied the things that so greatly concern their temporal advantage. Here is the Supreme Court of the United States with every member a corporation lawyer, representing the minority. How long would it take the majority of the country to get representation on the Supreme bench? They cannot do it. At least, they haven't been able to do it so far. The Congress of the United States is become discontented? We are charged with preaching discontent, and that torchbearer of civilization. It is the beginning of progress.

Intelligent Discontent.

"But the people are becoming discontented with this condition, and the time is coming when it will no longer exist. And why should they not become discontented? We are charged with preaching discontent, and that is what we do. But we do not preach discontent with the good and the wholesome. We seek to create enlightened discontent—discontent with the things that work ill to the whole people. Intelligent discontent is the torchbearer of civilization. It is the beginning of progress.

"Fundamentally, the labor movement is educational. It develops intelligent thought. The laborer's thoughts run on a higher plane. When education takes effect, the laborer becomes discontented with his lot. Think what intelligent discontent has done. Here is a man living in a cave. Suppose the cave-dweller had been content to dwell in a cave. Here are the American colonists. Suppose they had been content to live under the galling injustices of the English government—of King George as set forth in the Declaration of Independence? Here are millions of human beings in the chains of slavery.

Slavery.

"Suppose they had been content with slavery—and suppose the commercial and industrial interests of the northland had been content with the conditions that worked to their injury under a regime of slavery. And there are other instances without number. The history of this country, and the history of the world, is a continual history of strikes—of men who dared to strike for liberty. If the men who oppose strikes will reflect on the history of their own country, they will realize that it is only through a succession of strikes that this country exists. George Washington was a striker. Thomas Jefferson and Patrick Henry were strikers. Abraham Lincoln was a striker. Jesus Christ struck against the sins with which the old world was reeking in that day.

"The people of West Virginia should thank the coal miners of the state for striking. Take the strike spirit away, and you have robbed the American citizen of the American spirit. You can determine the status of a nation by the status of its working class—always, and everywhere. Consider China. There are no strikes there. The workers submit like 'dumb, driven cattle.' The nation rests on a foundation of slavery, and is debased to that level.

Not Individual Struggle.

"But this industrial struggle is not one of individuals. It is a fight for a principle. We do not seek to bring about personal ill feeling between the capitalist and the worker I do not abuse the coal operators of West Virginia. The fight for their material interests under the conditions that exist. We seek to create discontent with the conditions under which capital and labor are set against each other. But we do not countenance blind revolt. Intelligence is progress. Stir ignorance into revolt, and you will start a tornado; and it will have the effect of a tornado—destruction; but there will be no progress there.

"The remedy for all the trouble is for the workers to vote together. Let them organize, unionize, and co-operate—and then stand together as one man at the ballot box. They constitute the majority. Why, then, should they not develop the power of the majority?

"If the workers had voted together through the years that have gone, there would be different conditions today. Look at our laws, and at the construction and the interpretation of the law. Look up the definition of law. There can be no law where there is no power to enforce it. Law is a rule of action prescribed by the supreme power.

Controlling the Power.

"But mark this: The man who controls the power—he is the master of the law. So far, in every age, the men who control the means of production have controlled the law-enforcing power; and in consequence the laws of every age have been made and interpreted in the interests of the ruling class. It is against a system in which the wealthy and minority class is always the ruling class, and in which the wealth-producing and minority class is ruled by the richer and smaller class, that we protest; not against individuals, and in the true sense not against a class—but against a system.

"There are three ages—savagery, barbarism, civilization. In the beginning we have the individual; then we have the family, and then the tribe. Tribes finally developed into nations. But in the tribe the man who had the greatest physical strength was the leader—the chief, under the law of physical prowess. To be a leader, a chief, or a king, the sole requirement was gigantic stature and strength; and the head of the tribal government could do as he would, without hindrance. But that age has passed; barbarism, too, has passed, and civilization is here. If you or I were to exert the strength of a giant to obtain our desires without regard for the wishes or the rights of our fellows, we should be in jail in five minutes.

Mental Robbery.

"But under civilization—and this is the point I would impress—under civilization, if I am a mental giant, I may not go about committing physical assault on my fellowmen and taking from them the things that are theirs, but I may subjugate them through my superior mentality; and thereupon I am hailed as a chief and as a benefactor to the race. From an ethical standpoint—as a question of morality—from a purely Christian viewpoint, what is the difference between this physical subjugation and this mental robbery? The physical giant no longer rules and takes tribute at will; and the time is coming when man will no longer be able to rob his brother through superior mentality.

"Under the Roman law the patrician literally owned the body of his slave, and could do with him whatever he pleased. He might kill him if he so desired. Then came the feudal system, and the feudal law—under which the lord could no longer kill his slave, but could still rob him. He could not own or kill, but he still owned the means of life—the soil, the implements of labor, all the means of production; and that amounts to the same thing.

"Today, we no longer have the master and the slave, or the lord and his serf. In their stead we have the capitalist and the wage-worker. We no longer have the feudal law. But we have laws that legalize the exploitation of the weak by the strong. In the feudal ages the serf had no voice in the affairs of state. The lords made the laws, and they owned a judiciary that interpreted the law. Today the worker has the ballot, and by its intelligent use he may obtain a voice in the councils of government But meanwhile the capitalist does in his way what the feudal lord did in his. He sits in the Legislatures and controls their discretion—and his representatives construe the law to his profit."—Kanawha Citizen.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

The coal-mine accidents occurring in the United States during the year 1912 have been compiled by the United States Bureau of Mines under the direction of Frederick W. Horton. The publication which is now ready for distribution gives a resume of the accidents from 1896 to 1912, inclusive, with monthly statistics for the year 1912.

Mr. Horton in reviewing the year says: "During the calendar year 1912 there were 2,360 men killed in and about the coal mines of the United States. Based on an output of 550,000,000 short tons of coal produced by 750.000 men, the death rate per 1,000 employed was 3.15 and the number of men killed for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was 4.29. The number of men killed was the least since 1906, the death rate per 1,000 employed was the smallest since 1899, the death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined was the lowest and the number of tons of coal produced in proportion to the number of men killed was the greatest on record. These facts offer indisputable evidence that conditions tending toward safety in coal mining are actually improving and that coal is now being mined with less danger to the miner than ever before. The general improvement in 1912, as compared with 1911, is shown by the following facts:

"In 1912 the number of men killed in the coal mines of the United States was 359 less than in 1911—2,360, as compared with 2,719—a decrease of 13.2 per cent, and this in spite of the fact that there were more men employed in the mines and more coal mined than in any previous year.

"The death rate per 1,000 men employed in 1912 was 3.15, as against 3.73 in the previous year, a decrease of 15.5 per cent.

'During 1912 for every 1,000,000 tons of coal mined 4.29 men were killed, as compared with 5.48 men in 1911, a decrease of 21.7 per cent.

"There was 233,000 tons of coal mined for each man killed in 1912, as compared with 183,000 tons in 1911, an increase of 50,000 tons, or 27.3 per cent.

"Although the improvement in 1912 was greater than in any previous year for which accurate statistics are available, partly due, perhaps, to exceptionally mild weather during the last few months of the year, decreasing the likelihood of disastrous coal-dust explosions, there has been an annual improvement for a number of years, as indicated by the accompanying table:

Number of Men Killed in and About the Coal Mines of the United States in the Calendar Years 1907 to 1912, Inclusive, With Death Rates.

	Number Killed			
Years.	Total.	Per 1,000 Employed.	Per 1,000,000 Short Tons Mined.	Production Per Death Short Tons.
1907	3,197	4.88	6.93	144,000
1908	2,449	3.64	6.05	16 5,000
1909	2,668	4.00	5.79	173,000
1910	2,840	3.92	5.66	177,000
1911	2,719	3.73	5.48	183,000
1912	2,360	3.15	4.29	233,000

"It will be noted from the foregoing table that the death rate per 1,000,000 tons of coal mined has decreased annually, that the production per death has increased each year since 1907, and that the death rate per 1,000 men employed has steadily decreased during the last four years.

"This general improvement has been brought about by a combination of causes, the principal one of which has been more efficient and effective mine inspection on the part of the state mining departments and state mine inspectors throughout the country, supplemented by greater care on the part of both the operators and the miners. The investigative and educational work of the Bureau of Mines has kept both the operator and the miner alive to the various dangers connected with coal mining and has shown what precautions should be taken to avoid these dangers. The bureau is therefore gratified with the improvement shown, particularly as the greatest improvement relates to dangers concerning which the bureau has been conducting special investigations, as is shown later. The bureau, however, can not too strongly express its appreciation of the co-operation of the state mining officials and the operators in the work of making coal mining safer.

"Although there has been an annual improvement in mine-safety conditions since 1907, and a particularly notable one in 1912, a still greater decrease in the death rate can be effected. Whether or not such an improvement will be made in 1913 depends largely on the care exercised by the operators, superintendents, foremen and all others in authority, and by the miners as well, to prevent the rise of dangerous conditions and to avoid unnecessary risks when such conditions have arisen."

Copies of this report, Technical Paper 48, may be obtained by addressing the Director, Bureau of Mines, Washington, D. C.

WHO ARE THE WORKING CLASS?

The Answer to the Question Should Make You Investigate Social Conditions.

Who are the working class? Many members of the working class, who dress after the fashion of their masters and ape their manners, would repel with lively indignation and scorn the suggestion that they belong to "the backbone of the country," the working class. They think that between these "hewers of wood and drawers of water" and the "upper ten" there exists a class whose fortunes and interests are neither.

The idea is fallacious. Manners may make the man, or nine tailors working in harmony and with might and main, may accomplish the feat, but neither manners nor the tailors give a man his class status. Nor can the nature of the person's daily occupation draw the line of class distinction, though the fact of any occupation at all being followed goes far in the direction of placing the subject in the ranks of the despised and rejected.

Many imagine that the working class are those who perform what they are pleased to refer to as manual labor ,as distinct from those they are even more pleased to call mental workers. But if this is so, where is the line to be drawn?

Who, think you, has to exercise the greater mental activity—the booking clerk, serving out tickets, or the signal man, passing the passenger safely on to his destination?—the office dignitary who works out the amount of the joiner's wages, or the joiner involved in the intricacies of staircasing and hand-railing?

As a matter of fact a little consideration will show us that it is impossible to draw the line anywhere, for the simple reason that there is no such thing as a distinction between manual labor and mental. The brain is the center of all activities. Every muscle in the body, therefore, derives its power of movement from the brain. It follows, then, that every muscular activity must be mental as well.

On the other hand, there is no possible means at present known by which any mental activity can find outlet to the world save through the exercise of manual or muscular effort in some form or other. A thought cannot be written without the muscular effort of wielding the pen, cannot even be spoken without the muscular exertion of moving the lips. So all mental labor that does not perish fruitless in the head wherein it is generated, must be manual as well as mental.

What is it, then, that divides the community into classes? What is that there is common between all those who constitute each class, yet is not common to the different classes? The answer to this question, when we find it, may throw some light on the first.

If we take a survey of those about us, our fellow members of society, we find them a motley crew. Some are old, some are young; some fair to view, some we shouldn't care to be mistaken for; some are big and strong, some small and weak; some are good, like ourselves, some are awful perishers. But none of these things can form the basis of a class division.

Shall we say that all the strong, or the good, form a class by themselves? Then class cannot go by families. There can be no working class families, or other class families. For there are long and short, strong and weak, plain and comely, in every family; and though, (of course), all crime is with the working class, not all the working class are criminals.

In the same way occupation does not supply the test, for the same families frequently supply the workers for both the office, the workshop and the factory; the salaried black-coat and the waged cloth-cap.

What, then, can it be, that divides and unites the people into classes?

There are two things and two things only we can discover that remain fairly constant in certain circles, seldom dividing individual families, although separating families into two great groups and keeping them apart. These are, the possession or non-possession of wealth, and the necessity or otherwise of working for money or selling one's energy.

A moment's thought will reveal the fact that these things are intimately connected. People possessing considerable wealth are not compelled to sell their strength and energy in order to live, while those who do not share in the ownership of wealth have no means of living except by means of the sale of their labor power.

So there we have it. The working class are the propertyless, those, with their dependents, who must sell the strength of their mind and body, for sustenance. What matter whether it is expended in mine or office? What matter whether it is paid for with salary or wages? All these trivialities vanish in the essentials that it provides. The propertyless have to work, to obey, to suffer unemployment, insecurity and poverty. The propertied live idle and luxurious lives—and dominate.

The working class, then, are those who have to sell their energy to live.
—A. E. J. in The Socialist Standard.

In Memoriam.

Mullan, Idaho, May 22, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Mullan Miners' Union No. 9, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother William S. Watkins. Mullan Miners' Union has lost a faithful member; be it

Resolved, That we extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy and that our charter be draped for thirty days; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

GUS INGO,
DENNIS HARRINGTON,
B. G. YOCUM,
Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Resolutions of Condolence on the Death of Jerry E. Sullivan.

Butte, Montana, May 19, 1913.

Whereas, It has pleased the Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and former member, Jerry E. Sullivan, who passed away May 12, 1913; and,

Whereas, By his many sterling qualities and kindly acts he was beloved by all who knew or associated with him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Jerry E. Sullivan, who was a former member and an officer of this union, we sincerely deplore his loss and extend our sincere sympathy to his family in their hour of sorrow; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the bereaved family, a copy sent to the press, a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication and a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting.

DAN McCARTHY,
JOHN PURCELL,
WM. MAXWELL,
Committee.

POETICAL

THE DEVIL'S SOLILOQUY.

One day as the devil sat musing alone
In the midst of his cozy warm fire,
And trying to figure the difference in guilt
'Tween a thief and an all-around liar,
His memory turned to the scenes of his youth
And his eyes filled with hot boiling tears,
So he took down his ledger and turned to a page
Dated back about six thousand years.

"I suppose," he said, as he glanced thru the book
"I am doing the best that I can,
For my business denotes a continual increase
Ever since the creation of man.
I've cribbed a good harvest for six thousand years
And should be content with the yield;
And give my opponent permission to have
The gleanings I leave in the field.

"I gathered a very diversified crop
Of merchants and lawyers galore;
I've bound politicians in bundles until
Every one of my fingers are sore.
I've fiddlers, gamblers and insurance men,
I've murderers, forgers and liars,
And I've filled up the furnace with green pugilists,
Till they actually put out the fires."

"I've railroad conductors and doctors to spare;
Horse traders and preachers to spend,
Republicans, Democrats, hoboes and yeggs,
And two or three newspapermen.
But there is one class I am hoping to say,
Can never gain entrance here—
Their souls are so dirty I am sure that they would
Demoralize hell in a year."

"I refer to that thing, neither human nor beast,
The carrion crow of the world,
Who is never happy unless he can feast
On the wreck of an innocent girl.
A million of years in my warmest of rooms
His slander would never atone,
So I give them a match and advise them to start
A little hot hell of their own.."

With his fingers he lit an asbestos cigar
And placing his book on the shelf,
He muttered, "I may be a bad man,
But I have some respect for myself."

A REGRET.

"Who's Allen."

Accursed be thy name, O vinous drink,
Whether drained from drunkard's cup or silvered flask,
From thee my body, mind and soul doth shrink
As from the ancient and the fabled asp.

Too often in my younger days I quaffed,
Forgetfulness in poison seeming sweet,
And when reproached by friends I oft'etimes laughed
To hear them speak of "gutters" and the "street."

In tones and looks that should have been a guide
To one of careless ways and lack of will—
An outcast now, I must forever bide—
Forever drink, if I would conscience kill.

Too long at Bacchus' shrine I, ling'ring, knelt;
Too long the "Still, Small Voice" I hushed to sleep.
The tortures of the damned I since have felt,
When from my parched throat I strove to keep

The poison that defiled both brain and soul,
Till now a derelict I drift—I sink.
My misspent life is ebbing fast. The goal
Is nigh. I fear to see beyond the brink.

My soul from mortal self shall soon be freed
And I shall stand before His throne of grace.
I wonder if in this hour of direst need
He'll let me greet and "meet Him face to face"?

Alas! for years He called me, yet unheard.
My trembling soul at last must take its flight.
O if from Him I had a single word
Before my plunge into eternal night.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	C. L. Johnson ...	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
	BRIT. COLUMBIA				216	Labor Temple
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	D. A. Rowan...	{	Vancouver
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve ..	....	Kimberly
71	Moyie M. U.....	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner.	Jas. Roberts.....	....	Moyie
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
118	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co.M.M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	SuAft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Stepheh Jones...	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burns	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	John Elder	54	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M& S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec...	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
86	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien..	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. C. Britt	Frank A.Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	American Secy., 1	02 C	randle St.
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	anish Secy C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson.	323	IronMountain
				815 W. Fleshiem		
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos..	H. B. Snellman..	13	Ironwood
129	Keweenaw M. U.	.....	Sidney Thomas..	Andrew Pietila...	....	Ahmeek
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M&	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	W. G. Pinkerton.	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S.Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstricker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	BernardMcCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin.....	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	John Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. C. Dawe.....	229	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	Peter Sichveland.	Nels Seadin.....	....	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	Clem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	.....	John McMullan..	....	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Whitcomb
	NEVADA		Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	
125	Aurora M. U	.....	.....	E. J. Cody	....	Aurora
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald.	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	W. S. Carman ...	Pat Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader .	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	747 State St. P. H. O'Brien ...	....	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	F. C. Campbell..	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	SuAft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie ..	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	Mlk Rautianen ..	....	Garson Mines
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
183	Sudbury M.&M.U	.....	.....	Frank Snellman.	....	Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia □
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S.U	.....	Jose Maria Ibarra	Epifano Regulado	781	El Paso
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.....
..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
.....Wm. Toms, Secretary, Burke, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
.....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

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Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. ..Linda Wesala, Treas., Lk. Bx. 27
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. .....Mrs. J. L. Johnson
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
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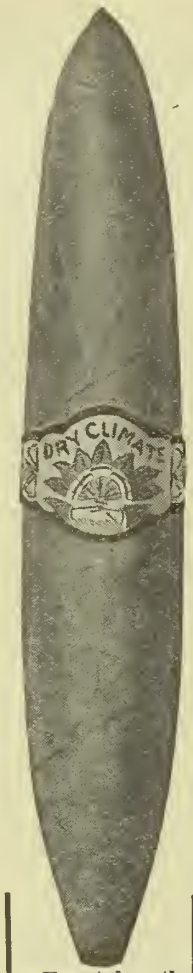

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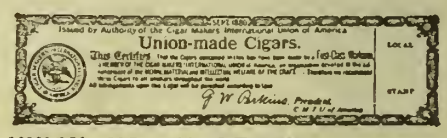
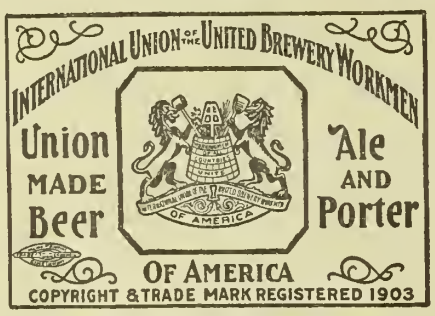


CIGAR MAKERS' UNION, NO. 129, DENVER.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WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price

$1.00 A YEAR

LABOR PRODUCES ALL WEALTH

THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 12, 1913

VOLUME XIV. 24 NUMBER 520.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 12, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 520
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

ALL WORKINGMEN are urged to stay away from Aurora, Nevada.

THE SALARIES paid to women in department stores should be called the "wages of sin."

WALL STREET vehemently opposed the action of Senator Kerns of Indiana to probe conditions in West Viriginia. Wall Street is aware of the crimes of capitalism.

THE AWARD of 6 cents to Theodore Roosevelt by a court in Michigan as damages to his reputation as a temperate man should even satisfy the most skeptical as to the habits of Teddy.

THE EDITOR of the Miners' Magazine has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at a picnic to be held at Hancock, Michigan, Sunday, June 15th, by Hancock Miners' Union, No. 200, W. F. M.

THE PRESIDENT of Craig Miners' Union of Owingsville, Kentucky, in writing to headquarters, expresses confidence that the strike will be ultimately won. A short time ago, while the strikers were holding their regular meeting in a church building, they were fired upon by the hired thugs of the company. This cold-blooded assault of the hired gun-men did not cool the ardor of the strikers, but only fortified their determination to continue the struggle until victory is achieved.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

THE MINE OPERATORS' ASSOCIATIONS, the Manufacturers' Associations, the Employers' Associations, the Citizens' Alliances, the Kirbys, Posts, Parrys and all the other frothing enemies of the labor movement can never crush or suppress unionism as long as the men in the ranks of labor are true to themselves and loyal to their obligations.

IT IS NOW CHARGED that Haywood, Ettor, Giovannitti and other *famous leaders* of the I. W. W. during the Lawrence strike, feasted on porterhouse steak and mushrooms, and finished their sumptuous repasts on strawberries raised in hot houses.

As the Supreme Court of Massachusetts has discovered a shortage in the donations contributed to the Lawrence strikers of $10,800 that is unaccounted for, it may be that the *leaders* enjoying banquets had something to do with the leakage.

THE SO-CALLED INDUSTRIAL WORKERS organization has become a rabble and an unmitigated disgrace to the cause of labor. It can not have the support of any man with his eyes open who hopes for the coming of the co-operative commonwealth. Nay, more, it should have his opposition, since its antics are charged up to the Socialist movement and its anarchistic leaders miss no opportunity to seek to undermine the Socialist cause.—Social-Democratic Herald.

Whenever the unsophisticated become acquainted with the swindling methods of the Workless Wanderers, the I. W. W. will die of hunger.

"THE GOVERNMENT is in the market for men; it is advertising its wants."

This is the statement of Major Croxton, United States Infantry, a gentleman who is booming a scheme by which the movies will show the delights of army life and thus entice harmless laboring men into the ranks of organized murder. Thousands of feet of films are being prepared, and silver-tongued army orators will lecture as the reels unravel their attractive pictures. From an announcement of the plan we learn:

"Five parties will be kept traveling, each exhibiting motion pictures and enlisting recruits attracted by the display. Thirty thousand men are needed annually to fill vacancies. The five traveling parties, it is estimated, will bring in about 15,000 men, while permanent stations in nineteen of the large cities will supply 20,000. Each party will include a line officer, a surgeon and six sergeants. Regular theatrical methods will be pursued."

We are preparing for war. Stand up and shoulder your rifle. What will the war be for? Never mind. Shoulder your gun and keep your mouth shut. The government is in the market for cannon-food.—Coming Nation.

NO MAN ever ruled other men for their own good; no man was ever rightly the master of the minds or bodies of his brothers; no man ever ruled other men for anything except their undoing, and for his own brutalization. The possession of power over others is inherently destructive—both to the possessor of the power and to those

over whom it is exercised. And the great man of the future, in distinction from the great men of the past, is he who will seek to ereate power in the peoples, and not gain power over them. The great man of the future is he who will refuse to be great at all, in the historic sense; he is the man who will literally lose himself, who will altogether diffuse himself, in the life of humanity. All that any man can do for another man or people is to set the man or the people free. Our work, whensoever and wheresoever we would do good, is to open to men the gates of life—to lift up the heavenly doors of opportunity.

This applies to society as well as to the individual man. If the collective man will release the individual man and let him go, then the individual man will at last give himself gloriously, in the fulness of his strength, unto the soeiety that sets the gates and the highways of opportunity, and opportunity will give you men.—George D. Herron.

IT OCCASIONALLY HAPPENS that members of unions get disgusted over some trivial matter, fancied or real, and as a result deliberately stay away from the union meeting. Then, when something does go wrong, they immediately put the blame for the mistake on their union. Before they waste another breath finding fault with their union, they should stop and ask themselves what is the cause of the trouble. In other words, find just where the blame belongs. When a union man does this, the ehanees are that he will find that the whole trouble started something like this: You and others were at stray meetings in the past. You never attended regularly and consequently you never were really posted on what was going on. When it came to doing anything, you never wanted to serve on any eommittee or attend to any duty of the union. You always wanted some one else to bear the brunt of the routine work. The grievances you had and still have rankled in your breast but you never presented them in proper form at the union meeting. What was the result? The entire work of the organization fell on the shoulders of a few. That was unfair to them and you who stayed away and refused to help were partly to blame for it. You, by staying away from the meeting, laid the foundation for the abuses and wrongs which flowed direetly from this state of affairs. —Exchange.

THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT has reversed its decision in which it held that the grant of a patent gives to the holder thereof the power to fix the price at whieh the patented article may be sold after it has passed from his possession.

It is not infrequent for the Supreme Court to reverse its decisions, but it is seldom that a reversal follows so speedily upon the heels of an unpopular deeision as the reversal of its patent monopoly deeision. Not more than a year has passed sinee the original decision was made.

The Supreme Court is quite fallible. It is none to its discredit that, having erred, it should be moved to correet its error. There is a judieial doetrine, much in favor, by which an original error is perpetuated on the ground that to correct it would cause greater injustiee than to permit to stand, but with demagogues abroad in the land, with sensational newspapers discussing legal questions without any eomprehension of the principles of justice, and with the mob showing a disposition to question the righteousness of judieial deerease designed to entrench privilege and monopoly, what can a eourt do that has ears to hear and eyes to see, exeepting to reverse itself when it finds that it has fallen into error?

No one but a baseball umpire can make a rotten decision these days and get away with it.—Milwaukee Leader.

SENATOR KERN of Indiana, in delivering his speech in the United States Senate, in support of his resolution calling for an investigation of conditions in West Virginia, said:

"Men are being imprisoned in West Virginia today beeause they are Socialists, and newspapers are being suppressed beeause they preach Soeialism. Men are being discharged from the mines because last year they voted the Socialist tieket. Soeialism has grown and will grow just in proportion as wrongdoing is countenanced by the Legislatures and the courts. Those who voted the Socialist ticket last year should be held as patriots who go out on the first battle line, because they love their country."

The outrages committed by exploiters are doing more to advanee the cause of Soeialism than all the propaganda of orators and journals that are arrayed against the infamies of organized greed.

The erimes committed by the official chattels of West Virginia who were but the servile lickspittles of the coal barons while they yelled "law and order," have done more to arouse the workers of this continent to the soulless brutality of a master elass than a million of speeches and editorials. Capitalism, in its mad frenzy for dividends, is hastening the dawn of that glad morning when the sunburst of economic freedom shall expel the gloom of slavery from the face of the earth.

A NAMELESS POET wrote the following Tribune to his dog:

"If I ealled to him to follow he would trail o'er hill and hollow; he would never pause or leave me while he had the strength to erawl; he would stiek through fight and frolie—merry days or melancholic—asking only to be with me in my fortune or my fault. Yes, though shame and degradation made me shunned by all ereation, through the valley of the shadow and the paths where terrors dwell, with a love that does not alter, with a trust that cannot falter, he would follow me unflagging, though my roadway led through hell!

"Dog o' mine, you're shy on breeding ,but unless I'm poor at reading there is love and faith unending in those brown and gentle eyes, and although you're far from pretty, that's no eause to call for pity—you've a world of canine wisdom for a fellow of your size. So I love you 'eause you're loyal and your heart is truly royal, with a warmth and tender vigor that would befit a king, and beeause your dumb devotion is as measureless as oeean and as fervid as the passions that the poets love to sing.

"Yet the scientists aver that you're an ordinary eur, that in your canine eomposition there is not a hint of soul. Let 'em prove it, word and letter, but I know a whole lot better, and I guess your name is entered on the "fit for heaven" scroll. Truth to tell, when I have ended all the spaee it was intended I should spend upon this planet; when, in short, I've "got my cue," I shall think, good dog and plucky, that I sure am mighty lueky if they'll let me up in heaven where they've made a plaee for you!"

A MOTHER writes the following letter to "The Citizen" of Schenectady, New York:

"Editor of The Citizen:

"Will some one advise me just what to do. The house where I am living is to be sold, so we will have to move soon. I have looked all over for a place to live, but beeause I have three small children, no one will have me. What I want to know is which will be the best thing to do—give them away or kill them? It seems as if I will have to do one thing or the other, as I can not live on the street with them. If I try that, some great big brave policeman would arrest me and put me in jail, and I don't know what would beeome of my babies.

"Then again, if I kill them, God will never have them in Heaven, as a great many of the plaees I have tried to rent are owned by good Christian ehureh members, and, as they could not stand to live in the house with little ones, they surely could not stand to live with them in Heaven. I will look for advice in next week's paper, as time is short here. Yours truly, A MOTHER."

It is now in order for all the famous and celebrated upholders of large families to come to the rescue of this mother.

Gentlemen of national repute in politics and in the chureh, who have for years denounced "raee suicide" have now an opportunity to "make good." Here is a mother with three small children who declares that landlords have locked the doors against her simply because she has rendered obedience to the divine injunction: "Increase and multiply, replenish the earth." Here is a chance for Teddy the Terrible to achieve more reputation and advertising than he secured in Michigan while trying to prove to a court that he was a member of a soda water club.

IF CHIEF POSTAL INSPECTOR JAMES CORTELYOU would take a night course in geography, he would diseover he is living in America and not in Russia. This obscure official is twisted in his boundary lines, because he says he never will permit copies of the Philadelphia Vice Commission's report to be sent through the mails.

The report, while hardly fit for kindergarten work, will open the eyes of a lot of grown-up children, and for that reason Rt. Rev. Mercer of the Protestant Episcopal church of Philadelphia recommended that his diocese purehase 10,000 copies of the report and circulate same in the interest of moral reform.

But Office Holding Cortelyou has handed down his ukase to the effect that "not a copy will leave the postoffice, as it is not proper reading matter."

It's a question with thinking people whether to laugh or "cuss" at bantam roosters of the Cortelyou breed.—Toledo Union Leader.

If the report of the Philadelphia Vice Commission is so foul as to smirch the United States mails by admission, then how foul must be the *conditions* which breed vice and crime?

If the report of the vice commission contains language that would bring the blush of shame to the cheek of our average eitizen, then the *conditions* which bring forth such an ill-smelling report must be a *disgrace* to our boasted civilization.

Capitalism shrinks in terror from the exposure of the depravity and debauchery, bred from the profit system. The people, however, will know the facts, regardless of the ultimatum of an official liekspittle who prostitutes his position to smother the infamies born of an industrial system that is so criminal that even its publicity is so monstrous that it must be denied admission through the United States mails.

CONDITIONS in West Virginia, as revealed by Mr. Berger in reciting his experience as a member of the Socialist party investigating eommittee, are quite medieval, save as they are modernized by "bull moose" specials equipped with gatling guns with which the coal barons found sport in shooting down the striking miners and their wives and children.

When knighthood was in flower, it was great sport for the barons to gallop through the country eutting down unarmed peasants. It was their country and, of course, they had a right to do as they pleased. Then came the revolution, which changed the subjeet, with some of the first gentlemen of France losing their heads to give amusement to a pleasure-loving rabble.

In West Virginia the coal barons and the Standard Oil and railway corporations have complete title. There are no publie highways in many of the counties. They own everything. To step foot upon the soil is to become a trespasser upon their private domain.

When a miner leases a hut he binds himself not to entertain any

stranger without the permission of the coal company's representatives. No one is permitted in the county, which is privately owned, save by the grace of the corporations owning it!

No such a condition of affairs can be found in any country of Europe. Even in Russia the czar is supreme, and no private capitalist can set up a state within the state and with an army of hired thugs deny to the subjects of the crown the liberties and rights which are common to all.

It has remained for the United States, "the land of the free and the home of the brave," in a state which has for its motto, "mountaineers are always free," to present such a shameful spectacle to the world. —Milwaukee Leader.

A Tip for Investors

RICH AMERICANS have so developed the habit of going over to England and buying up Great Britain's "ancient monuments and archeological treasures" that the House of Lords met the other day to see if there was no way of stopping the spoilation. One of the noble lords moved to insert in the "ancient monuments" bill they were discussing, a clause enacting that the sale of any ancient monument which was to be removed from the United Kingdom was to be declared null and void. He had heard that the owner of Stonehenge, who had offered the property to the nation of $600,000 and had been refused, had threatened to sell the stones to an American millionaire who would ship them across the Atlantic.

His proposal, however, was rejected on the ground of "practical difficulties in carrying it out," which is merely another way of reasserting the "rights of private property." So the American millionaire is still at liberty to purchase what he wants in the way of ancient monuments and archeological treasures.

In view of the continuance of this condition, it may be timely just now to suggest that rich Americans in their search for British property of this description should not overlook the House of Lords itself. It is an ancient monument of sorts, and still in a fair state of preservation, though it perhaps can hardly be considered an archeological treasure. "Archological relic" would possibly be a more fitting descriptive term, and as the British people now manifest some desire to get rid of it, there is reason to believe that negotiations for the purpose of shipping it across the Atlantic and setting it up somewhere on this side might meet with success. Some of our rich Americans have heretofore been buying it piecemeal for their daughters, in a matrimonial sense, but such purchased units still remain in Great Britain. A contract for the entire job lot in bulk is in order just now, and as the British people seem disposed to part with it on reasonable terms, it undoubtedly could be procured at a cheap rate. It isn't exactly private property, so there should be no "practical difficulty in carrying it out"—of the country. It would assuredly be much more ornamental, and certainly not less useful, than the circle of Druidical stones on Salisbury Plain, and, besides, it would have the advantage of being easily shifted from one social center to another, as its presence might be required in such places as Washington, New York and Newport. Even Chicago might now and then be permitted the privilege of putting in its claim for the appearance of the noble aggregation in its midst. Or it could be temporarily split into sections, groups, or even individuals, and apportioned to different localities at the same time, to be recombined and again split up as often as occasion demanded

Now that Morgan is dead, the field is open for any ambitious capitalist to secure this ancient outfit for America. It would certainly for some time to come be considered a "treasure" on this side, though the British people are fast ceasing to regard it as such, and now that they manifest a disposition to "spare their old nobilitee," the chance should not be overlooked, as such an opportunity may not occur again. If our rich Americans wait too long, the growth of Socialism may render the investment worthless and unsalable on this side of the Atlantic or anywhere else. For when "Dukes are three a penny," nobody wants them. The time to invest is now, before the property depreciates further in social value.—New York Call.

Suicide or Fight?

"AN EPIDEMIC of suicide," says the daily press, commenting upon the alarming number of persons who have chosen the short route out of an industrial hell during the past few weeks throughout Western Canada.

But after all, it is not more strange or certain than an epidemic of fever where no sewerage system obtains or the first principles of sanitation are not adhered to, as in railway construction camps.

As a matter of fact there are thousands of unfortunate men and women seeking jobs, penniless and in many cases in a strange land and being without money are, needless to say, without friends.

After being turned out by the landlord or boarding house mistress, and having made a day-after-day diligent search for a chance to sell themselves to a boss on the installment plan, the outlook becomes gloomy.

An attack of the "blues," sometimes referred to by juries as "temporary insanity," follows, and the victims mentally ask themselves: "What's the use?"

To the men it ofttimes resolves itself into a choice of sudden death or a slow process of starvation with all that that implies.

To the woman it may mean a choice between becoming a plaything for young rich-bloods in a house provided by society for the selling of their bodies, or death.

Who can know the mental agony suffered by the suicide previous to the time when they resolve to end it all?

How many of us would be too cowardly to face such a situation?

In a world dominated by human hyenas and grasping corporations, seeking only to enslave men, women and children, is it any wonder there are suicides?

On the contrary, is it not a seventh wonder there are not more of them?

If it were not for the bulldog tenacity of the race perpetuation instinct within our kind, especially among the working class, fewer persons would stay with the bitter struggle for existence.

Capitalism breeds all sorts of methods of securing a living, as every police court and social institution on earth amply testifies. Almost every married wage-worker in every industrial center nowadays is compelled to resort to all manner of means to make ends meet, from taking in the proverbial "roomer" to wasing dirty linen.

And what the single men and women do to earn a living is well known to every tenant of a modern boarding house or apartment.

A society that is fairly rotten to the core, a social system that breaks up the home and destroys the best intentions and strongest desires to live like human beings can beget nothing but the everyday stories of the daily press.

The fount from which it all springs is the labor market, and so long as men and women consent to make a commodity out of their very life force—ability to work, labor-power—the sad story will be a continued one.

The organized labor movement is the one buttress against the grinding forces of capitalism, and upon its growth and education depends a good deal of what the future has in store for mankind.

None can save the working class except the working class.

If ever there was a time for unionists to take a fresh grip and determinedly fulfil their age-long mission that time is now.

Be a live one.

Refuse to suicide!

Fight!—B. C. Federationist.

Should Think More and Talk Less

ARCHBISHOP SEBASTIAN G. Messmer of Milwaukee recently delivered an address on the subject of Woman Suffrage. His address, summarized, is as follows:

"My firm belief is that woman suffrage granted on the demand of the modern woman's movement, would do the greatest harm to the family and the state.

There is far too much unchristian, infidel sentiment connected with that movement for anyone who holds Christianity to set aside.

"The principles upon which this movement is supported are unchristian.

"I will not for one moment admit the absolute perfect equality of man and woman.

"The next step will be that woman has the same rights and the authority in the church as man.

"In the whole work of the human race, woman has another work to perform than man.

"Propagation of the race is only a condition required for the work intended by the Creator.

"The prevailing majority of Catholic teachers, theologians and philosophers deny the political equality of men and women.

"God has determined that woman should be inferior to man."

The sentiments expressed by the archbishop are in perfect accord with the ideas of men who lived generations ago. The archbishop, like many of the exalted dignitaries of the Catholic Church, go out into the graveyard of the past to find arguments to halt movements that have for their object the emancipation of the race.

According to the logic of the archbishop, equal rights for women are unchristian, but the potentate of the church forgets to prove his statement. If woman is not to have equal rights with man, then

woman is the *slave* of *man* and the *Christianity* that gives its approval to such *slavery* is bereft of every vestige of justice.

Woman has struggled through all the centuries of time to stand side by side with man, and in spite of man and all the prejudices of the opposite sex, she has slowly but surely risen from her knees, until today she is looking man squarely in the face and demanding that she shall be equipped with the same weapons as the sterner sex.

She is no longer in the role of a beggar, but insisting that her hands shall hold the power to defend her sex and to redress the wrongs, that man—her brutal master—has imposed upon her.

The Arch-bishop has declared that "God has determined that woman should be inferior to man."

That declaration will not stand analysis and we shall attempt to prove from the Arch-bishop's own words, that he does not believe in it himself. If God has *determined* that "woman should be inferior to man" then why does the Arch-bishop contend that the woman granted suffrage, that her next step will be that woman has the same right and the authority in the church as man.

If the Arch-bishop believes that God has "*determined* that woman should be inferior to man" and he has faith in the omnipotence of God, then why does he fear that woman shall demand the same rights and authority as man in the church? Such sentiments from the Arch-bishop stamps him as a coward and proves conclusively, that he is conscious of the fact that woman on "a fair field and no favor," can demonstrate her right to be recognized as the *equal of man.*

The Arch-bishop should *think* more and *talk* less.

For Profit

THE GOVERNOR of West Virginia is drawing in his horns. With an investigation by the United States Senate threatened and with an investigation under way by a committee of the Socialist national organization, the puppet governor has lost his assurance and confidence that his mine-owning masters are the supreme law of the land. He has directed the militia to release prisoners held without warrant of law and the return of property confiscated in defiance of the federal constitution.

It is significant that both the United States Senators from West Virginia—one a Democratic mine owner and the other a Republican lawyer fresh from the federal bench—have defended the overthrow of civil law and the constitution of the state and nation.

Senator Goff, who justified the lawless course of the state authorities by pleading the "higher law" of capitalistic necessity, is typical of the men who, on the bench and in the legislative halls, are making a mockery of our institutions. How well this Senator serves his state may be better understood when the purpose of the mine-owning interests, of which he is a political puppet, is revealed. We quote from the Wall Street Journal:

> The labor that there is, is the free West Virginia mountain white labor. Its efficiency is 30 per cent and an average of 60 to 70 per cent is necessary for profits. By doubling the production on the same amount of equippment it would be possible to increase profits four-fold. The key is, therefore, labor. Until the foreign miner is imported to displace or to supplement domestic labor, conditions will not be favorable. West Virginia must do what Pennsylvania has done.

What the capitalistic interests purpose to do in West Virginia is precisely what Cromwell did in Ireland. They purpose to drive the mountaineers from their homes and replace them with foreigners whose ignorance of conditions will permit them to be more mercilessly exploited than it is possible to exploit the native mountaineers.

"West Virginia must do what Pennsylvania has done."

Capitalism has no sentiment, no love of country, no idealism. It is the universal hog.—Milwaukee Leader.

The above editorial in the Milwaukee Leader and the extract taken from the Wall Street Journal, furnish some food for the mental digestion of the working class.

Journals of the type of the Wall Street Journal are publications that frequently make eloquent appeals to the bone and brawn of America whenever the war clouds appear upon the horizon. The man born beneath the fluttering folds of the starry banner is portrayed as of the highest type of citizenship in times of impending trouble, but when he rebels against the machinations of industrial tyrants to reduce him to abject slavery or peonage, then subsidized organs of the brand of the Wall Street Journal become indignant that he should protest against his economic master and suggest that his place be filled by the man from the Old World, who is looked upon as more docile and less liable to resist greed in its demands for dividends.

But the Wall Street Journal forgets that the *foreigner* who took the place of the striker of Pennsylvania years ago, has learned something of the brutal methods of capital under the flag of a republic. He has learned that capital is as merciless beneath the canopy of an American sky as under the czar-ruled domain of Russia, and the *foreigner* is clasping hands with his American brother in the struggle to overthrow the hellish system that enthrones the *dollar* and degrades the *man.* The Wall Street Journal, like all other publications of its character even denounces in the most vigorous language the *foreigner* when he fails to be subservient to the despotism of industrial pirates.

The journals of capitalism play race against race and creed against creed in order that Shylock shall receive his "pound of flesh." But the great struggle for economic liberty covers the earth, and the working class of every nation is coming closer together and the time is not far distant, when the mouthpieces of capitalism can no longer delude labor by its specious sophistry.

Labor throughout the world is slowly but surely discerning the *cause* that breeds masters and slaves, and as intelligence advances, the closer comes the dawn of that morning when justice shall prevail in every clime beneath the sun.

The Tragedy Becomes a Burlesque

THE FOLLOWING appeared in an exchange and is worthy of the calm consideration of people who have given serious thought to crime and criminals:

"The Illinois vice commision has taken a trip to Washington and has invited prominent Washington Society women to tell them why women fall. Among those invited is Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, daughter of ex-President Roosevelt and a lot of other women who, no doubt, know a lot about vice by their own experiences, but care nothing about correcting it unless there is money in it. As a matter of fact, Longworth Street in Cincinnati is noted for its brothel houses, and is a big source of revenue to the Longworth family.

"At the sitting of the commission the main point to prove seemed to be that low wages does not tend toward vice. These high brow aristocrats gave as causes for vice among women such reasons as follows: Joy riding, rag time dancing, men, lack of education and resisting force, etc. As remedies, tax on bachelors, the whipping post, sex hygiene, the ballot and early marriage among men.

"Eight dollars a week for women was considered enough to live on and keep pure. What must the working people think of such legislators looking to aristocrats who claim that $18,000 a year is not enough to keep their daughters respectably and expect workers to live on $8.00 a week?"

It is somewhat strange that the vice commission of Illinois should call on women of the type of Mrs. Longworth for information as to the causes that lead to the downfall of so many women. When did women of the type of Mrs. Longworth become an *authority* for a vice commission to interview?

Had the fact that Alice has been charged frequently through the newspapers with smoking cigarettes and other escapades that add no dignity to the refined and cultured woman, anything to do with a vice commission calling on Roosevelt's daughter to ascertain the causes that make women social outcasts?

A vice commission that calls upon women of fashion or the "smart set" to gather facts concerning vice, becomes a farce and proves conclusively beyond every shadow of a doubt that such a commission lacked the mental stature to grapple with a problem that is attracting the gravest attention from the ablest men and women in every nation on earth.

For a vice commission to interview a giddy dame of fashion simply because she happened to be the daughter of a man who was President of the United States, looks like converting a tragedy into a burlesque.

Labor Opposed in the Legislature of California

THE ELEMENTS that usually oppose labor have been in evidence during the session of the Legislature of California. Every bill that was introduced that favored the working class met with the opposition of the corporate and commercial interests.

The following is taken from the Sacramento Union and shows the fallacy of the "identity of interests" between employer and employé:

"Senator Caminetti made almost his last stand for the labor unions late yesterday afternoon, so far as this session is concerned, when he tried to pass two bills in their interest, as well as in the interest of

workingmen in general, who earn their livelihood in the bowels of the earth, but in both instances he got in the way of the 'steam roller' and was defeated once more in his efforts to accomplish that which the laboring men wanted.

"The bills related to men working in the gold mines of California. One of them required that all drills be used in connection with water, thereby making the task of drilling less dangerous to the eyes, as well as more healthful to the men employed in that line of work, but he was defeated, ayes 10, noes 20.

"The second measure provided for a straight eight-hour day for miners, and specified that the men were to count their time from the moment they entered the shaft until they left it, in other words "going and coming on the owners' time."

"It really looked as though he had a chance to pass the last named bill, but at a critical moment Senator Lyon, chairman of the committee on labor and capital, who all during the session had been a stanch friend of organized labor, threw his weight against the bill, and that settled it, for, like its predecessor it went down and out to the tune of ayes 14, noes 18.—Sacramento Union, May 13."

The "Bull Moose" in the last election dominated the State of California and the Legislature so far as its control was concerned, was made up of members of the "Bull Moose" political faith. It will be remembered that during the late national campaign the spouters and boosters for the reformers who broke away from the Republican party were profuse and extravagant in their promises to the working class, but the "Bull Moose" Legislature of California shows a record which will hardly meet the approval of laboring men.

The following taken from the editorial page of the Amador Ledger, a weekly sheet mortgaged to the interests of corporations shows to some extent the fight that has been made against all measures demanded by labor:

"The action of the Amador county mine operators and business men in sending a committee to Sacramento to oppose the Finnegan mining bills has stirred up the whole mother lode against this vicious legislation.

"Two of the bills were about to pass last Friday when the Amador county committee arrived in Sacramento, but they succeeded in getting them referred to committees for further amendment, and then sent word up and down the mother lode for assistance. Grass Valley, Nevada City, Auburn, Placer and Angels Camp responded, and delegations from these places are now in Sacramento assisting the Amador county people to defeat the measures.

"One of the bills provides for weekly pay days. This will necessitate the mines cleaning up weekly, and the stores boarding houses and other trades people will have to render their bills weekly, and it will create confusion all along the line.

"The Amador county delegation have appealed to everybody who is opposed to this legislation to immediately write or telegraph any Senator or Assemblyman whom they know to help defeat the bills.

"There is another bill that provides that when an employé is discharged if he claims that he has been discriminated against, he can have his case arbitrated. But Finnegan's collar to collar bill, permitting employés to eat on employers' time, and Finnegan's inspection bill requiring platforms to be put in the ladder ways every 60 feet are regarded as most obnoxious. Mr. Martin, the superintendent of the Utica mine, claims if these bills are passed he thinks the Utica Company will cease operations at Angels Camp, and a number of our low grade mines in this county might have to close down.

"Senator Caminetti and Assemblyman Dower seem to be alive to the situation, and have promised to do what they can either to defeat this legislation or to have the bills amended so they will not be so burdensome. Most of the delegation that went down from here last Friday returned Saturday as the Legislature adjourned Saturday night until Monday. Some of the delegation returned Monday, and Mr. McGee and Senator Voorheis went down Tuesday and will probably remain there until the session adjourns. Mr. Hamilton, the new state mineralogist, has come out in opposition to these mining bills after thoroughly discussing the matter with Mr. McGee, and his assistance will be very valuable in procuring the defeat of the measures.

"The chairman of the El Dorado county miner's association telegraphed that when they had their meeting a couple of weeks ago they did not have the bills before them, and did not know to what extent the legislature proposed to go.

"Since the above was written we learn that the fight on the mining bills has been waging all week in Sacramento, and up to our going to press is still undecided.

The eight hour collar to collar bill which counts as part of the eight hours the time in going and coming from work, also the meal hour, which passed the assembly, has been hour. A letter from the miners union dated at Jackson, and signed by M. C. Hoffman, as president and James Giambruno secretary, says among other things. "Under the present system miners go to work at any old time; some companies claiming that it takes as long as one hour for the men to reach their place of work." This will be news to this community. A committee from the Sutter Creek union is at Sacramento fighting for the bill. This bill and the 'dry hole" bill, and inspection bill, which provides twenty or thirty rules for working mines, from the storm center.

"The legislature has been flooded with letters and telegrams, from the mother lode against the bills. The final result will not be known until the legislature adjourns."

The laboring people should learn some lessons from this opposition which labor measures meet with in legislative bodies. This opposition coming from employers should expell from the minds of working men, that there is any identity of interest" between master and slave, and when once the employé becomes conscious of the fact that the interests of employers and employé are diametrically opposed to each other, there will come about a political solidarity among the laboring people that will crush the opposition of exploiters and parasites.

Some Interesting History

CALIFORNIA is passing through the same ordeal as that state passed through, when the cry was raised against the pig-tailed Mongolian more than thirty years ago.

Men whose hairs have grown gray in the labor movement will remember the fiery speeches of Dennis Kearney on the "sand lots," and will remember that the said Kearney visited the principal cities of America endeavoring to arouse the American people against the invasion of the "Chink" from the Flowery Kingdom.

But Kearney's furious outbursts against the Chinese were unavailing and only received the jeers and scoffs of the daily journals, whose editors branded him as an *agitator* and *blatherskite*.

The *Chink* was wanted by the exploiting class, for the simple reason that the rice-eater would work for less wages than the disinherited *patriot* who boasted of being born beneath the folds of "Old Glory." But as time passed on, the *Chink* invaded the commercial domain and became a competitor with the American business men, and then, the smaller fry in business raised a howl of indignation against the saffron-tinted son of China and pleaded for the assistance of the labor movement to expel the Chinese from our Western Coast. But the laboring man remembering the sneers and scoffs of his American brother in business, while the *Chink* confined himself to the labor market, paid but little attention to the wails of that element in business that felt the competition of the Chinese.

As long as the Japanese refrained from engaging in business, but was willing to work for others at less wages than the *patriot* born on American soil, the Jap was welcome in California, but when the Jap purchased or leased land and came into the market with his products, then the lightweight sharks in business in California, raised such a hue and cry, that a legislative body passed a bill to protect the American *patriot* in business, from the competition of the Jap in business.

It was all right, as long as the Jap worked for wages and worked for less than the ragged and hungry proletaire of America, but when the Jap dared to invade a domain that was sacred to the American exploiter, a law must be passed to either drive him back into wage slavery or force him to proclaim war against the United States.

If a war ensues between the United States and Japan, the workingmen of America will do the fighting, as the business men are always willing that labor shall share all the glories of war.

The Investigation Will Educate

THE RESOLUTION introduced by Senator Kerns of Indiana calling for an investigation of conditions in West Virginia, is worthy of more than passing notice. The senate of the United States is not made up of men representative of the interests of the working class, but on the contrary is made up of men whose interests lie with a class of privilege. The senate of the United States is frequently referred to as the "American house of lords," and yet, this body with all it loyalty to the upper strata of society was forced to give favorable consideration to the Kerns resolution.

The senate committee, through its sub committee, will make inquiry into the following principal charges:

"Does peonage exist in the coal fields?

Have strikers been prevented from free access to post offices?

"Have the immigration laws been violated and whether the district has been discriminated against?

"Have citizens of the United States been arrested, tried and convicted in violation of the laws of the United States?

Has the Sherman anti-trust law been violated in the railroads' relations to the coal properties, and the effect of this upon industrial conditions?

"Have firearms been imported into the district to create disorder which should exclude the West Virginia coal from competitive market?

"What conditions and circumstances led up to the recent strikes, martial law and indiscriminate lawlessness?

The question naturally arises as to what was the power or in-

fluence that forced the highest law making body of the nation to give a hearing to the demands incorporated in, the resolution introduced by the senator from Indiana? The answer is found in the strength of organized labor of this country and the socialist movement, both of which bodies, are fighting the battles of the oppressed.

Let us presume that there was no labor movement or socialist party in America, is there anyone who will contend for a moment, that conditions in West Virginia or any other state, would be forced on the attention of the senate of the United States?

Were there no labor or socialist movements the strikers of West Virginia would be treated with as little consideration as the peons of Mexico, and no man at Washington would have called upon congress to focus its vision upon the anarchy of plutocracy.

But the labor and political movement of the working class can no longer be ignored, even by the representatives of a master class, for men in congress who have their ears to the ground can hear the rumbling of the earthquake, and they know that anarchy in broadcloth breeds anarchy in rags.

They know that anarchy born of poverty, and industrial slavery may result in a revolution that might shake the pillars of our capitalist civilization, and ultimately, wipe out the murderous system of exploitation that deifies the dollar and degrades the man. By some, the investigation will be looked upon as a farce, but the reports that will come from such an investigation, should demonstrate to the laboring millions of this nation, that capital in its race for dividends, knows no justice.

Investigations must necessarily educate the working people, and a working class *educated,* cannot be held in the bondage of wage slavery.

Why West Virginia Is Different

By Frank J. Hays, International Vice President of the United Mine Workers.

THE CONDITIONS in West Virginia are different from those in other states. The mining camps are situated in the mountains.

The coal companies own practically all of the land, the houses and the stores in the mining territory, making it necessary for the coal miners' union to feed, clothe and house the strikers upon the beginning of any struggle.

This condition does not obtain in the large industrial centers. Without taking this into account it is impossible to properly comprehend the problem presented by the West Viriginia situation. These conditions have developed a feudal state in the coal mining regions that find no comparison exeept in the Feudalism of the middle ages.

It will take more than a few weeks or months to bring the West Virginia Coal mining situation to a successful termination for the workers.

It is a long drawn out struggle that will take time, energy and perservance to bring to a successful conclusion.

In fighting the situation in the New River District the miners' union has adopted a plan of taking care of every miner who is discharged because of his allegiance to and membership in the coal miners' union.

Every time a miner is discharged because of activity in behalf of the miners' organization we propose to make an organizer out of him and to keep him in the vicinity of the mine from which he is discharged.

Thus supported by the organization he will continue to talk unionism to his comrades in the mines. He will be a source of encouragement to the timid miner who fears discharge and discrimination. With the fear of starvation and eviction removed he will be in a position to enlist in the fight for the emancipation of his fellow workers.

We understand a splendid spirit for organization prevails among the miners in the New River field. If there is any great opposition to this plan of organization we will likely call out every worker in this particular region. We feel, however, that success will soon crown our efforts and that within the space of a few months the New River District will be one of the best organized under our jurisdiction.

We intend to pursue the same course with all the other coal fields in the state and feel satisfied that with the continued agitation and publicity splendid results will be achieved.

The Kern resolution introduced into the United States Senate has made a nation-wide issue of this struggle for human rights and it goes without saying that there will never be industrial peace in West Virginia until the miner's right to organize and to fully enjoy his constitutional rights is firmly established.

Every worker in the nation should be directly interested in this struggle because of the fundamental working class principles involved.

These are now endangered unless the proletariat of the land awakens to the deep signficance of the situation. We call upon the workers everywhere to lend us their hearty support and encouragement.

Act Creating the Department of Labor

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON.

March 12, 1913.

To Whom It May Concern:

Whereas, the following act, approved March 4, 1913, created the Department of Labor:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there is hereby created an executive department in the Government to be called the Department of Labor, with a Secretary of Labor, who shall be the head thereof, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; and who shall receive a salary of twelve thousand dollars per annum, and whose tenure of office shall be like that of the heads of the other executive departments; and section one hundred and fifty-eight of the Revised Statutes is hereby admended to include such departments, and the provisions of title four of the Revised Statutes, including all amendments thereto, are hereby made applicable to said department; and the Department of Commerce and Labor shall hereafter be called the Department of Commerce, and the Secretary thereof shall be called the Secretary of Commerce, and the Act creating the said Department of Commerce and Labor is hereby amended accordingly. The purpose of the Department of Labor shall be to foster, promote, and develop the welfare of the wage earners of the United States, to improve their working conditions, and to advance their opportunities for profitable employment. The said Secretary shall cause a seal of office to be made for the said department of such device as the President shall approve and judicial notice shall be taken of the said seal.

Sec. 2. That there shall be in said department an Assistant Secretary of Labor, to be appointed by the President, who shall receive a salary of five thousand dollars a year. He shall perform such duties as shall be prescribed by the Secretary or required by law. There shall also be one chief clerk and a disbursing clerk, and such other clerical assistants, inspectors, and special agents as may from time to time be provided for by Congress. The Auditor for the State and Other Departments shall receive and examine all accounts of salaries and incidental expenses of the office of the Secretary of Labor and of all bureaus and offices under his direction, and all accounts relating to all other business within the jurisdiction of the Department of Labor, and certify the balances arising thereon to the division of bookkeeping and warrants and send forthwith a copy of each certificate to the Secretary of Labor.

Sec. 3 That the following-named offices, bureaus, divisions, and branches of the public service now and heretofore under the jurisdiction of the Department of Commerce and Labor, and all that pertains to the same, known as the Commissioner General of Immigration, the Commissioners of Immigration, the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization, the Division of Information, the Division of Naturalization, and the Immigration Service at Large, the Bureau of Labor, the Children's Bureau, and the Commissioner of Labor, be, and the same hereby are, transferred from the Department of Commerce and Labor to the Department of Labor, and the same shall hereafter remain under the jurisdiction and supervision of the last-named department. The Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization is hereby divided into two bureaus, to be known hereafter as the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization, and the titles Chief Division of Naturalization and Assistant Chief shall be Commissioner of Naturalization and Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization. The Commissioner of Naturalization or, in his absence, the Deputy Commissioner of Naturalization, shall be the administrative officer in charge of the Bureau of Naturalization and of the administration of the naturalization laws under the immediate direction of the Secretary of Labor, to whom he shall report directly upon all naturalization matters annually and as otherwise required, and the appointments of these two officers shall be made in the same manner as appointments to competitive classified civil-service positions. The Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor shall hereafter be known as the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and all the powers and duties heretofore possessed by the Commissioner of Labor shall be retained and exercised by the Commissioner of Labor Statistics; and the administration of the Act of May thirtieth, nineteen hundred and eight, granting to certain employés of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment.

Sec. 4. That the Bureau of Labor Statistics, under the direction of the Secretary of Labor, shall collect, collate, and report at least once each year, or oftener if necessary, full and complete statistics of the conditions of labor and the products and distribution of the products of the same, and to this end said Secretary shall have power to employ any or either of the bureaus provided for his department and to rearrange such statistical work and to distribute or consolidate the same as may be deemed desirable in the public interests; and said Secretary shall also have authority to call upon other departments of the Govern-

ment for statistical data and results obtained by them; and said Secretary of Labor may collate, arrange, and publish such statistical information so obtained in such manner as to him may seem wise.

Sec. 5. That the official records and papers now on file in and pertaining exclusively to the business of any bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labor, together with the furniture now in use in such bureau, office, department, or branch of the public service, shall be, and hereby are, transferred to the Department of Labor.

Sec. 6. That the Secretary of Labor shall have charge in the buildings or premises occupied by or appropriated to the Department of Labor, of the library, furniture, fixtures, records, and other property pertaining to it or hereafter acquired for use in its business; he shall be allowed to expend for periodicals and the purposes of the library and for rental of appropriate quarters for the accommodation of the Department of Labor within the district of Columbia, and for all other incidental expenses, such sums as Congress may provide from time to time: *Provided, however,* That where any office, bureau, or branch of the public service transferred to the Department of Labor by this Act is occupying rented buildings or premises, it may still continue to do so until other suitable quarters are provided for its use: *And provided further,* That all officers,clerks, and employés now employed in any of the bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service in this Act transferred to the Department of Labor are each and all hereby transferred to said department at their present grades and salaries, except where otherwise provided in this Act: *And provided further,* That all laws prescribing the work and defining the duties of the several bureaus, offices, departments, or branches of the public service by this Act transferred to and made a part of the Department of Labor shall, so far as the same are not in conflict with the provisions of this Act, remain in full force and effect, to be executed under the direction of the Secretary of Labor.

Sec. 7. That there shall be a solicitor of the Department of Justice for the Department of Labor, whose salary shall be five thousand dollars per annum.

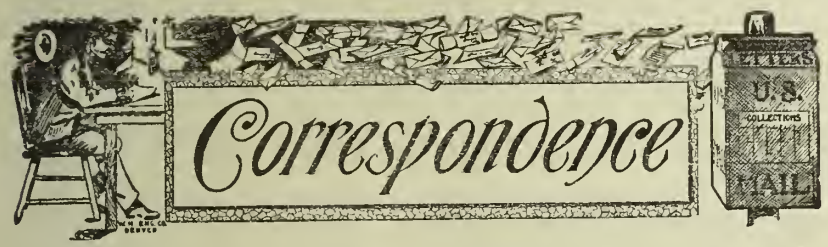
Sec. 8. That the Secretary of Labor shall have power to act as mediator and to appoint commissioners of conciliation in labor disputes whenever in his judgment the interests of industrial peace may require it to be done; and all duties performed and all power and authority now possessed or exercised by the head of any executive department in and over any bureau, office, officer, board, branch, or division of the public service by this Act transferred to the Department of Labor, or any business arising therefrom or pertaining thereto, or in relation to the duties performed by and authority conferred by law upon such bureau, officer, office, board, branch, or division of the public service, whether of an appellate or revisory character or otherwise, shall hereafter be vested in and exercised by the head of the said Department of Labor.

Sec. 9. That the Secretary of Labor shall annually, at the close of each fiscal year, make a report in writing to Congress, giving an account of all moneys received and disbursed by him and his department and describing the work done by the department. He shall also, from time to time, make such special investigations and reports as he may be required to do by the President, or by Congress, or which he himself may deem necessary.

Sec. 10. That the Secretary of Labor shall investigate and report to Congress a plan of coordination of the activities, duties, and powers of the office of the Secretary of Labor with the activities, duties, and powers of the present bureaus, commissions, and departments, so far as they relate to labor and its conditions, in order to harmonize and unify such activities, duties, and powers, with a view to further legislation to further define the duties and powers of such Department of Labor.

Sec. 11. That this Act shall take effect March fourth, nineteen hundred and thirteen, and all Acts or parts of Acts inconsistent with this Act are hereby repealed.

It is hereby ordered that all regulations, instructions and decisions in force March 3, 1913, given by competent authority, applicable or pertaining to or affecting the above-mentioned offices, bureaus, divisions, branches, and departments of the public service, their business. duties, powers, authority, effects, and employés, shall remain in full force and effect until further ordered; subject, however, to the jurisdiction of this Department, and with such changes as may be necessary to carry into effect the transfer of supervisory and other powers to this Department. (Signed) W. B. WILSON,
Secretary.



LOST HIS CARD.

Hank McArdle of Manhattan Miners' Union has lost his card. All secretaries will please take notice.

A SLAM FOR MORRISSEY.

P. H. Morrissey and his Railway Employers and Investors' Association that buncoed the poor simpletons on the Harriman and Illinois Central lines who joined it out of thousands of dollars, has gone out of business because it was not a paying institution, and Morrissey did not earn his salt, much less the ten thousand a year the S. P. donated to him. So Morrissey, on bended knee, begged for another job wherein he could serve his master.

Lest the boys on the C. B. & Q. get insurranced to death, we wish to say that any scheme of P. H. Morrissey to benefit labor is for the benefit of Morrissey and his gang, who run around in swallow-tail suits with white bow ties, leaving one in doubt whether they are looking at a waiter, an undertaker or a faker.

Morrissey was formerly a labor "bleeder," commonly called a labor leader, and so well did he lead the B. of R. T. boys that the brakemen and other trainmen get as much as $35 per month. Extra men; oh! No, brother, the regulars are getting about the same as the fellows who sell ribbons, while the common laborer has moved six notches above the "tallowpot" on wages. If it isn't true ask the next crew?

As for the Eagle Eye, they've doubled up on him until he doesn't know where "he's at." What is more, the Eagle Eye is a steady worker—so much so that the only way you can get one of them away from "his" beloved road is to short-circuit him out of the cab, some engineers even admitting they think more of their engine than they do of their wife.

Brother Roughnecks, Morrissey can lord it over you only as long as you stand for it. As our German friends would say, "Raus mit him!"

AGNES T. FAIR.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

El Paso, Texas, May 27, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

The following is a list of the local unions which have so far donated to the cause of the striking smeltermen of El Paso:

Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, W. F. M., $25; St. Elmo Miners' Union No. 40, W. F. M., $10; Creede Miners' Union No. 20, W. F. M., $10; Hancock Miners' Union No. 200, W. F. M., $25; Calumet Miners' Union No. 203, W. F. M., $25; Steptoe M. & S. Union No. 233, W. F. M., $20; Jerome Miners' Union No. 79, W. F. M., $10; Miami Miners' Union No. 70, W. F. M., $50; Snowball Miners' Union No. 124, W. F. M., $25; Mason Miners' Union No. 262, W. F. M., $10; Toole Miners' Union No. 202, W. F. M., $10.25; Manhattan Miners' Union No. 241, W. F. M., $50; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 144, $2; Wallace Miners' Union No. 17, W. F. M., $15; Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M., $10; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 24, $5; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 33, $2; North Moccasin Miners' Union No. 111, W. F. M., $25; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 163, $5; Blue Rapids M. and M. Union No. 218, W. F. M., $50; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 60, $10; Millers' Miners' Union No. 264, W. F. M., $15; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 257, $1; Webb City Miners' Union No. 226, W. F. M., $10; Brewery Workmen's Union No. 242, $2; Burke Miners' Union No. 10, W. F. M., $10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 104, $10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 267, $2; Palatko Miners' Union No. 209, W. F. M., $5; Thompson M. & S. Union No. 255, W. F. M., $10; Brewery Workers' Union No. 142, $2; Brewery Workers' Union No. 297, $2; Brewery Workers' Union No. 84, $1; Pueblo Trades and Labor Assembly, $10; Tintic District Miners' Union No. 151, W. F. M., $50; Belt Miners' Union No. 7, W. F. M., $14; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 153, $2; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 328, $10; Pueblo Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 43, W. F. M., $10; International Brewery Workers' Union No. 207, $2; Seven Troughs Miners' Union No. 256, W. F. M., $20; International Brotherhood Electrical Workers' Union No. 560, $2; previously acknowledged, $14.50. Total, $553.75.

Requesting that you acknowledge same through the columns of the Miners' Magazine, I remain Fraternally yours, CHAS. H. TANNER.

SABOTAGE VS. SILLY GAHOZH.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ever run across the "wise men" from the foolish East—the fellows who say, "put the fourth-class labels on the third-class cans"? Thereby delivering a knockout drop to capital. Like the high school boys and college chappies who shout "Rah! Rah! Rah! Bah! Bah! Bah!" They make a noise and leave an odor like a passing naughty-mobile, but that's all. The very fact that they wear a number of labels and carry a banner saying, "Tomorrow we're going to butcher the fatted calf and give King Capital half," shows how serious they are about saboting.

Again we find the preachers of sabotage with two red buttons on their coat lapel. One reads "Y. W. W."; the other, the size of a pie plate, reads, "I'm the guy that put the bull in bull con," which makes us roughnecks feel like saying, "Oh, well; oh, hell!" they have lots to learn.

Fancy one of us working girls going around with a sign on our back reading, "I'm the girl that put the ruff in roughneck." Anyone seeing such a sign would know that we were harmless as far as the master is concerned, and Mrs. Buncombe Jones would take her usual outing abroad, knowing "her" property was safe as long as we roughnecks were crazy with a new religion.

The capitalist class fear only one thing, namely, brains and a wise woman's tongue, is more dangerous to their profits than a thirteen-inch gun.

And when we say that any one advertising in a capitalist paper is being buncoed as this transitory stage, cannot bring them any returns from the working class, they begin to wonder who made us wise.

Or when we tell the workingman the capitalist press is not fit for lavatory paper, they fear the greatest power they have will slip from their fingers. Why any roughneck allows a capitalist press sheet to desecrate his camping place is a modern problem to be solved by the fair sex. Surely it must be very interesting to read how Mrs. J. Seth Glow is the heroine of two nighties or how Guvnor Ross of Massa Massa just ate six little children for supper to-night and smacked his cannibal lips.

It must be news for you to read of these cannibals giving their annual feed—

On golden platters with fruits so rare;
Satan must laugh how roughnecks fare.

CAPITALISM AN ENEMY OF THE FAMILY.

By Theresa H. Russell.

A public school teacher of New York city—a married woman, made application to the board of education for a year's leave of absence for the purpose of becoming a mother and of giving her child a few months of personal care before going back to work. Her petition was denied. From the press dispatches it may be gathered that the tender sensibilities of the male members of the board of education were shocked by the immodesty of her request, for we read that "discussion of the subject was cut short."

The woman school teacher audacious enough to make so outrageous a request is therefore left in the following position: She is married and presumably she must continue to teach school. I have known many school teachers and have yet to meet one that would voluntarily keep on with her long hours of nerve-racking work if she could afford not to. If the New York teacher did not find it necessary to work for a living she would doubtless not be working at this time. So we may assume that she is compelled by financial pressure to work for the support of herself and her child.

Prevention of maternity is in this country a crime. Legislators and moralists give such attention to the rigid enforcement of their edicts on this subject—except among the rich. Only recently we have witnessed a drastic

"drag-net" prosecution of persons guilty merely of transmitting information concerning limitation of maternity.

So this avenue was not open to the woman school teacher unless she was willing to subject herself and her medical adviser to the brand of criminal and the chance of a prison sentence. The processes of nature being inexorable, there remains for her one other alternative—suicide. But suicide is also a crime in New York state.

With this perfect example of the justice and protection afforded to them by man-made laws, it is difficult to understand how increasing numbers of women can be so unreasonable as to demand a voice in making the conditions that are imposed upon them by the divinely appointed governing class—man.

There was one other alternative for the married woman who found it necessary to continue teaching school. She might have left her husband—or poisoned him.

Of course, under Socialism child-bearing and child-rearing will be regarded as valuable functions, and will be treated accordingly. But Socialism as we all know is an immoral and a pernicious doctrine because it would "break up the home!"

REPORT OF SAM KILBORN.

Mullan, Idaho, May 31, 1912.

To the Officers and Members of the W. F. M.:

As organizer of the Couer d'Alene district I have visited most of the mines and prospects, and the sentiment amongst the workers is for a stronger organization, and I am looking forward to good results in the near future.

There is considerable talk of one big union, but we must of necessity get our industry thoroughly organized, and other industries must be well organized before one big union prevails. So it is up to everyone connected with the mine industry to get busy and strengthen the organization that is fighting to better the conditions of the wage workers. With the men in the mining industry as one, part of the battle for industrial freedom would be won. Industrial solidarity will not be brought about by your paid organizers or executive heads. It depends on the workers in the various industries. Your organizations will be as you make them, so attend your meetings regularly, get in touch with the things that effect your livelihood, and remember that an unorganized worker is a menace to you at all times, for he is keeping from you the joys and luxuries of this life, and it is necessary to use every effort to get him with you in the great struggle against a master class. Do this, and the dream of the toilers would come nearer to fulfillment. It is the duty of every wage-slave to fight the class that steals from them the product of their toil. So get into the game. With solidarity we can beat them. They have had the best of it so far, but it was owing to our lack of organization, and when we did fight it was like butting our heads against a stone wall. We must forget personal grievances and put the organization first always, and when the day dawns on the mass of workers together on the industrial field the world will be ours.

In regard to the work in this district there are about 3,000 men employed in and around the mines, Wallace, Gem, Burke and Mullen. The minimum rate is $3.50 a day for underground men, and there is only one mine in this section, the Hecla mine at Burke, where you need a rustling permit to work. The rest of the mines and prospects hire the men at the mines. There are sufficient men here to work the mines, and there are men rustling all the time. In Wardner and Kellogg, a distance of twelve miles from Wallace, the minimum wage for underground men is $3, due to lack of organization; but I am pleased to state that the workers in that section are using their best efforts to bring about better conditions. The Bunker Hill mine uses their own employment office, and you must pass the examination and stamp yourself as an enemy to your class before they will give you the rustling permit. The Bunker Hill Industrial Union is still in existence, and the bosses do all they can to induce the men to join, but the Bunker men are opening their eyes and are getting tired of belonging to an employer's association that continually oppresses them. All other mines in this district hire the men at the mines. The employment office is on its last legs, and with a little effort on the part of the organized workers the rustling and permit card will become a thing of the past.

SAM KILBURN.

Wallace, Idaho, Box 104.

GLEANINGS FROM LIEBKNECHT.

"No Compromise, No Political Trading."

"When I speak here of our policy, I use the word without regard to anything immaterial or superficial, but in the sense which since the beginning of the party it has had for us in contrast to all other parties—in the sense of the policy of the class struggle, which has very often changed in form, btu in substance has remained the same—our unique proletarian class policy, which separates us from all other political parties in the world of bourgeois society and excludes us from intercourse with them."

"In certain circles there exists an inclination, or let us say, an effort, to desert the platform of the class struggle and enter into the common arena of the other parties. As all the other parties stand upon the basis of a political state, therefore their field of activity is necessarily confined to the spoils of politics."

"The question of tactics came up then in our party for the first time. Should we, in consideration of certain concessions to the laborers, aid Bismarck against the Progressive party and other opponents of his policy in the expectation of being then after that strong enough for a successful struggle against him and against the landlord, police and military state embodied in his person? Or did prudence and party interest demand that we, taking advantage of Bismarck's quarrel with the progressive bourgeoisie and other opponents of his policy, contest the Bismarckian policy, and organize the proletariat into an independent political party for the purpose of preparing it for the conquest of political power? . . . The tactics were everywhere accepted which has ever since been in force for the party down to the present day. These tactics consist in:

"Keeping clear the class character of the Socialist party as a proletarian party; to train it by agitation, education and organization for the victorious completion of the emancipation struggle; to wage a systematic war against the class state, in whose hands the political and economic power of capitalism is concentrated, and in this war to draw advantages as far as possible out of the quarrels and conflicts of the different political parties with each other."

"This foundation of the class struggle is:

"The main point of attack in the battle which the bourgeois political economy is waging with Socialism. The political economists deny the class struggle and would make of the labor movements only a part of the bourgeois party movements, and the Social Democracy only a division of the bourgeois democracy. The bourgeois political economy and politics direct all their exertions against the class character of the modern labor movement. If it were possible to create a breach in this bulwark in this citadel of the Social Democracy, the Social Democracy is conquered and the proletariat thrown back under the dominion of capitalistic society. However small such a breach may be in the beginning, the enemy has the power to widen it and the certainty of final victory, and the enemy is most dangerous when he comes as a friend to the fortress; when he slinks in under the cover of friendship and is recognized as a friend and comrade.

"The enemy who comes to us with open visor we face with a smile; to set our foot upon his neck is mere play for us; . . . the enemy, however, that reaches out the hand to us for a political alliance and intrudes himself upon us as a friend and brother—he and he alone—have we to fear.

"Our fortress can withstand every assault; it cannot be stormed nor taken from us by siege—it can only fall when we ourselves open the door to the enemy and take him into our ranks as a fellow comrade. Growing out of the class struggle, our party rests upon the class struggle as a condition of its existence. Through and with that struggle the party is unconquerable; without it the party is lost, for it will have lost the source of its strength. Whoever fails to understand this or thinks that the class struggle is a dead issue, or that class antagonisms are gradually being effaced, stands upon the basis of bourgeois philosophy."

RESOLUTIONS ON DANBURY HATTERS' CASE.

Whereas, The recent decision of the United States Circuit Court against 197 members of Locals Danbury, South Norwalk and Bethel of the United Hatters of North America, in the Danbury Hatters' case, gave judgment against the members of said organization in favor of D. B. Loewe & Co., manufacturing hatters, in the sum of $252,130.10, to be collected by liens against the property, savings accounts and household goods that are available for levy of said individual members; and,

Whereas, This is due to a principle laid down by the Supreme Court of the United States and twice maintained, that damages resulting from a strike may be collected from the strikers—not damage to property merely, but damage to business resulting from the interruption of trade; and,

Whereas, As a matter of form an appeal was made to the Supreme Court, but there is not a chance that that court will reverse itself on a decision already twice rendered; and,

Whereas, The hatters are to lose everything they may have accumulated in the way of property, savings and other valuables to which a lien can be attached; and,

Whereas, With such a decision allowed to become law by interpretation and precedent and used by the judiciary of the various courts, no union man could exist long or have any such comforts as home, land, real estate, savings account, or anything which would be a means of tiding him over a period of forced unemployment, sickness or injuries caused by industrial accident; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Local Union No. 934, District No. 10, United Mine Workers of America (located in the state of Washington) EMPHATICALLY PROTEST against the action of the United States Circuit Court in rendering a decision which jeopardizes the freedom of the working class who are organized into trades unions and who treat with their employers collectively and not individually; and, be it further

Resolved, That we are absolutely opposed to the practice of the courts of the United States in prostituting themselves in an effort to meet the needs of the employing class and thereby enslaving the employed class by encroaching on the rights of the legislative branch of our government by legislating into law by interpretation and precedent that which the legislative branch (who are subject to the vote of the people) dare not do; and, be it further

Resolved, That any such efforts on the part of the employing class to prostitute the federal courts to their use is a well-recognized sign of decay of power on their part and a sign of disintegration not to be despised by the working class; and, be it further

Resolved, That we call the attention of the entire organized labor and Socialist movement to the necessity for immediate action in both the industrial and political fields to meet this opportunity for industrial and political advancement for the organized labor and Socialist movements; and, be it further

Resolved, That the action of the United States Circuit Court, endorsed by the United States Supreme Court, in the Danbury Hatters' case is in effect peonage, and therefore unlawful, for the following causes:

1. By setting a penalty upon the efforts of the working class to keep pace with the increased cost of living, due to the differentiation caused by the price maneuvering of the employing class in its efforts to accumulate more than an honest share of the commodity value of all production.

2. By making it possible for the employing class to cause labor disturbances with the sole object of getting back the moneys received by the working class, and thus keeping them in a state of poverty which will require absolute obedience to the master's will, so as not to be allowed to earn and keep sufficient of their earnings to maintain a state of existence compatible with American standards of living.

3. By preventing the laboring class that are organized from saving their earnings.

4. By preventing the laboring class from owning homes.

5. By shifting all of the real or acquired property into the hands of the employing class.

6. By creating SLAVERY by peonage; and, be it further

Resolved, That the above resolutions be printed and copies sent to all labor and Socialist organizations and their periodicals; also copies to the President, Attorney-General and Secretary of the Department of Labor of the United States and the Congressmen and Senators of the state of Washington, now at Washington, D. C.

Report of Committee on Resolutions for L. U. No. 934, U. M. W. of A., Carbonado, Washington.

(Signed) CANDIDO PAROLINI, Chairman,
WM. LARSON, Secretary,
MORGAN MORGANS.

Approved by L. U. No. 934, District 10, U. M. W. of A.

(Signed) CANDIDO PAROLINI, President,
JEFF DAVIES, Recording Secretary.
HENRY NEVILLE, Financial Sec.

COMPENSATE THE CAPITALISTS?

Should the Workers Pay the Exploiters for Loss of Opportunity to Exploit? Think It Over.

We Socialists are sometimes requested to state our views regarding compensation.

Of course, this always refers to compensation of the capitalists for the expropriation of the means of life. Appropriated by the master class.

Let us examine the matter a little. In the first place, what do we mean by our terms, for if we are to master the subject under discussion, we must, as Mill taught us, understand the import of our words. Compensation, then, means a recompense, an equivalent, that which supplies the place for something. According to Webster, to compensate, is to make amends; to give an equivalent. Very well, let us take this authority, and we shall get on nicely.

We therefore have under consideration the question of rendering to the master class an equivalent. We have to make a statement anent a recompense. Are we to make amends? i. e., should we compensate our exploiters for loss of opportunity to extract rent, interest and profit from ourselves.

Now, the Socialist affirms that by violence, robbery, and cunning the master class have in the course of time, appropriated the earth, and in so doing, have exiled and finally dispossessed the workers from all share in the said earth, and have compelled the workers to toil on this said earth in the interest of the appropriation, the penalty for refusal being starvation

and extinction. No capitalist can produce the slightest evidence that the world and its potentialities belong to his class. His claim is, might is right, his argument is force, his method is compulsion, and his standard of morality is in keeping with his mode of existence and wealth production.

But an enlightened working class are becoming discontented with the present system of society, and insist that the master class should not be permitted to continue in control of human affairs, they being of no further use to society, and are a barrier to the natural development of the human race.

Now, apologists for capitalism ask about an equivalent, supposing the workers should expropriate. But we reply, the world belongs to no section of society in particular, and the capitalist class are only a minority and have no exclusive right to the said world, or if put in the form of a syllogism, it would be as follows:

No one section of society owns the earth,
But the master class are a section only,
Therefore, the masters do not own the earth.

Of course, this applies equally to the workers as being a section of society, and, indeed, we do not desire to own it in the sense now understood. We common people are quite content to destroy the masters' control, believing that our mother earth will jog along serenely without a human "owner."

No, the point is, the masters have wrongfully appropriated the world. So, before deciding on the question of equivalent, or amends, let us see what the word appropriation means. Perchance it will clear the atmosphere a little. Appropriation, v. t. To put apart for a particular purpose, or one's self; to assign appropriation, then, is the act as stated. Now I really think the readers of this article will see the significance of this at once. Just fancy, foolish apologists asking us to make amends to wrongful appropriations of a world that doesn't belong to them, when the said act consists in setting apart for a particular purpose (profit) at our expense. Behold then the master class who have assigned unto themselves the earth and all the good things in it, having the cheek to ask us (who own nothing) to make amends; to give an equivalent, to offer recompense.

But what of the masters' capital? Well, what of it? Look here. The capitalist has no exclusive right to the earth. The earth is the mother of all wealth, but labor is the father, and the capitalist is a parasite.

But to capital! the capital! Have patience a moment, study this syllogism:

All wealth is produced (from the earth) by labor,
But capital is part of all wealth,
Therefore, capital is produced by labor.

So the wretched capitalist has no leg to stand on. Now, workers, what about giving an equivalent. In the first place, the masters have nothing due to them, and, secondly, we are unable to give an equivalent for mother earth and the instruments of production, because we have nothing to pay with, unless we could catch Mars in a net, or the moon, and offer these as an equivalent. But when our idle rich, and cunning exploiters, and the other parasites who go to make up the master class, hint at compensation, then must the people remember the blood of millions spilt on the altars of capitalism. If they ask us these things, let us demand an equivalent for the workers slaughtered daily—for profit. Remember the commune of 1871, remember 1848, rememger the Ureka stockade, remember the Titanic, and mining disasters innumerable, the bloody battlefields. Yes, let us ask 'amends' for our brothers and sisters. Oh! fellow workers! 'tis impossible, the insolent master class are so impotent to render an equivalent for our maimed bodies, and for our wasted lives, and shattered hopes and aspirations, as we are to compensate them for centuries of evil doing.

Then let the capitalist evildoers be thankful that compensation is impossible; for if an "equivalent" could be given, one could be demanded. Let the capitalist be glad, that we do not demand an equivalent for millions of our class slain at Mammon's altar. Our mission is to expropriate, i. e., to disengage from appropriation, so that the entire human race may become a mighty association of happy people.—H. J. Wilkes, in "The International Socialist."

SLOT-MACHINE UNIONISTS.

Some workers look on their trade union as a slot machine. They think that by putting in fifty cents a month, $6 a year, for instance, an eight-hour day and an increased wage scale will automatically roll out.

A trade union is not a thing in itself.

Men talk about their union as if it were something separate, distinct and apart from themselves. They growl about the union. They bemoan its shortcomings, and overlook entirely their obligations and their failures.

They fail to see that they themselves are the union, and only as they live and talk and act as union men will the union prosper and be what it was intended for—simply an instrument to make possible the collective action of workers.

A union is not a machine that you can stand up against the wall to throw rocks at, and then secure benefits every time the mood comes over you. You! You! You are the union.

Don't be a slot-machine unionist.—Exchange.

"WORKING PAPERS."

To an official window in one of the city departments of New York a man came recently, leading his little daughter. "I can't get work," he said bitterly. "This child can. They are hungry at home. May she have a permit?"

She was 14 and met the other requirements of the law. So the city of New York gave her the desired legal document, the "working papers," as the children call it. The man and his daughter went out together, the little girl to join the great army of toilers, where the insistent sign of industry, "Girls Wanted—Boys Wanted," always swings in the wind; the father to swell the ranks of unemployed men.

Last year 40,530 children in New York city went the way of that little girl past the official window carrying their working papers with them. Throughout the United States there are some 2,000,000 of these child breadwinners less than 15 years of age. These papers are the passport to freedom from home constraint that economic independence assures. One sociologist has told the story of the 16-year-old girl who, in a dance hall of dangerous repute, tossed her head in defiance of the threat of paternal objection: "I pay the rent," she said 'What can my mother do to me?"—World's Work.

ANTHONY CAMINETTI.

State Senator A. Caminetti has been appointed by President Wilson as commissioner-general of immigration. The appointment is an honor to California, for he has served the state almost continuously since 1878 as district attorney of Amador county, as state senator, as representative in Congress, as code commissioner and finally as state senator—always serving with distinction and always giving service that endeared him to the people. Paul Scharrenberg, whose courage, ability and high sense of honor have caused the State Federation of Labor to send him to Sacramento as its legislative representative, says this of Senator Caminetti's appointment:

"The appointment of Senator Caminetti to the post of commissioner-general of immigration is not only a well-deserved recognition of an exceptionally worthy man, but is also a real service to the men and women of labor.

"No one among the forty senators in our Legislature has rendered better or more efficient service to organized labor than Senator Caminetti. His leadership in the battle for labor's anti-injunction bill is only one of a dozen other struggles in which he led with unmatched ability and rare courage. Senator Caminetti was one man among the few in our State Senate upon whom labor could always depend.

"His position upon a 'labor bill' was never in doubt, and no one who knows the valiant old fighter will for a moment doubt that in his new place of honor his sympathies will always be with labor.

"Surely, organized labor has reason to congratulate itself upon the appointment of Senator Caminetti. Likewise may California take pride in the recognition of one of her best and ablest sons."

In his long and exceptionally useful public career Senator Caminetti has not accumulated a fortune, but he is rich in the good will and respect of the people, which is greater riches than a vast accumulation of stocks and bonds. —San Francisco Star.

WILL SOCIALISM DESTROY THE HOME?

The ruling class through its retainers continues to spread broadcast its shameless misrepresentation of Socialism.

Among these no calumny has ever been more persistently circulated than the one charging Socialism with being an organized assault upon the sancity of the marriage relation and the family ties. This has usually been buttressed with additional slanders that Socialism was grossly immoral and that it would undermine the very foundations of society.

When you encounter the next falsifier of this sort put before him the two following statements made by Dr. C. W. Woodward, health officer of the District of Columbia, to the Senatorial Vice Commission, at its recent session at Washington, D. C.

First—Fifty per cent, or one-half, of all the men, as shown in the hospital records of patients, for all causes, are diseased and ten per cent afflicted with loathsome diseases.

Second—Ten per cent of all the recorded births in the District of Columbia last year were illegitimate, the mothers being between thirteen and twenty years of age in a majority of cases.

That is what now exists under cauitalism, a condition not only shocking in the extreme, but threatening to consume society in its own moral putridity.

According to this showing half the man are diseased, ten per cent of them with loathsome maladies, and one out of every ten babies born is illegitimate.

Here is capitalism for you, dear reader, with a vengeance.

And yet there are thousands of servile defenders of capitalism who have the unlimited gall to charge Socialism with having immoral designs upon society. These miserable mercenaries of the master class, who "crook the pregnant hinges of the knees where thrift may follow fawning," have their olfactories insulated so that the foul stenches of capitalism beneath their noses do not offend them.—Canton Socialist.

THE EBBTIDE OF MILITARISM.

When, a few months ago, the French government decided to raise the term of military service from two to three years, thereby adding some 200,000 men to the standing army, the action was not only represented as being unanimously concurred in by the nation at large, but was received with enthusiastic acclaim both by the populace and the soldiery. Anti-militarism had disappeared, swallowed up in the flood of patriotism that had been let loose. It suddenly became apparent to all that it was sweet and proper to die for one's country, and even the fellows who were scheduled to do the dying were, if anything, more enraptured by the prospect than the others who were urging them to die, if need be. It was a sacrificial era and the victims were the most willing of all to immolate themselves upon the altars of their country.

With those who were acquainted with the resources of mendacity at the disposal of the capitalist controlled press, there was considerable ground for doubting the truth of this presentation. There may have been something of a "wave of patriotism," in all probability artificially stimulated by the hired claquers of militarism. If so, it seems to have subsided. The military fit is over and the voice of returning sanity again rises above the diminishing roar of receding jingoism.

From all over the land come reports of vast meetings of protest, attended by hundreds of thousands of participants. Though prohibited by the government, it has proven powerless to stop them, and its armed forces have stood idly by without daring to interfere, while militarism has been publicly denounced from hundreds of platforms. The army officials have been busy with court-martials on soldiers who have taken part in these demonstrations, and the general current of public opinion sets stronger than ever before in the direction of anti-militarism. The increase blood tax will not be paid without strong protest from the voice of labor, and it is now said to be doubtful if the administration can carry out its projects in the face of the growing opposition. Evidently capitalist patriotism is being rapidly exhausted in France as a stimulant to war, and systematic misrepresentation fails to strengthen its effect in the least degree.—New York Call.

POVERTY IN UNITED STATES.

"It may shock our national vanity, but it is true nevertheless that from 10 to 20 per cent of our fellow Americans are in real distress; that 20 to 30 per cent are living constantly below a physical efficiency minimum, and that even a higher percentage do not receive an income sufficient to maintain either economic or social efficiency."

This statement is made by Arthur James Todd, Ph.D., department of sociology, University of Illinois, in concluding an able article replete with facts and figures dealing with the question of poverty in the United States.

We have been taught to believe that poverty was distinctly a product of the overcrowded countries of Europe and Asia, and that our country afforded untold opportunities for all who were industrious, yet here are facts showing similar conditions existing here without the same excuse, for surely we cannot conceive of this country suffering from an excess of population.

We are shortly to have a convention in Seattle of the National Conference of Charities and Correction. It would be well if this body would as

certain the fundamental cause calling forth charity, and of the evils that call for correction, and publish their finding broadcast. This same organization through one of its speakers at its last meeting stated that perhaps one-fifth or one-fourth of our total population in this country, moves along the poverty line. sometimes on the line, sometimes above it, but never very far from it. Recent studies in standards of living and wages among American wage-earners show that fully one-half of the workers of this country do not earn $600 a year. Three-quarters get less than $750. Only one-tenth earn more than $1,000 a year. This means that at least 5,000,000 of the male workers of America receive less than $600 a year.

In the face of these facts our so-called statesmen are puttering over joblots of laws, trying to regulate everything under the sun, but never making a single sensible move in the direction of adjusting our social relations in a manner to make it impossible for parasitism to exist.

In the realm of physical science we long ago discovered that parasites will weaken and finally destroy a body that they infest if allowed full sway, but we fail to see that exactly the same is true with regard to our social system. Quackery will never cure any disease, we must cleanse and purify the system, social as well as physical, thereby making it impossible for disease germs to thrive therein.—Seattle Herald.

ATTENUATED PROSPERITY.

Figures have a most disconcerting way of making the best laid plans of the prosperity organs for fooling the public "gang a-gley." That is, they would if they were not so cheerfully obscured, garbled, distorted, or outrightly falsified by those same organs. For it's an absolute certainty that were all the figures pertaining to our social and economic structure as a nation known to the average voter, and their full meaning grasped by him, there would shortly ensue a political upheaval in this country of a magnitude to startle the whole world.

Take, for instance, the single item of statistics dealing with the value of estates left by New York decedents. It has been found that of all the deceased adults in that city 85.3 per cent left no estates whatever. Estates of from $300 to $1,000 were left by 4.3 per cent, while 5.3 per cent left estates of from $1,000 to $5,000 Another 1.8 per cent who left estates valued at from $5,000 to $10,000. Another 1.8 per cent left estates of from $10,000 to $25,000. Last, but, not least, 1.5 per cent left estates of more than $25,000.

From these figures you will perceive that approximately 90 per cent of the decedents, or nine out of ten, left estates of less than $1,000. Also that those who left no estates whatever outnumbered the others by nearly six to one.

Pretty good showing, that, for the richest city in the world, eh? And, being the metropolis of the United States, the conditions obtaining in New York in this connection may fairly be presumed to be typical of the rest of the country, at any rate the urban part of it, which means the greater part in point of population. As for our farmers, I need only mention here that the great majority of them are either renters or mortgage slaves to make the indictment against dollar civilization complete.

Yes, gentlemen of the dollar press, pooh-pooh them as you like, but these figures tell a tale whose somberness not even your very best brand of frenzied prosperity eloquence can dispel or gloss over. And, in view of that tale, I challenge you to come into court and prove to tbe satisfaction of a right-minded jury the soundness of your boast about "the nation-wide era of general prosperity which we are now enjoying." For I take it that we are all agreed that if a man has had ever so limited a go at prosperity, there should be more to show for it at his death than a gripful or so of old clothes. El Tuerto, in Coast Seamen's Journal.

AN "EXTRA" IN HADES.

It was a dull night in the office of the "Hades Pitchfork," hell's sizzling daily.

The best demons on the whole staff had been combing the dominion for twelve hours, and the best that could be dug up was some re-hashes on mine horrors, strikes, railroad wrecks and an incipient war scare in the United States and Japan.

But suddenly the monotony of the night was broken by a grizzled demon with red whiskers who dashed in the door and made straight for the sanctum of Lucifer himself. This particular demon had spent his span on earth working for the Associated Press, and everyone in the office knew that nothing but the sensation of a year could make him rush like this.

The door to the inner sanctum banged shut and the outer office held its breath. The resultory rattle of machines ceased, small copy demons halted midway in their trips from the few spacers at work here and there to the doors of the composing room. The mahogany-hued demon who had been lolling over the city desk in the corner sat up and pushed a buzzer, yelling into a transmitter, "More steam below!"

The door to the inner sanctum swung open and the aforementioned grizzled demon issued forth, closely followed by "the old man," wearing the smile which only appeared on such occasions as the well-remembered night when the story of the white slave investigations reached the "Pitchfork."

The star demon seated himself at a nearby desk, and seizing a sheet of asbestos paper, ran it into the machine and grabbing a lighted cigarette from the fingers of a copy imp standing near, he began to pound out his story.

Lucifer stood behind, looking over his shoulder, and tore the sheets from the machine almost before the last line was written. Glancing hastily at the first line he handed the copy to a waiting imp, who immediately plunged headlong for the doors of the composing room.

When the story was finished, old man Lucifer started for the door to the composing room, but was met half way by the copy imp with several sheets of steaming galley proof in his hand.

The old man seized the proof and dropped into the nearest chair, and all the rest of the demons gathered around.

Looking over the shoulders of the old man they read:

"Special to Hell.—The sensation of the earthly year is the election of Du Pont of the powder trust, and Hudson Maxim, ordnance expert, as honorary vice presidents of the international peace forum. Carnegie of the steel trust, in a special interview, declares that war is almost at an end. . . . "

—Indiana Socialist.

AN ORIGINAL CAVE MAN HEARD FROM.

An original cave man has developed in Salt Lake. As an apostle and oracle he utters from his cavern sentiments that would ho honor to a head hunter of Borneo. In the name of God and true religion, Charles W. Penrose, apostle and prominent Mormon journalist, advocates murder, carnage, the shedding of blood and the division of mankind in that most criminal and terrible division known—division into warring nations.

Let him speak for himself, what he says will represent to the reader more clearly than anything we can say this atrocious attitude in the name of holy religion.

"Wa ris not inexcusably, religiously wrong," was a declaration made in the Mormon tabernacle Sunday afternoon by Elder Charles W. Penrose of the first presidency of the church, in criticism of a peace day address delivered from the same platform a week before. "The time hasn't come when war can be abolished," he continued, "and war is not always wrong. There are times when war is proper and there have been times when God commanded it."

We have been taught that religion includes all that is most sacred and clean and pure in the human heart. We have been taught to associate it with peace, good will and above all that divine love that knows no wrong. We have been taught that religion is the opposite of anything that is cruel, criminal, unclean, vile or vicious.

War is everything that is cruel, criminal, unclean, vile and vicious. It is not simply murder; it is mass-murder. It is not simple lack of love; it is the wild, elemental unchaining of all the hates, furies, cruelties, atrocities of bottomless hell. It is the arraying of man against his brother, man in the most criminal, inhuman and soul killing attitude it is possible. It is crime and slaughter, and inhumanity piled mountain high. It is a reversion to the brute. It is a lapse of all morality and all cultivation. It is the glutting of blood-lust and fury and madness.

To hear such primitive sentiments, such barbarism, given the sanction of God and religion is to have our modern ears surprised and grieved by a harsh, terrible and unwonted sound. Think of it! Penrose puts God in the light of a butcherer of men, a sacker of homes, an arrayer of man against man in deadly and terrible hatred—the same God who, in His books and through such oracles at Penrose teaches that forgiveness, forberance, love, kindness, brotherhood, peace, good will, harmony, is the divine way.

Such men as Penrose can do nothing less than make religion a mockery in the mind of the truly modern man. To the modern mind he and his kind cannot appear as anything less than moral freaks, a survival of that promitive religion associated with cannibalism, head hunting and bloody human sacrifice. A man who would give voice to such sentiments as he uttered in the Tabernacle Sunday knows no more about the true religious or ethical evolution of man up from the cave man than the cave man knew about true religion.—Inter Mountain Worker, Salt Lake.

THE YELLOW SLAVE BECOMES THE MASTER.

Money is the universal language that everyone understands. But as any other language, it lends itself readily to the expression of great ideals as well as to base intentions; it may be a means of expressing joy as well as grief, exaltation as well as depression, hope or despair. But you are helpless in this world of ours without money, and you must sell your self in order to get it. The value of both men and things is measured by money. If you inquire of the worth of a man, the answer is given in terms of money.

It is, therefore, only natural for men to strain every nerve in their efforts to acquire money as fast as conditions will permit, without being overinquisitive as to the moral quality of the means employed in this endeavor. The consequences of this are the demoralizing of human society, the brutalizing of men and women, the commercializing of the most tender human relations and the unscrupulous sacrificing of human lives upon the altar of the golden calf. Even the minds of children are poisoned with the lust after money, and when their time comes for choosing a vocation, their ambition is not directed by a desire to find the means of developing their individuality and giving it the fullest possible expression, but by the wish to make money. And they are, at least in many cases, compelled to do so, because of the necessity to make a living. That is what we call modern civilization.

The servant, money, has become the all-powerful master, and the master sacrifices nimself and what is best in him to the service of his yellow slave.

How can we escape this perversion? By doing away with the economic system which makes commodities out of human beings and recognizes no other obligation as binding among men than cash payment. It is Socialism which will emancipate mankind from the tyranny of the yellow slave and establish character, will power and social efficiency as the standard of human worth.—Buffalo Socialist.

LABOR AND THE JAPANESE QUESTION.

While there has been gallons of ink expended on the discussion of the Japanese question, and eminent statesmen have made country-wide trips. in an effort to influence the official actions of California, there has been only one angle of the conditions that have received consideration. Although the little brown men from Nippon have been active factors in the industrial life of California for a score of years, it has only been of recent times that any objections have been made to their presence. The uproar that is being raised against the little brown men is not the result of any objection on the part of little or big business to the competition of the Jap to American labor, but to the fact that he is now competing with them on the farm and in business.

Hailed as a Cheap, Efficient Worker.

So long as he was contented to devote his efforts to increasing the profits for the American land owner, he was eulogized as the savior of the state. As a porter, as a farm, dairy or orchard laborer, driving down the rate of wages, he was a valuable addition to the industrial barons of the state. After the course of years, schooling himself in American methods and customs, Mr. Jap decided that he had learned his lesson, and began to put into practice for himself the efforts formerly expended in his master's behalf. In a small way at first, he offered no serious competition to the white business man, who anxious to keep the cheap labor in the state, encouraged those who branched into business. Today, the Japanese, with 850,000 acres of land under lease and owned, offers a serious problem to the white farmer and business man. Good enough to do their dirty work, but not good enough to own land and compete with them in the business world.

The Wail Comes From "Cockroach" Business.

It is not an uprising against the unfair competition offered to the workers in laundries, workshops, canneries, farms or orchards that causes the great stir, but you notice that it hinges on the ownership of the land. As workers they will be still welcomed, but as farmers or merchants they are not wanted. It is the custom of our industrial system to welcome any force that tends to reduce cost of production, but beyond the ranks of a worker it is "taboo." "Grind down the wages and lower the standard of living, but don't dare invade the sacred realm of our business." Little business feels that it has been warming a viper, whereas the conditions that now exist are the natural outcome of the forces business itself set in motion.

On a Cross of Their Own Construction.

The Japanese was a willing student. He learned his lessons rapidly and he learned them well. The same persistency which made him the dangerous factor on the industrial field is hewing his success in the realm of business. We refuse to weep over the self-inflicted tortures of the "cockroach" business man or farmer. We, as workers, have had to furnish our own sympathy as well as seek for our own remedies. The business men drove our brothers and sisters out of whole California industries with imported Japenese labor, and if the Jap, in turn, does the merchant and farmer up, we should worry. It is too bad that these conditions maintain; that the little brown men should be so ungrateful as to leave his "sphere" and menace the prosperity of his benefactors. It is too bad that business men are forced to suffer from the conditions they or their fathers promoted, but such are the unscrutable ways of Fate. They are being crucified on a cross of their own construction.—Wyoming Labor Journal.

ARCHBISHOP HARKS BACK.

Women's suffrage must take its place with republicanism, free unsoury and Socialism, not counting in the Jews, who have been anathama from the beginning, as an "unchristian," "infidel," "atheistic" and devil worshipping device which, if permitted, would "undermine religion" and "destroy the family." It is quite as bad as the Copernician theory before it was reconciled to the eternal truth.

It seems that having a more intimate acquaintance with "God's plan" than Cardinal Gibbons, who recently rebuked Inez Milholland for stating that Catholic ecclesiastics insist that "faith and morals" are involved in the question of women's suffrage, Archbishop Messmer, speaking with the authority of his high office in the Roman church, says:

"If we come to the question of equal rights, which is the question of woman suffrage as it is presented to us, then the question becomes for a Catholic, for a Christian, a religious question."

The archbishop having discovered a religious question in equal suffrage, opposes the granting of the franchise to women. "God," he says, "has determined that woman should be inferior to man." Yet he is willing to concede that when God determined woman's inferiority, He did not propose to bar her from participating in school elections or from holding minor offices. It is when women go to Congress that they run counter to the original plan. The archbishop says:

"There may be no objection to granting women a certain modified suffrage. It makes a great deal of difference whether a woman is elected on the school board of a city or whether she be elected to the Congress of the United States."

She may be a queen and make laws by divine right, but she becomes hopelessly inferior when, instead of being born to the purple, she is elected to perform legislative functions.

It is well to have these religious questions in our political affairs cleared up by the voice of authority, so that we may know precisely what God's will is before the voters or the Legislature and Congress seek to nullify it.

It is, however, confusing to find men contradicting one another who profess to know exactly what God's designs were when He labored six days and created the earth, fashioned Adam from the dust, breathed the breath of life into him, subsequently causing him to fall into a profound slumber, and extracting a rib surreptitiously, from which Eve, the first woman, was made.

There are bishops and archbishops and cardinals who tell us that there is nothing irreligious in women's suffrage. There are none in the United States who denounce republicanism because it was introduced by "infidels" and "atheists" and "heretics," though in Europe, even today, republicanism is classed with Socialism, while one of the popes condemned it as "unchristian." For it denies the doctrine of "divine right," upon which the papacy rests its claims to temporal power.

The archbishop's onslaught on women's suffrage is to be placed in pamphlet form and distributed by the Rev. Peter Deitz of the Militia of Christ. As a twentieth century survival of medievalism it should command a considerable circulation, revealing, as it does, the wide gulf which separates modern civilization from the age of faith.—Milwaukee Leader.

"RUNNING DOWN WHITE SLAVERS."

An Undertaking that Portends More than People Generally Believe.

Young Mr. Rockefeller is still leading the vice crusade in New York. Another report has been put out, showing an enormous traffic in "white slaves." The "white slave" is largely a myth. No one ever saw "white slaves" but the vice crusaders. The national government has been looking into the traffic and the inspectors are discovering that most of the reported white slaves are anything but innocent victims. An official of New York city, one in an excellent position to know the under side of things in the metropolis, told me not long since that the "white slave" feature of Gothamite vice was altogether imaginary. Men of the world, rounders everywhere, proclaim that the "white slave" talk and writing is a huge case of exaggerated sensational sentimentalism. There are plenty of women of evil life in all large cities, but these are not "white slaves." The inmates of "houses" may be in debt to mistresses, but they are not held prisoners and cannot be. But as young Rockefeller is putting up the money for the "white slave" hunt, of course, "white slaves" have to be produced. I'd think better of vice crusades in New York City if young Rockefeller wasn't financing them. The same way with the Anti-Saloon League. tI would be more effective in many states, for prohibition, if it were not generally understood that the elder Rockefeller was, and is, its angel. There's nothing like stirring up a vice crusade or starting an anti-saloon fight to distract public attention from the iniquities of certain corporations. A loud cry for the reform of vice and liquor conditions is the most effective of all red herrings to drag across the trail of the big economical malefactors when they are being pursued by the public. In this latest report from New York, one of young Mr. Rockefeller's sleuths has discovered that girls do not enter on lives of shame because of poverty, but because they have been deceived in love. This is a "dodge." Girls are seduced because of too fond love; that is true. But not every girl seduced enters upon a life of shame. Very rarely does a betrayed girl whose parents have means go upon the town. She does not have to. Her parents take care of her. They hide her shame. Its fruit is lost and the girl generally marries and stays respectable. It is the poor girl who, after seduction, has to look for work. She cannot live without work. Her shame is known. Such knowledge prevents her from securing employment. Her parents cannot help her. Her one recourse is to go upon the town. It appals good people to know how many women of the town are supporting their children, how many of them are giving of the wages of sin for the support of parents or the education of brothers or sisters. If this does not reveal an economic reason for prostitution, what does it reveal? Of course, seduction has not an economic reason, though even in this it must be admitted that the girl whose family has means and some social position is much less liable to meet a misstep than her poorer sister. She is better safeguarded in every way imaginable. The women on the town, of well-to-do antecedents, with an education, with refined connections, is extremely rare. One in ten thousand is the proportion. That girls of good family and good circumstances do "fall," we all know, as they are but human, but they don't fall so far as the poor girls do, simply because they have not to support themselves. They can conceal their misfortunes. They are, thus, not shut off from honorable marriage. The poor girl, with her published shame, cannot marry, and cannot find work. It is she who is forced to sell herself. And this is why and how poverty produces prostitution, despite the denials of young Mr. Rockefeller's vice or "white slaves sleuths."—From The St. Louis Mirror.

WILSON'S ALASKAN POLICY.

You know what has been the embarrassment about conservation. The federal government has not dared relax its hold, because, not bona fide settlers, not men bent upon the legitimate development of great states, but men bent upon getting into their own exclusive control great mineral, forest and water resources, have stood at the ear of the government and attempted to dictate its policy. And the government of the United States has not dared relax its somewhat rigid policy because of the fear that these forces would be stronger than the forces of individual communities and of the public interest. What we are now in dread of is that this situation will be made permanent. Why is it that Alaska has lagged in her development? Why is it that there are great mountains of coal piled up in the shipping places on the coast of Alaska which the government at Washington will not permit to be sold? It is because the government is not sure that it has followed all the intricate threads of intrigue by which small bodies of men have tried to get exclusive control of the coal fields of Alaska. The government stands itself suspected of the forces by which it is surrounded. Simply to say, "We are not going to do anything about the forests," when the country needs to use the forests, is not a practical program at all. To say that the people of the great state of Washington can't buy coal out of the Alaskan coal fields doesn't settle the question. You have got to have that coal sooner or later. And if you are so afraid of the Guggenheims and all the rest of them that you can't make up your mind what your policies are going to be about those coal fields, how long are we going to wait for the government to throw off its fear? There can't be a working program until there is a free government. The day when the government is free to set about a policy of positive conservation, as distinguished from mere negative reservation, will be an emancipation day of no small importance for the development of the country.

What I am interested in is having the government of the United States more concerned about human rights than about property rights. Property is an instrument of humanity; humanity isn't an instrument of property. And yet when you see some men riding their great industries as if they were driving a car of juggernaut, not looking to see what multitudes prostrate themselves before the car and lose their lives in the crushing effect of their industry, you wonder how long men are going to be permitted to think more of their machinery than they think of their men. Did you never think of it? —men are cheap, and machinery is dear; many a superintendent is dismissed for overdriving a delicate machine, who wouldn't be dismissed for overdriving an overtaxed man. You can discard your man and replace him; there are others ready to come into his place; but you can't without great cost discard your machine and put a new one in its place. You are less apt, therefore, to look upon your men as the essential vital foundation part of your whole business. It is time that property, as compared with humanity, should take second place, not first place. We must see to it that there is no overcrowding, that there is no bad sanitation, that there is no unnecessary spread of avoidable diseases, that the purity of food is safeguarded, that there is every precaution against accident, that women are not driven to impossible tasks, nor children permitted to spend their energy before it is fit to be spent. The hope and elasticity of the race must be preserved; men must be preserved according to their individual needs, and not according to the programs of industry merely. What is the use of having industry, if we perish in producing it? If we die in trying to feed ourselves, why should we eat? If we die trying to get a foothold in the crowd, why not let the crowd trample us sooner, and be done with it? I tell you that there is beginning to beat in this nation a great pulse of irresistible sympathy which is going to transform the processes of government amongst us. The strength of America is proportioned only to the health, the energy, the hope, the elasticity, the buoyancy of the American people.—The World's Work.

SEWING SEEDS FOR FUTURE TROUBLE.

Conditions in the City of Washington are perhaps no worse than in any other city. Landowners are more favored there than elsewhere because half of the cost of the local government is borne by the Federal Government. This arrangement tends to make local taxes less and land values and ground rents higher. It is a fine arrangement for the landowners, but the condition of the classes who perform useful labor is about the same as elsewhere. What that condition is was shown in a report of the National Civic Federation, one of the numerous "philanthropic" organizations which oppose effective remedies for evils they claim to deplore. This report says:

"In Logan's court, in a little over half a block in length, there are nine houses of six apartments each. These fifty-four apartments at the rear are within a few feet of the back of forty other apartments, contained in ten houses, which front into Logan's court. The passage between these two rows of apartment houses forms a second alley within the block. This alley is used for garbage and trash cans and is continually filled with washing strung on lines high in the air. By actual count it was found that there was one garbage can for each six apartments. Said a tenant: 'The basement rooms is a little damp, but that isn't the worst of it. The smell from them garbage cans is awful. You see the folks that live upstairs don't come down to put the garbage in the cans. They just throw it at the can and it never has a lid on and the smell and flics is something awful.' One outside toilet is found here for each four families.

From the same report the following account given by a teacher in one of the public schools, of her experience in searching for a truant child is quoted:

"The front room was extremely dirty with filth of many kinds and particularly that of chickens on the floor. Over in one corner was a bundle of rags, which had evidently been used as a bed. There was no furniture in the room and the girl, who told me she was in service down town, but was visiting her aunt, led me into the kitchen. As no one was there, she said, 'come upstairs with me; my aunt is upstairs.' I started, and when half way up could see into a room where a colored man was lying on the floor drunk, and I heard the voice of a woman, seemingly in altercation with him. Then the woman called out, 'For God's sake, don't you bring any one up here!' I went back to the kitchen, and the woman came down there.

"The room was so dark that I could scarcely distinguish her at first, but after a while I saw that her face was almost eaten away by a cancer, one of her eyes having been destroyed. I asked her who the man was upstairs. She said, 'He is just a friend of mine. He works at the —— hotel and came down here to spend his afternoon off." I then asked about the little boy and she said he was the child of a woman who was in service downtown and who came to see him often and paid her a little something for keeping him.

The reason these conditions exist may be found on another page of the same report. Speaking of the Logan court tenements, it says.

One man owns nine tenement houses of six apartments on Pierce street and also the ten houses of four apartments each, making in all ninety-four apartments. One of the apartments in Logan's court is used as a repair shop for the janitor who looks after all the houses. The other thirty-nine rent for $7 per month each, and they bring in $273 per month. One set rents for $7 and another for $9 per month. The total income per month from these groups of tenements, assessed for taxation at $15,600, is approximately $714, or $8,568 per year. Note the discrepancy between the income and the assessed valuation. This is another respect in which Washington is a "model city."

It is not strange that such living conditions should breed thugs and rowdies, such as disgraced the nation at the time of the suffrage parade. Charles Edward Russell has well described this in the Coming Nation:

Along that line of march for more than a mile stood thousands and thousands of young ruffians and rowdies, coarse, brutalized, savage bullies, that manifestly were without even a rudimentary sense of common decency; vicious, depraved, ignorant youth. Where do they come from? To any experienced traveler in American cities they are no novel sight. We are bringing them up like this by the thousands in every city where human beings are crowded together like beasts and swarm and wallow in conditions that crush out of them every human instinct. These are the product of the slums.

Consider them carefully, you that dwell in purple and palaces. To-day

you are laughing because these unfortunate and benighted outgrowths of your system broke up a suffrage parade and voided their tobacco juice upon these women. Look to it well. On another occasion they will with as little compunction do far worse things to you. You have tolerated the breeding of this evil. Look out that it doesn't fall upon your own heads.

Congressman Henry George, Jr., introduced a bill at the last session of Congress, which, if adopted, would have made a beginning at removing the cause of these evils. Of course it did not even come to a vote. To have let it get that far would have taken up some of the valuable time needed to vote appropriations for new battleships or support of the army in the Philippines.—San Francisco Star.

SHORT AND SNAPPY.

Random Raps at Exploiters and Hypocrites.

There is said to be a wide gap and a mighty difference between the lowest man and the highest ape. Without doubt this is true, for science has failed to discover an ape that will work 300 days in a year, and hand four-fifths of what he produces to another ape who gives him permission to work.

In connection with a mutiny in a Russian prison, the cable announces that "troops restored order." The world would be appalled if it knew but the tenth part of the tragic happenings connected with the restoration of order!

The world would shrivel and die but for the workers, but the workers get least of the good things, while the shirkers get all.

This is a world of ideas not of ideals. We cannot be true friends, or sisters, in a world of profits.

If the worker has always been treated as a worm, it's a long worm that has no turning.

In spite of the fact that matches are supposed to be made in heaven, some of them are tipped with brimstone.

Ruskin on wage-slavery: What talk you workers of wages? Whose is the wealth of the world but yours? Whose is the virtue? And do you mean to go on forever, leaving your wealth to be consumed by the idle, and your virtue mocked by the vile?"

Morality and political economy, says Balzac, unite in repelling the individual who consumes without producing.

The starting point of the development that gave rise to the wage-laborer as well as to the capitalist was the servitude of the laborer.—Marx.

Professor Huxley was scarcely a Socialist, but he was a man of humanitarian instincts, and was keenly alive to the horrors of the existing social system. "If I thought that civilization would not get past the present stage," he said, "I would hail the advent of some comet, to sweep the whole away to oblivion."

Charity helps a few for a little whole. Labor wants to make it possible for people to assist themselves for all time.

In a state, pecuniary gain is not to be considered to be prosperity, but its prosperity will be found in righteousness.—Confucius.

When meat trade people combine to put up the price, it may certainly be called joint action.

"More for Need and less for Greed" is good. "All for Toil and naught for Spoil" is better.

Socialist propaganda is not the protest of ignorance. If it were all the old parties would be uttering it.

Charity is like pouring water down a chimney, and keeping the doors open. The hole will never fill.

The desire of riches does not proceed from a natural passion within us, but arises rather from vulgar, out-of-doors opinion of other people.—Plutarch.

The non-workers are ever increasing. Improvements in machinery are continually driving men and women out of employment. At the other end of the scale the great increase in production is enabling more idlers to live on dividends drawn from trusts. Those who work must keep those who don't work.

The hideous and savage struggle for a crust is quite unnecessary. Machinery has made possible production on such a gigantic scale that if everyone worked, and none loafed on rent, interest, and profits, and none were unemployed, and none were engaged in useless work, such as soldiering, lackeying, etc., there would be plenty of necessaries of life for everyone, and each would require to give very little labor to this work.

Fasting is regarded as a good cure for indigestion. If continued long enough it is a sure cure for all troubles of life.

We are supposed to get our halo later on, but people with money are anticipating events by wearing one on earth.

One of the charges urged against Jesus was: "He stirreth up the people." He was an agitator.—Westralian Worker.

A WISH.

Do you wish the world were better? Let me tell you what to do:
Set a watch upon your actions, keep them always straight and true;
Rid your mind of selfish motives, let your thoughts be clean and high—
You can make a little Eden of the sphere you occupy.

Do you wish the world were wiser? Well, suppose you make a start
By accumulating wisdom in the scrap-book of your heart;
Do not waste one page on folly, live to learn and learn to live;
If you want to give men knowledge you must get it ere you give.
Do you wish the world were happy? Then remember day by day
Just to scatter seeds of kindness as you pass along the way;
For the pleasure of the many may be ofttimes traced to one,
As the hand that plants the acorn shelters armies from the sun.—Exchange.

In Memoriam.

Bisbee, Arizona, May 25, 1913.

Whereas, Brother J. M. Cox, a member of Bisbee Miners' Union No. 106, Western Federation of Miners, sustained an injury while at work in one of the mines at Courtland, Arizona, which caused his death on the following day; be it

Resolved, That this union extend its deepest sympathy to his bereaved wife, relatives and friends; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the deceased's relatives, a copy spread on the minutes of this meeting, a copy be sent the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a further token of respect to our departed brother, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

W. E. HOLM,
FRANK BROWN,
JAMES RODGERS,
Committee.

POETICAL

THE FIRST BACHELOR.

When Adam "batched" in Paradise, before the cook had come,
He found his housework irksome and it was neglected some.
Ad wasn't lazy, either—he was up at early dawn—
But he wouldn't air the bedding and he wouldn't sweep the lawn.
And the serpent heard him muttering "I won't wear any clo'es
Until I find a good fig leaf on which the button grows."
Beneath the couch Edenic was collected such a store
Of miscellaneous rubbish as was never seen before;
While in the primal kitchen was a mess which I declare
Was quite enough to make a Christian woman swear.
Then the Lord looked in upon him and He gave an awful groan,
"It is not good, I see," He said, "that man should be alone."
And all terrestial trouble from that very date began,
For Adam soon thereafter had become a "family man."
He had planted hogs in Eden, sown his "garden sass" and thrived,
But he left the dishes standing till the day that Eve arrived.
—Walter Hurt in the Culturist.

TEN LITTLE ROUGHNECKS.

Agnes Thecla Fair.

Ten little roughnecks went out to dine;
One overate, and then there were nine.
Nine little roughnecks discussing 'fairs of state;
One spoke of Democrats, then there were eight.
Eight little roughnecks banded close together;
All talking six hours in any kind of weather.
Eight little roughnecks, all with knowing eyes,
Knocked out King Capital because they were wise.
Eight little roughnecks, all keeping mum,
Copped off the industries and made things hum.
A really, really roughneck always wants more;
Out he reached and grabbed the land, with water rights galore.
Just where to put King Capital, no one could tell;
We asked a really roughneck, who said, "Go to h—l!"

THE STUDENT'S HERITAGE.

Frederick Frye Rockwell.

Hark! Have you caught the warning in the wind that sweeps the world?
Or have your ears been deaf to it, and have your eyes been turned
So fixedly upon the Past, that round about you whirled
Unnoticed and unheeded the revolt of the earth's spurned?

You shall not long stay blind to it; they cannot long shut out
With ivied wall and book and gown the living world beyond.
The stirring tread of marshalled men, the struggle's charge and rout,
Shall reach you yet, and grip you in its world-inclusive bond!

Your heritage, your heritage—the blood that's led the fight
For freedom from all tyranny, for human rights, for man—
Why leaps it not to battle now, where in the van of Right
The bugle-call to danger sounds, as since the strife began?

Your heritage, your heritage—the knowledge of the years
Poured in your laps unstinted from the myriad-handed dead;
Abandon not their trust to you while wrong yet re-appears:
The war for Right still calls, as when your sires and their sires bled!
—Intercollegiate Socialist.

IN THE SLUMS.

By Alexander Blume.

The mingling of a thousand babbling tongues
Comes noisily upon the ear;
The coughing from a thousand bleeding lungs
Arises, chilling us with fear:
The wailing of wan babes, sickly and thin,
Gasping amid the sweltering heat,
The low and hissing voice of hideous sin,
The drunkard reeling down the street.

The harsh, shrill laughter of children at play,
And boisterous cries from revelers' dens:
The chill miasma of filth and decay
Arising from the human pens;
The slow and stealthy tread of brooding crime,
The moaning victims of murderous fight;
High over all the pall of dirt and slime—
God, what a scene—the slums at night!

Yet those who live and act those awful sights
Are human beings, pulsing life;
The image of their kind, who from the heights
Of opulence ignore this strife;
Filled with the hottest of fierce passion's fires,
They love and hate and live and die,
And, too, are subject to the same desires;
In joy they laugh; in paln they cry.

Thus from the very day when life began,
To toil and struggle has been their lot,
Crushed by the cruel, rapacious hand of man,
Here they are forced to stay and rot.
Far away from sunshine's joyous light
And nature's pure, sweet balm of health,
They live in realms of black, eternal night—
Their masters gorge and swill in wealth.

But slowly gathering within their veins
Is venom, born of aeons of hate;
In silence grim they bear their racking pains,
With muscles tense the hour they wait;
Comrades, rejoice, the hour draws daily near
Of blessed freedom, joy and light.
Well may the bloated slavers cower in fear,
As they view Labor's growing might.

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

OFFICERS.

CHAS. H. MOYER, President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
C. E. MAHONEY, Vice President ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
ERNEST MILLS, Secretary-Treasurer ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.
JNO. M. O'NEILL, Editor Miners' Magazine ..... 605 Railroad Bldg., Denver, Colo.

EXECUTIVE BOARD.

J. C. LOWNEY ..... 450 North Idaho Street, Butte, Montana
YANCO TERZICH ..... 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado
WILLIAM DAVIDSON ..... New Denver, British Columbia
GUY E. MILLER ..... Box 300, Joplin, Missouri

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	P. J. Downs.....	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Ketchikan
240	Nome.....	Sat	J J.Wachenheim	er..Albert Braten	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Thos. Williams..	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	M. J. Dunn	F. A. Ballinger ..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Walter Marcus...	A. E. Comer	30	McCabe
836	Miami M. U.....	Wed	Kenneth Clayton.	J. A. Liles.....	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	R. L. Henderson.	J. Adair Gibson..	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	Tues	Clayton Brown...	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
	BRIT, COLUMBIA					
216	Britannia	.....	Albert Gill.....	D. A. Rowan... {	216	Labor Temple Vancouver
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	Wm. Lakewood..	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey.....	375	Hedley
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve..	....	Kimberly
71	Moyie M. U.....	Sat	Geo. D. Gardner.	Jas. Roberts.....	....	Moyie
96	Nelson.....	Sat	C. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland.....	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon M. U....	Sat	.....	A. Shilland	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Alex Matheson...	Kenny McInnis ..	85	Silverton
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Harry McGregor.	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell.	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie.....	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Su Aft	Alex McSween...	Wm. Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Fri	Stepheh Jones...	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	.....	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. P. Burns	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Pat Moore	V. Henderson ...	355	Skidoo
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	O. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	John Elder	134	Ophir
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	John S. Adlock ..	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Tue	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Romeo	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
86	Garfield M. U.,,	.....	.....	Harry Crosby	....	Salida
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith....	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	Tues	Louis Korosec...	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico.....	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
40	St. Elmo M. U ..	.....	James Diegman..	P. O'Brien..	....	St. Elmo
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. R. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	A. Easterbrook ..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Ed. Johnston	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	L. A. Bishop	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	H. A. Snyder....	P. W. Schumaker	67	Silver City
17	Wallace.....	Sat	J. S. Hall..... ..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. U.....	Sun	F. O. Britt	Frank A. Lovell, 8	04 S	.L. Sta., St. Louis, Mo.
207	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	Leon. Fernandez	Carl Krelder	....	Collinsville
				American Secy., 1	02 C	randle St.
			Cerilo Blanco, Sp	anish Secy		
185	Sandoval S. U....	Tues	Robt. Wallace ...	C. Andereck	....	Sandoval
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	Wm. Wright.....	A. E. Hanson ...	153	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S. U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warren.....	Hoyt Warren	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Jacob Talso.....	John Kivimaki ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Su am	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3d Sun	Antti Rysberg...	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Nick Urbanac....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	IronMountain
153	Ironwood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	H. B. Snellman..	13	Ironwood
129	Keweenaw M. U.	.....	Sidney Thomas..	Andrew Pietala ..	....	Ahmeek
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. E. Butts.....	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun 9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason.....	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
228	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Adolph Stuen	Thos. Clayton ...	74	National Mine
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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet's Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Rilhonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Fred Wright,.....	Preston Shumake	435	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	M. C. Dufour....	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Tues	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylock ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. O. Beers.....	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	A. C. Leonard....	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Wed	J. D. Hunter	John A. Lackay.	300	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Wm. A. Barton..	Byron Troutman.	153	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
258	St. Louis S. U. ..	Mon	Jose Roduquez...	Manuel Menedez.	7211	S. Bdwy, St. L
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	Thur	C. C. Davis.....	Lee Lashley.....	....	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
23	Basin.....	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Sat	Fred Milton	Chas. Schoberg..	4	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
		John	Hartigan, Rec. Se	cy. Fin. S	ecy.	
83	Butte Engineers..	Wed	W. T. Sodden ...	A. O. Dawe.....	229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Peter Sichveland.	Nels Seadin.....	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	C. H. True	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	A. H. Race	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
52	Hughesville M.U.	.....	Olem Finley	E. W. Pickett....	....	Hughesville
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan...	....	Superior
107	Judith Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	Perry Decker	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Chas. Thornes ...	Mike Millan	56	Marysville
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	H. J. McDonald .	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4 Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	Fred Bronson....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Whitcomb
	NEVADA					
125	Aurora M. U	.....	Dan Wilson.....	E. J. Cody	....	Aurora
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Thur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
54	Gold Hill	Mon	Thos. Leehy	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	J. D. McDonald .	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly,
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	J. M. Krippner ..	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	Fri	H. Young.....	Fred Maxwell....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Joe Hutchinson..	Chas. Sheaff.....	75	Millers
263	Pioche.....	Mon	W. S. Carman ...	Pat Martin	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	F. M. Witt.....	W. J. Burke	F	Round M'tn
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	A. M. Clark	W. M. Schrader .	44	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	2-4 Tu	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman...	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	Bert Thayer.....	E. J. Whaley	338	McGill
255	Thompson M.&S.	Tues	John Wright.....	Joe C. Yeager....	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M. Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smith.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur. M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Geo. Pastrik.....	Marjan Maslowski	....	Perth Amboy
				747 State St.		
268	Wharton M. U...	.....	Wm. Stanlick....	P. H. O'Brien ...	36	Wharton
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	F. C. Campbell..	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	A. B. Alger.....	564	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt	Sun	Anthony Mailloux	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	Su Aft	Terry Fitzpatrick	Louis Meyer	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	W. H. McCauley	Robt. Campsie ..	348	Elk Lake
182	Garson M. U....	.....	.....	Mlk Rautlanen ..	....	Garson Mines
154	Gowganda	Sun	Dan McMillan...	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	M. P. Guiney ...	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	Frank Gaffney...	Jos. E. Redmond.	....	Silver Center
183	Sudbury M. & M. U	.....	.....	Frank Snellman.	....	Sudbury
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Louis Schneider .	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
12	Black Hills D. U.	.....	J. Norman	Thos. Gorman...	....	Lead
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
	TEXAS					
78	El Paso M. & S. U	.....	Jose Maria Ibarra	Epifano Regulado	781	El Paso
	UTAH					
159	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan ..	J. H. Wiechert...	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	P. J. McKenna ..	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	John Grachan ...	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	Louis Franks....	P. V. Morell	308	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	W. M. McFarland	Robt. P. Jackson	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	Sun	C. Martin.....	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
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STATE AND DISTRICT UNIONS.

Utah State Union No. 1, W. F. M., Park City, Utah.....
..... J. W. Morton, Secretary
District Association No. 6, W. F. M., Sandon, British Columbia.....
..... Anthony Shilland, Secretary
Coeur d'Alene District Union No. 14, W. F. M. .....
.....Wm. Toms, Secretary, Burke, Idaho
Iron District Union No. 15, W. F. M. .....
.....Fahle Burman, Secretary, P. O. Box 441, Iron River, Michigan

AUXILIARIES.

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Independence Ladies' Aux. No. 3, Central City, S. D. ..Mary Trenboth, Secretary
Elvins Ladies' Auxiliary No. 9, Elvins, Mo. .....Mrs. Stella Ratley, Secretary
Eureka Ladies' Auxiliary No. 4, Eureka, Utah.....Ida Wheeler, Secretary
Hancock Ladies' Aux. No. 5, Hancock, Mich. .... Hulda Saari, Sec'y, Box 217
Lead City Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6, Lead, S. D. ....Polly Christiansen, Secretary
Leadwood Ladies' Auxiliary, Leadwood, Mo. .....Grayce Davis, Secretary
Flat River Ladies' Auxiliary No. 7, Flat River, Mo. . Mrs. L. R. Gill, Secretary
Negaunee Ladies' Auxiliary No. 8, Negaunee, Mich. ....Senia Jylha, Secretary
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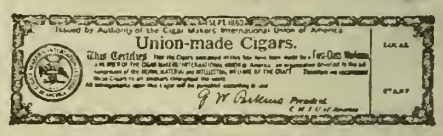

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The Miners Magazine

WEEKLY PUBLICATION

of the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

JOHN M. O'NEILL, Editor

Subscription Price
$1.00 A YEAR

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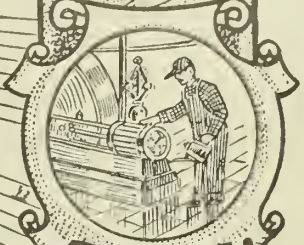
THE MINERS MAGAZINE

EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION



Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 19, 1913

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 521.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 19, 1913.

Volume XIV., Number 521
$1.00 a Year

UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

Entered as second-class matter August 27, 1903, at the Postoffice at Denver, Colorado, under the Act of Congress March 3, 1879.

John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine, subscription $1.00 per year.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

A WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW was passed by the Legislature of Iowa. The world moves.

PRESIDENT MOYER of the Western Federation of Miners left last week for Carlsbad to attend the International Mining Congress. He expects to be gone two months.

PRESIDENT GOMPERS of the American Federation of Labor has been operated upon for mastoiditis. His friends entertain the strongest hopes for his complete recovery.

VICE PRESIDENT MAHONEY returned to headquarters last week and will probably remain at headquarters while President Moyer is in attendance at the International Mining Congress.

A LETTER from the secretary of Skidoo Miners' Union No. 211, W. F. M., of Skidoo, California, contains the information that the mill and cyanide works were destroyed by fire recently, and it is the opinion of the secretary that matters will be at a standstill for some time to come at Skidoo.

LET ME SAY to young men, this age is weary of the polite and weak camp-followers, weary of servility, weary of cringed necks and knees bent to corruption. This age is calling for soldiers, calling for strong characters, calling for men of high purpose, calling for men who have convictions of their own and who have the courage to act on them."—John P. Altgeld.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dec. 9, 1909; Dec. 23, 1909; Dec. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 3, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; March 30, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911; Aug. 24, 1911.

Any parties having copies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

WHEN THE SENATE COMMITTEE shall conclude its investigation of conditions in West Virginia, the royal family should withdraw its objections to the Duke d'Abruzzi's passion.

In all of Italy there is not such a figure as Gassoway Davis, while Sicily may be searched in vain for as murderous a crew as the "Christian gentlemen that God in His infinite wisdom has placed in possession of the coal fields" of West Virginia.

They are the real thing—no effete descendants are they of thieving cut-throats. They are, as the first Bonaparte said of himself, their own ancestors—and their own thieves.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE FEDERAL GRAND JURY, sitting at Charleston, West Virginia, has brought a sweeping indictment against John P. White, president of the United Mine Workers of America, and other national and district officials of the organization. The indictments are brought under the Sherman anti-trust law and the officials of the United Mine Workers are charged with entering into a combination in restraint of trade. These indictments are looked upon as a retaliation against the miners who have been able to bring about a congressional investigation of the lawlessness that has prevailed in the strike zone.

The mine operators used every influence to prevent the passage of the Kern resolution in the United States Senate, and when they failed to crush the Kern resolution it seems that a federal grand jury has been used to bring in indictments to be used as a club against the miners.

THE NATIONAL CROATIAN SOCIETY, which held its last convention at Kansas City, Kansas, adopted the following:

"Members disabled while intoxicated, fighting or acting as strikebreakers shall be barred from receiving any damages whatever."

The National Croatian Society pays its members an insurance of $800 at death, and if any member is disabled or injured, he receives a certain sum of money, graduated according to the seriousness of the injury. The member likewise receives sick benefits, but the man who becomes injured or ill through drunkenness or who becomes disabled through following the dishonorable occupation of a strikebreaker, forfeits all rights to benefits.

This resolution was introduced by Anton Lessich of the Western Federation of Miners, and members of the National Croatian Society must govern themselves accordingly.

WILLIAM E. TRAUTMANN, ex-secretary of the I. W. W., has again gone to bat and lined out a five-column "open letter" at Big Bill Haywood, charging that the latter was informed of the corruption and autocratic methods of the present secretary-treasurer, Vincent St. John, and his gang of "free speech" fighters. Trautman declares that when he presented evidence to Haywood showing how St. John was manipulating affairs, Haywood exclaimed that it was "bad business" and intimating that he would stop the abuses. But nothing has been done, nor is it likely that an I. W. W. convention can rescue the organization from the crowd now in control, for, Trautmann points out, "at the last convention of the I. W. W. two delegates, one of them a paid officer, admitted as delegate contrary to constitutional provi-

sions, had about two-thirds of the voting power of the whole convention, and the other twenty-eight or twenty-nine delegates controlled the balance of one-third; all contrary to the constitutional enactments of 1907.'' Delegates opposed to ring rule were unseated, and the two individuals in question had the power to dictate who would go on the ballot for election as officers. That is fine democracy, indeed, and Trautmann says that the I. W. W. is about done for.—Cleveland Citizen.

THE POLL TAX is direct action of the capitalist class on the ballot box; disfranchises Southern workers by hundreds of thousands. As Gripenuts Post says: ''There's a reason.'' Just look it up, please.—The Rebel.

There is certainly a *reason* for the poll tax. The class that rules knows that the working class, as a general rule, is limited in financial resources, and the class of economic power knows that *poll tax* is a barrier to the impoverished workingman casting his ballot. The frenzied maniac who exclaims, ''Hit the ballot box with an axe!'' lacks a sufficient amount of brains to realize the potency of the ballot.

Regardless of the fact that the class of privilege is doing everything within its power to make it more difficult for labor to exercise the right of suffrage, yet a so-called proletaire element is continually shouting that the ballot is but a ''paper wad'' and is worthless in the battle for industrial liberty.

''There's a reason.''

C. H. TANNER, Organizer for the Western Federation of Miners and who has had charge of the strike at El Paso, Texas, has sent us a paper issued by the C. T. Ludwig Detective Training Correspondence School of Kansas City, Missouri, containing the portraits of nearly a score of detectives who have graduated in the institution that equips sleuths who hunger for blood-money. The paper contains not only the portraits of the gumshoe graduates but likewise letters paying glowing tributes to C. T. Ludwig, whose school prepares moral perverts for their dirty work. One of these graduates secured a job at El Paso—but his cleverness, secured under the supervision of Ludwig, did not enable him to escape detection. He was uncovered in his dirty work and El Paso knows him no more.

Schools that have been established for the training of detectives shows that there is a demand for that class of vermin. They crawl into the labor organizations and are present at every conflict between employer and employé, to furnish or manufacture testimony against the class that is waging a battle against industrial slavery.

THE ANTHRACITE COAL MINERS, as a result of a decision recently made by United States Commissioner of Labor Charles P. Neill, as umpire on deadlocked questions submitted to him by the anthracite conciliation board, will receive nearly $500,000 back pay. The miners have won a victory in three or four cases submitted to the umpire. The principal decision in which the men are awarded the back pay sustains the position of the mine workers that they were entitled to the seven per cent. bonus under the sliding scale of March, 1912, the last month the old sliding scale was in operation. Under the new agreement entered into between the coal companies and the miners the sliding scale was abolished on April 1st last year.—Exchange.

The miners have won a decision which will give them back pay to the amount of $500,000.

Let us suppose that the miners of the anthracite regions had no organization how much *back pay* would they have received as individuals?

The laboring man who stands outside of the labor movement and expects to receive any consideration from his boss, has unfurnished apartments in his mental garret, and if he has any friends they should place him in an institution where imbeciles are cared for.

THOMAS GAFFNEY, a member of the Legislature from Nome, Alaska, was given a farewell banquet before his departure from Juneau. Mr. Gaffney was recognized as one of the ablest men in the Territorial Legislature of Alaska and his attitude on labor measures proved him an unflinching champion of the rights of the working class.

Gaffney was formerly a member of Butte Miners' Union and was a charter member of the Miners' Union at Nome, Alaska.

The Alaska Daily Empire paid the following editorial tribute to Hon. Thomas Gaffney on his departure for his home:

''The departure of Representative Thomas Gaffney for his home at Nome takes away from the capital the last of the non-resident members of the first Alaska Legislature that made the early spring months of 1913 notable ones in the affairs of our great territory, and removes from our city a sturdy, courageous character that we have all learned to admire and like. Mr. Gaffney is a man of strong convictions, an active, conscience and a capable mind that has been trained by an experienced life among the working classes of the West. While he was recognized in the Legislature as the special friend of the workingman, his viewpoint was, generally speaking, broad, and his genial disposition and gentlemanly conduct gained friends for him among those of all classes. He returns to his Nome constituency with the knowledge that he has fought a good fight and kept the faith. The Empire predicts that the people of Alaska will hear more from Mr. Gaffney as the years pass on.''

WILLIAM WOOD of the woolen trust, who was charged with being the principal actor in the conspiracy of planting dynamite in the Lawrence strike, has been acquitted. Wood is a multimillionaire, and it is seldom that men with corpulent bank accounts are called upon to wear the garb of a convict, even though the crime committed is a felony.

It was established beyond any reasonable doubt that the hirelings who planted this dynamite were paid from the coffers of the Woolen trust, with the cognizance of Wood.

But the attorneys of Wood placed the blame on Pittman, the pal of Wood, and as Pittman committed suicide when his infamy was uncovered, it was perfectly safe to lay the crime at the door of a man whose lips were sealed in death.

During the trial, and after, charges were made that jurors were approached with bribes, and we are told through the press that a grand jury will immediately investigate such charges.

Wood is acquitted and the investigation of a grand jury will be but a farce. The power of money has prevailed in the trial of Wood, and the results of that trial will impress more strongly on the minds of the great mass of the people that it is almost impossible to fasten crime on the malefactor whose wealth gives him social standing with a class of privilege.

FIERCE DENUNCIATIONS are being hurled about in labor circles in New York.

While the American Association for Labor Legislation, scores of trade unions, Socialist branches and sympathetic organizations were adopting resolutions condemning the Foley Workmen's compensation bill which was prepared by insurance companies and the Civic Federation and forced through the Legislature (but vetoed last week by Governor Sulzer) the Board of Business Agents rode to Albany in a special car stocked with cigars, refreshments, etc., to lobby for the Foley bill.

Now the unions are demanding to know who paid the bills, and knives are being sharpened to lift the scalps of some of the business agents who plugged for the bill without the knowledge or consent of their organizations. The Foley bill was a mess of pottage and designed to block the enactment of a real workmen's compensation law such as exists in Ohio, Oregon and other states.—Cleveland Citizen.

The membership of organized labor in New York should secure the name of every *business agent* who was *lined up* by the corporations to place a fake compensation bill on the statutes of New York, and the name of every Judas should be published in the labor and Socialist press of America, so that the rank and file may know the traitors who sell themselves for a ''mess of pottage.''

The so-called ''labor leader'' who commits treason to his class should be advertised, so that he may be shunned by every honorable man in the labor movement and receive the contempt and the scorn that are due to moral degenerates.

A LEADING NEW YORK BANKER made a speech in Detroit the other day in which—with that peculiar capitalistic philosophy that advises in one breath to save money and in the next to spend it in order to make business good—he declared that eighty per cent. of the men of the nation, after they reach the age of sixty-five, are dependent upon their children for sustenance.

Many of the rest, excepting the few retired rich men, are public paupers compelled to pass their declining days in poorhouses and various fraternal and charitable institutions.

This is a terrible indictment of our so-called civilization, where, after men spend a long lifetime in producing wealth for the ''richest country in the world,'' they are condemned to die as dependents and paupers!

What about the ''incentive'' that has been preached to the struggling, sweating, working class these many years by the smug bankers and other ''successful'' business men, who never produce a dollar's worth of wealth?

What about the happy homes in old age that are preached about by smooth tongued sermonizers who support the capitalistic system and abhor Socialism for fear that it may ''divide up'' the wealth so that a few won't have all?

It is a safe guess that the New York banker and his class will even oppose an old age pension law under which industry as a whole would be compelled to deal out a moiety of justice to the veterans of the industrial system that enriches them.

There would be no poor people in America today, as that term is understood, if justice were enforced in our political and economic institutions.

There would be no involuntary pauperism if the masses of the poor did not possess an accursed ignorant and superstitious reverence or fear for the privileged class.

Poverty and suffering will be abolished when the poor become brave and honest enough with themselves to abolish it.—Cleveland Citizen.

College Students to Be Trained for War

BY R. A. DAGUE.

THE FOLLOWING ANNOUNCEMENT was recently sent out by the Associated Press:

"Washington, D. C.—College men, under the latest scheme devised by the War Department, will be organized into a reserve corps of officers available for the command of volunteer troops in case of war. Secretary Garrison and Major General Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff, would establish two camps of instruction, one at Gettysburg, and the other at the Presidio at Monterey, Calif., where the students would be sent to be placed under direct instruction of regular army officers who will be detailed to the two posts.

"Under the plans, students volunteering for instruction and drawn from the Eastern and Southern Universities would be transported to Gettysburg, while those from other sections of the country would go to the Pacific coast. The plan has been carefully worked out and able-bodied students over seventeen years of age will be given opportunity to learn the duties of an officer in command of men."

Only a few weeks ago the announcement was made that "an Army League of the United States" had been organized, the object of which is to secure legislation authorizing the creating of an immense federal army, and now we are informed that college boys are to be given military training.

It is very evident that David Starr Jordan was correct in the statement he recently made that "a very great effort is being made the world over to fill the air with war talk."

I warn innocent college students and all boys against the efforts to inoculate them with the virus of war—of murder! Bright uniforms, glistening bayonets, waving flags, the glorious strains of music from the military bands, the gold lace and prancing steeds are inspiring—but these things are not war—no, no!

My pen is too feeble to tell you of the awful realities of war. I can only say that the soldier is expected to obey his officers. But now look: Over there, beyond the ravine, are thousands of other boys, not one of whom you have ever seen, or who has ever done you any harm. They are nearly all working boys.

Now you are ordered by an officer to rush at them like demons and to run your bayonets through their hearts to slash open their skulls with your sabres, and with the butt ends of your guns beat out their brains! The battle is on! Oh, God! What a spectacle! It is a sight to make angels weep. Now the cannons roar, the bullets hiss, the shells scream, riderless horses, mutilated and bleeding, gallop madly over the field; the yells and curses and groans of men rend the air. Here in one place, where a shell has exploded, are hundreds of boys. Many are headless; some have had their limbs torn off. Many are seen with internal organs protruding from mutilated bodies; blood and brains are bespattered on trees and rocks and ground. Everywhere are crawling, wriggling youths, crying, moaning, dying; with limbs shattered or shot away. Some have had their eyes shot out, while the faces of others were torn away. All are blood-bespattered and some have suddenly gone insane. Over there is a poor boy, one leg gone, part of his face shot away, totally blind. See; he is clutching the earth with his bloody stiffening fingers and he is crying, "Mother! mother! moth—" There, he is dead.

Now, why is all this fiendishness?

Who is responsible for this greatest of all curses that makes a literal hell in this world?

Is there any good reason why these kind-hearted farmer boys and college students should suddenly become such inhuman murderers—such veritable fiends?

No; there is no reason. They are deluded by kings and czars and greedy plutocrats who lust for more territory or larger markets or bigger profits, or who want to steal something from a neighboring nation. They are the stock-watering brand of Christian statesmen. They are the coal barons, the enslavers of children and other exploiters of working people who want boys trained as soldiers so that, when ordered, they will shoot to death other workers who strike for an increase of wages or to better their conditions.

There are also the professional warriors who love war for war's sake—men who enjoy the hell of carnage and death and whose highest ambition is to become Colonels and Generals. What do such men care for the simple-minded youths butchered on the bloody battlefield? What do they care for the tears of anguish of the mothers of those boys? Nothing. What care they for the awful waste of war? Every time a modern dreadnaught discharges a broadside it costs the people $20,000.

A poet truly says—

"Whether your shell hits the target or not,
Your cost is six hundred dollars a shot;
You thing of noise and flame and power,
We feed you a hundred barrels of flour
Each time you roar. Your flame is fed
With twenty thousand loaves of bread.
Silence! A million hungry men
Seek bread to fill their mouths again."

A magazine writer says that the official reports show that the cost of militarism in the United States for the fifteen months ending June 30, 1909, was greater than the total value of all the books, libraries, lands, grounds, buildings, furniture, scientific apparatus, machinery and all the endowments, all the investments and all productive funds of all kinds belonging to all our universities and higher institutions of learning. About seventy per cent. of the nation's aggregate income is being spent for past wars and the preparations for war.

Now, let me say to the man who proposes to go to my boy in college, to poison his mind by inoculating him with the war virus, that I look upon him as my implacable enemy. Rather would I that he lets loose upon me a mad dog or a venomous viper or makes a murderous assault upon my person. I would prefer that he stabs me in the heart or crushes my skull till the brains ooze out and I am dead, than to have him by deceptive sophistry, persuade my boy that it is a gallant, a glorious thing to be a professional soldier, and, at the command of some officer, go forth to assault, shoot, stab and kill other human beings and fill the earth with the lamentations of mothers, the cries of orphans and the hospitals and homes with cripples—fellow-mortals, too, against whom he has no grievance.

There is no necessity for the leading nations of the earth to expend seventy-two per cent. of the national income for war materials. The time has come for disarmament. The world has had the teachings of Jesus 2,000 years. This filling the air with war talk by the jingoes should be shut off. The politicians and heartless grafters who are trying to keep alive the war spirit should be sent into oblivion. The military men who are forming an "Army League of the United States" with a view to building up a great federal army, the college presidents and professors who are encouraging militarism among the students, the Y. M. C. A. officers and deluded if not hypocritical pastors of churches who are promoting the Baden-Powell Boy Scout movement—these must be met by peace-loving people and defeated in their adroitly-concocted schemes to plant the seeds of war and murder in the tender minds of the boys of America.

There are many problems of great interest before the statesmen and philanthropists of the world today pressing for solution. The most important of them all is: Shall we have peace or shall war with all its unspeakable, hellish, atrociousness, continue to curse the world?

Reader, what do you say? Are you for universal peace and a universal brotherhood, or do you want war, and carnage, and bloodshed, and to make this otherwise happy world a veritable hell?

R. A. DAGUE,

Creston, Iowa.

Getting a Reputation

COLONEL ROOSEVELT has won his libel suit without the jury leaving the box. Legally he was pronounced one of the soberest men America ever produced. But it will not do him much good.

People may admit that he is of a gentle, shrinking nature; that he squeaks softly—nay, is as mild as a sucking dove; that he is as self-effacing as a policeman and as generous as a wolverine, but they will be firmly convinced that never was there a man, since old Silenus put Bacchus into business—much as a brewer now backs a saloon—and thus started mankind on the broad and twisting road—who could punish as much red liquor as he. It does not matter what was proved. It does not matter what was shown. Theodore has had added to the list of accomplishments in which he is supreme that of drinking too much.

He has mathematically demonstrated that he drinks surprisingly little, and has consumed in the course of his whole life as much as a member of the Old Guard puts away on the evening of the famous annual ball. So the evil reputation he has had thrust upon him in this respect really has a basis of actual accomplishment no greater than the reputation he has in some other matters. It is manifest that he has done for the distilling interests, in consuming potables, about as much as he has done for the working class in advocating legislation—and that is almost nothing. Yet in both ways he has a reputation of having done tremendous things. But such is fame.

His attempt to blot out this reputation has resulted in spreading the blot all over the page. Almost every paper has ridiculed and jeered at him. It was too good a chance to lose, and they have plastered the story all over. Probably there has never been an instance of a man who was more zestfully held up to popular scorn than he has been. If the whole incident had been taken at its worth Roosevelt's trip west to sue the editor who insinuated he is a souse would have received scant mention. But the papers gave him all the space he needed for denials and the more he has denied the more the general mind decides that not only is he the greatest of topers but the best at covering up. Some will excuse him on the ground that, like Alexander, he is a great soldier, only he has not had a chance to do much fighting, and so can live up to the Alexander level only in the other things. Others will excuse him on the ground that he is a literary man, and the list of devotees, from Anacreon to O. Henry, is a long one, with Fritz Reuter

and Bobbie Burns well in the front ranks. Then he was assistant secretary of the navy and he is a great faunal naturalist. That eminent navigator, Father Noah, was, if the Bible says true, something of a faunal naturalist, and we further know what happened to Noah when he looked upon the wine.

There is something of the Greek in him, not of the swaggering German roysterer—for Roosevelt hates beer. There is as much myth surrounding him as there is any of the earlier heroes.

"Would a stronger life pulse o'er us
If a panther chariot bore us—
If we saw, enthroned before us,
Ride the leopard-footed god,
With a fir-cone tip the rod,
Whirl the Thyrsus round, and nod
To a drunken Maenad chorus?"

Not in the least. The strenuous life is as good as the stronger life, and the strenuous life is his invention. He has been a hero and a wanderer, and from his searchings far and wide he probably brought back greater good than Jason it was not the golden fleece, but the pelts of jungle beasts and the sale of the publishing rights of the story of his wanderings.

But the trial in Marquette shows the manner in which reputations are made. It is the old method, and Richard Brinsley Sheridan proved it in the year of grace 1777 in the following beautiful scene from "The School for Scandal":

> Mrs. Candour—Why, to be sure, a tale of scandal is as fatal to the credit of a prudent lady of her stamp as a fever generally to those of the strongest constitutions. But there is a sort of puny, sickly reputation that is always ailing, yet will outlive the robuster characters of a hundred prudes.
>
> Sir Benjamin Backbite—True, Madam, there are valetudinarians in reputation as well as constitution, who, being conscious of their weak part, avoid the least breath of air, and supply their want of stamina by care and circumspection.
>
> Mrs. Candour—Well, but this may be all a mistake. You know, Sir Benjamin, very trifling circumstances often give rise to the most injurious tales.
>
> Crab—That they do, I'll be sworn, ma'am. Did you ever hear how Miss Piper came to lose her lover and her character last summer at Tunbridge? Sir Benjamin, you remember it.
>
> Lady Sneerwell—How was it, pray?
>
> Crab—Why, one evening at Mrs. Ponto's assembly, the conversation happened to turn on the breeding of Nova Scotia sheep in this country. Says a young lady in company: "I have known instances of it, for Miss Letitia Piper, a first cousin of mine, had a Nova Scotia sheep that produced her twins." "What?" cries the Lady Dowager Dundizzy (who, as you know, is as deaf as a post) "has Miss Piper twins?" This mistake, as you may imagine, threw the whole company into a fit of laughter. However, 'twas the next morning everywhere reported, and in a few days believed by the whole town that Miss Letitia Piper had been brought to bed of a fine boy and girl, and in less than a week there were some people who could name the father and the farmhouse where the babies were put to nurse!

Sheridan understood scandal, and he was a statesman as well as a dramatist. But he was of that school of statesmen in which Fox figured so copiously, and sometimes the gutter knew him. And Roosevelt is a statesman, so even if he does not drink, he can be excused for having the reputation for drinking on the ground that he is of the Sheridan school.

Twelve little cocktails, all in a row, broke the reputation of Buttermilk Charlie Fairbanks, and most people believe today we are well rid of a dangerous man.

So it is in Roosevelt's case at the end of the libel suit.—N. Y. Call.

The Power of the Labor Movement

THE GOVERNMENT of West Virginia is not now so autocratic as a few months ago. The publicity given to the brutal conditions that prevailed in the coal fields awakened the toiling millions of this country to the fact that legal rights were dead in a mining district that was dominated by the coal barons.

The capitalist press smothered the real conditions as they existed and painted the strikers as anarchists and outlaws who thirsted for human blood.

The capitalist press, as usual, pictured an insurrection on the part of the strikers and justified the use of armed force to put down a rebellion.

But this falsehood heralded through the columns of the organs of privilege was soon dismissed as a fabrication to defend the lawlessness of hired thugs and the calling out of the state militia.

The labor and Socialist movement of the country was strong enough to send their representatives into the strike zone and uncover the false accusations and unsupported charges of mortgaged public officials who seemed to be owned and controlled by the corporate interests of West Virginia.

The labor and Socialist press of America pictured the brutal tragedies that were being enacted under the forms of "law and order" and so strong were the demands for an investigation that Congress could no longer ignore those demands that were backed by the united power of organized labor and the Socialist party.

The government of West Virginia that was prostituted to serve the interests of mine owners, pulled down its black flag of war upon strikers, and listened to the protests that were heard in the halls of national legislation against anarchy in broad-cloth, trampling under foot the most sacred rights of citizenship to make more formidable the reign of industrial despots.

The men and women of the working class who are standing outside the poles of the labor movement, should learn some lessons from the investigation that was forced upon congress through the United action of men and women, who are struggling for economic liberty. Without a labor movement in America, Congress would not have known of the outrages committed against the slaves of the coal mines, their wives and children. The man and woman who belongs to the working class should join hands with the movement that is slowly but surely forcing the national government to take notice of the wrongs perpetrated by the official chattels of a master class, for the sooner the laboring millions of this continent stand together as a solid body to resist the wrongs of soulless plutocracy, the sooner will economic slavery go down to its death and the sooner will there be ushered in a civilization, where man, woman and child shall be free.

Report of Debs, Germer and Berger on West Virginia

(*National Office Press Service.*)

June 6, 1913.

"Charleston, W. Va., May 26th, 1913.

"To the National Committee of the Socialist Party:

Comrades:

Pursuant to your instructions the undersigned committee, appointed by your body, proceeded to West Virginia to investigate the situation growing out of the strike in the mining regions of that state. Germer and Debs arrived at Charleston, the capital of the state, the local headquarters of the United Mine Workers, and in close proximity to the strike zone, on the evening of May 17th, and Berger on the evening of the 20th. The committee lost no time in getting in touch with the local comrades, including those in prison, and the striking miners. Every available source of reliable information was sought out and diligently examined. Scores of persons were interviewed and the stories of scores of strikers were heard.

"From the hour of our arrival we were 'spotted' by the henchmen of the mine owners. We could not leave our hotel without being shadowed. Friendly persons identified the detectives and warned us against them. At the same time rumors of all kinds were in circulation, the most persistent one being that we would soon be arrested and sent to prison.

"However, nothing came of this, and we continued our investigation for several days, deciding finally to seek an interview with Governor Hatfield. The second day after this request was made through the governor's private secretary word came that the governor was willing to meet Debs but not the rest of the committee. Debs at once refused to meet the governor unless he was willing to receive the entire committee. Berger and Germer, however, expressed themselves in favor of Debs calling on the governor as a possible means of opening the way for general hearing, it being understood that any action to be binding must first have the approval of the committee.

"Accompanied by Thomas Haggerty, leading official in charge of the United Mine Workers in West Virginia, Debs proceeded to the office of Governor Hatfield on the morning of the 22nd, and a detailed interview followed, the governor passing in review over his official acts relating to the trouble in the coal fields, beginning with his inauguration March 4th, 1913, and Debs pointing out wherein he believed him to be wrong, especially in having suppressed the Socialist papers and imprisoned their editors and employés.

"It should be noted that in the very beginning of the interview Debs frankly stated to the governor that he was there under protest; that inasmuch as the governor had declined to meet the entire committee Debs had declined to meet him and that it was only upon the express wish of his colleagues that he had consented to the interview.

"The governor disclaimed responsibility for certain acts with which he had been unjustly charged. He had not only not declared martial law but asserted that he was as much opposed to it as any one could possibly be. He had inherited martial law from Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, and the reason he permitted it to remain effective was because he was requested to do so by the union miners themselves to prevent them and their organizers from being assaulted and

beaten up by the Baldwin-Feltz thugs in the employ of the mine owners. This statement of the governor was subsequently verified by all the officials and organizers of the United Mine Workers.

"To show that he was endeavoring to give the miners a square deal the governor pointed out that he had a mine superintendent and two mine guards in jail at that very hour and that he had refused to release them on bail offered by the operators. He also pointed out that when two organizers were beaten up a few days previously by the thugs of the mine owners he promptly offered a reward of $100 for their arrest and he emphatically declared that if apprehended they would be given the full limit of the law.

"The day previous to this interview the governor had unconditionally released all our comrades from prison, including John W. Brown, Fred Merrick, C. H. Boswell, W. H. Thompson, George S. Parsons and a number of others. Mother Jones had been set free some time previously. Shortly afterward Dan Shane, who had been sentenced to the penitentiary by the military commission, was given his liberty by the governor, so that not one of our comrades remained in custody.

"In this connection the governor referred to the fact that not in a single instance had he affirmed a conviction of the military commission and that while his affirmation would have sent a number of our comrades to the penitentiary he had, on the contrary, granted them their unconditional release. He further claimed that he had abundant evidence with which to convict some of the leading strikers in the civil courts, but that he had not felt disposed to press the cases against them.

"Interrogated upon the several points at issue in the coal strike Governor Hatfield pointed to the volume of statutes on his desk and said: 'There is my guide that is the law and I shall endeavor to impartially execute it.' The governor unhesitatingly declared that workingmen had the right to organize and that he would protect them in that right to the extent of his power, that Socialists had the same right that Republicans and Democrats have that they were entitled to the right of free speech and free assemblage and to the full protection of the law.

"As to the Socialist papers that had been suppressed the governor seemed to realize the gravity of his injustice when he said these papers could resume publication any time they wished to do so.

"This is brief was the substance of the first interview, in the course of which Debs asked the governer to meet the entire committee which he readily agreed to do.

"On the same afternoon the entire committee met the governor in his office by appointment. The ground was again covered in detail and the same statements by the governor were repeated to the committee. The governor informed us that we were at liberty to go anywhere we pleased in the pursuit of our mission, and assured us that he was not opposed to the impending senatorial investigation.

"We have no desire to exculpate Governor Hatfield for any act he is justly responsible for but it is undoubtedly true that he has been accused of wrongs which were committed under the administration of Governor Glasscock, his predecessor, to whose official spinelessness and subserviency to the mine owners are mainly due the outrages which so long disgraced West Virginia in the eyes of the nation.

It was under the administration of Glasscock and not Hatfield that martial law was declared; that the military commission was created; that Mother Jones, John Brown, C. H. Boswell and numerous others were court martialed and convicted; and it was also under the Glasscock administration that an armored train, in the name of law and order, shot up the cabins and tents of the miners, dealing out death and destruction under cover of darkness, an outrage so infamous that it will remain forever as a foul and indelible blot upon the state in which it was perpetrated.

"Governor Hatfield's administration is not free from censure, but the terrible conditions which prevailed when he came into office should be taken into account when his acts are considered. Beset upon every side with hostile elements and in the center of fiercely contending factions, it would have been a miracle if he had escaped without bitter condemnation. The one act of his administration which stands out as utterly without warrant and subject to the severest censure is the suppression of the two Socialist papers, the Star and the Argus, both outside the martial law zone, and the imprisonment of their editors and attaches. For this arbitrary and despotic act there is no warrant in justice or under the law, and it becomes especially odious and reprehensible when it is considered that the office of the Star was demolished, its forms, ready to go to press, battered up, and its property destroyed and scattered in all directions, and, as if this had not been sufficiently outrageous, the home of the editor, Thompson, after he had been seized and removed, entered, searched and burglarized, to which an ill and terrified wife was compelled to bear witness, after the hour of midnight and under the protest of the sheriff and local authorities. This dastardly crime cannot be too severely condemned and complete financial reimbursement would be the very least reparation that could possibly be made.

"In this connection it is but just to say that the governor and his friends disavow knowledge of these outrages beyond the suppression of the papers and the arrest of the editors, declaring that the other wanton acts above referred to were wholly unauthorized.

"It should also be said that the governor and his friends positively disavow the threat alleged to have been made by Governor Hatfield, and for which he has been so bitterly denounced, that he would deport from the state all miners who refused to accept the terms of settlement with the operators and resume work in the coal fields. It is emphatically denied that any such threat was ever made.

"Beginning with the 24th inst. we visited the Cabin Creek, Paint Creek and New River districts, in the order mentioned, attended in the first two by Mr. Moore, the governor's assistant private secretary, whose services he tendered and which the committee accepted. The governor on behalf of the state also tendered the use of a special train to the committee which was respectfully declined.

"At the Cabin Creek and Paint Creek districts, accompanied over the entire route by numerous miners familiar with the situation, the committee made a house to house and tent to tent canvass, hearing the stories of men, women and children and witnessing scenes of horror and desolation which beggar description.

"The reports of the outrages perpetrated upon the defenseless miners and their families during the Glasscock administration have not in the least been exaggerated. Houses and tents were shot up indiscriminately from an armored train in the darkness of night; men were assaulted and women insulted by the dastardly mine thugs and even little children were not spared.

"As all these atrocious crimes against the striking miners and their families will be brought out fully in the senatorial investigation now under way and placed before the country for its edification as to the despotic misrule of the criminal mine barons, we refrain from the attempt to chronicle them in this report. Indeed we could scarcely begin to do justice to the subject without making this report far too voluminous for the limited space in our press and for general circulation.

"A distinct victory has been achieved in forcing this investigation upon the mine barons of West Virginia in spite of their combined efforts to defeat it. Henceforward there will be a decided change in the situation. The investigation will bring the facts to light and every effort should be made on the part of the miners and their friends to have the whole of these facts in all their grewsome details brought out and placed upon record.

By act of the Legislature recently adjourned the mine guard system, which was one of the prime causes of the trouble and a source of unceasing brutality and terror to the miners, was practically abolished, and for the first time in the history of industrial West Virginia the miners and other workers can now organize unions and hold labor meetings free from the interference of the private thugs and sluggers of the mine owners, whom Governor Hatfield is pledged to do all in his official power to entirely suppress.

"The great trouble with West Virginia, as Governor Hatfield explained, is that hundreds of thousands of acres of coal lands are owned by great corporations, aliens for the most part, such as Guggenheim for instance, who care nothing about the miners, and nothing about West Virginia, beyond their own heartless exploitation. Vast areas, including entire mountains and valleys, are their own private preserves, patrolled by their own private guards, and it is in these privately-owned sections where the power of the corporations is absolute and where in fact the feudalism of the middle-ages still prevails, where the most cruel conditions have existed and the most outrageous crimes have been committed.

"It is with both pride and pleasure that we bear testimony to the uniformly brave spirit and high character of the comrades who have been on the firing line in the West Virginia struggle. They have fought one of the bravest and bloodiest fights in the industrial history of this country. Against overwhelming odds and with spies and sluggers dogging their footsteps they held their own to the very end.

"At the close of our labors we rejoiced to see the better understanding that existed between the United Mine Workers and the Socialist party which we sought in every way to encourage and promote, and, barring a very few who are bent upon arraying them against each other to their mutual undoing, we left the comrades in the best of spirits and with the assurance upon every hand, freely given, especially among the striking miners, that our visit had resulted in immeasurable good and that they would now take hold with renewed vigor and enthusiasm and push the work of organization, economic and political, in all the coal fields and throughout the state.

The New River district, which has heretofore been impregnably fortified against unionism, is now open, and Comrade Rogers, who was the intrepid leader there during the most critical period, came down to inform us before leaving that the movement was now spreading rapidly and that in the near future that entire region would be solidly organized.

Of course a few were disappointed because our mission was not a failure and because everything we demanded was conceded. These few, backed by the papers of the mine owners, did everything possible to discredit us, but without avail. Deliberate falsehood was resorted to when all else failed and the report was sent out that we had endorsed Governor Hatfield that we had exonerated his administration; that we had approved his attitude and his acts; that we had been led into a trap by him, etc., etc ., etc., the wish in each instance being father to the thought.

"The truth is that we did our duty and acted openly and honestly with everyone, Governor Hatfield not excepted. We freely admit having given the governor the credit he is justly entitled to for what he has done to protect the miners and punish their assailants, and while holding him responsible for every act of his administration, we insist that he shall not be held accountable for the crimes committed under the administration of his servile predecessor.

"Insidious influences have been and still are at work to create open rupture between the Miners' Union and the Socialist party and to prevent such a calamity, especially at such a critical hour, we bent our united energies, and to this fact is due the false and misleading charges that have been put in circulation by the papers controlled by the mine owners and their allies in the labor movement. Great would have been the rejoicing among the coal barons and their henchmen if instead of seeking to heal the breach and creating harmony we had encouraged

dissnesion and factional disruption instead of co-operation and good-will had followed.

"There are still difficulties to be met but for the first time the way is now open for organization and we repeat the hope so earnestly expressed before leaving the scene of investigation, that the mine workers and the Socialists now cease all bickering as betwen themselves and enter upon a state-wide campaign of education and organization to the end that in the near future the workers of West Virginia might take front rank among the most thoroughly organized states in the union.

"In closing it should be said that we did not incur the unnecessary expense of going to Washington, seeing that every point we contended for had been conceded and every duty for which we had been commissioned fulfilled.

"The committee was a unit in all its actions and all its conclusions and now respectfully submits this report with the recommendation that measures be taken to have the party represented by competent counsel at the forthcoming investigation. Fraternally,

"VICTOR L. BERGER,
"ADOLPH GERMER,
"EUGENE V. DEBS,
"Committee."

The Price of Copper

THE CONTINUED unsettlement of the financial market has affected sentiment to such an extent that small holders of copper have been forcing their metal on the market regardless of price, and it is reasonable to assume that if there had been more disposition to buy on part of either speculators or consumers, concessions in prices would have been even greater than those which were made up to now. However, the trade at large is thoroughly scared off both here and in Europe and buying is entirely confined to a hand-to-mouth basis. While current consumption leaves nothing to be desired, there is a well defined apprehension that the decline in the prices of securities is foreshadowing a general trade reaction. The close is weak at 15⅜@15⅝c. for Lake copper, and 15@15.10c. for electrolytic copper in cakes, wirebars and ingots. Casting copper is quoted at 14.90@15c. as an average for the week.

The standard market has been under pressure throughout the week, and quotations are still considerably below the parity of refined sorts. The market closes practically at the lowest, the quotations being cabled at £66 15s. for spot, and £66 12s. 6d. for three months.

Base price of copper sheets is now 21@22c. per lb. Full extras are charged and higher prices for small quantities. Copper wire is 16¼@16¾c. per lb., carload lots at mill.

Copper exports from New York for the week were 4,732 long tons. Our special correspondent gives the exports from Baltimore at 1,797 tons for the week.

Visible stocks of copper in Europe on May 31, are reported as follows: Great Britain, 20,520; France, 3380; Rotterdam, 4,800; Hamburg, 3,820; Bremen, 1,960; total 34,480 long tons, or 77,235,200 lb. This is a decrease of 3,180 tons from the May 15 report. In addition to the stocks given 1,700 tons are reported afloat from Chile and 4,000 from Australia, making a total of 40,180 tons.—Engineering and Mining Journal, June 7th.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.
(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	Copper Electrolytic		Silver		Lead		Spelter	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	.....	61.290	.....	4.392	.....	6.877	.....
July	17.190	.....	60.654	.....	4.720	.....	7.116	.....
August	17.498	.....	61.606	.....	4.569	.....	7.028	.....
September	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
November	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....

No Longer Immune from Censure

JUDGE R. WANNAMAKER of the Supreme Court of Ohio delivered an address recently before the Literary Society of Sandusky, and his address gave spasms to that element in society that is continually demanding that our courts shall be respected.

Judge Wannamaker, in speaking of our courts, wore no padded gloves, but struck from the shoulder with bare knuckles.

The following are some of the statements that he made relative to the short-comings of the judiciary:

"It is high time that we shall have a dissolution that will dissolve and a penalty that will punish, both suited to the situation and the public welfare.

"Too much delay. A case should be conducted through all the courts within one year.

"Too much expense. The costs eat up the larger part of the judgment.

"Too long trials.

"Too many cases tried that ought to be settled. A judge's primary duty is not to try cases, but to administer justice.

"Too long vacations. No active business man or workingman takes half the vacation of the judges, and not one of the judges, when he was in the active practice of the law, thought of taking, at his own expense, one-half of the vacation he now takes.

"Too many trials and appeals, to the disadvantage of the poor and the advantage of the rich.

"Too much medieval-day law and too little modern-day justice.

"Too much judge-made law and judge-made constitutions, defying and defeating the public will.

"Too little eagerness and efficiency in dealing with crimes and crookedness in high places.

"There is just one way to get rid of the muck-rakers, and that is to get rid of the muck-makers; for, so long as the muck is made, the first principles of sanitation require that the muck shall be properly raked and put in its proper place in the garbage field.

"The fullest publicity as to courts will do for them what a like publicity has done for corporations. Both need purging, and a fair and impartial publicity will be a useful tool."

Judge Wannamaker in his address shows that he entertains none of that hoary reverence for the courts that is demanded by a class of privilege that has made the judiciary a fortress behind which "predatory wealth" has sought protection.

The average lawyer, when resolved into a judge, usually becomes a czar, and as a general rule, places property rights above human rights.

The majority of judges mingle with the exploiting class and see things through the same glasses as that upper strata of society, whose sustenance is wrested from the sweat and slavery of ill paid toil.

The decisions of courts for the past several years have awakened the observing and thinking men and women of labor to a realization of the fact, that judges in point of honor, are as frail as the average citizen, and that these men, clothed in the ermine of the judiciary, sometimes stray away from the straight and narrow path to render a service in recognition of the debt of gratitude which they feel that they owe to the influences that made it possible for them to reach the goal of their ambition.

The courts are no longer immune from censure and criticism, and the time has passed when a judge on the bench can command respect, unless his acts and conduct will bear the closest scrutiny of honest investigation.

The Wreck of a State

"THE UNITED STATES shall guarantee to every State in this union a Republican form of government," says Article IV. of the National Constitution. Yet in Kanawha county, W. Va., where a strike of coal miners has been in progress for more than a year, there is a military zone established by order of the Governor where constitutions and laws have been suspended, where a satrap's will is supreme and where American citizens are as completely stripped of civil rights as the most God-forsaken of Siberian exiles.

Under this despotism, men women and children have been arrested without warrant, denied trial by jury, condemned to imprisonment by military commission and in some cases sent to the penitentiary. The civil courts and civil officers have been ignored. The writ of habeas corpus has been suspended. Free speech has been denied. Arbitrary arrests have been made outside of the zone and summary punishments inflicted upon those thus tyrannically abducted.

Two Governors, Glasscock and Hatfield, are chargeable with Executive responsibility for these conditions, but more profoundly involved in the wrong and shame is the State Supreme Court. In two judgments (Nance and Mays, and Paulson, Batley, Boswell and Mary Jones) which in tone and temper recall the Bloody Assizes, this tribunal has falsified facts and falsified law openly, defiantly, arbi-

trarily. The names of the judges who subscribed to these decrees, which will be better know some time than they are today, are L. Judson Williams, George Poffenbarger, Charles W. Lynch and Henry Miller. To his everlasting honor, Judge Ira E. Robinson vigirously dissented in both cases. All are Republicans.

The falsehood upon which the West Virginia judicial usurpation rests is that war exists in Kanawha county that Kanawha county is "enemy country;" that it resembles conquered territory; that it is belligerent territory; that the Governor alone is empowered to determine the necessity for martial law, and not by implication and assumption, if not by divine right, in spite of constitutional mandates to the contrary, he is justified in asserting sovereign and practically unlimited authority.

To support this falsehood the court laboriously argues away the Bill of Rights, waives aside trial by jury, sneers at the great writ of habeas corpus, and by various frivolous citations, such as to proceedings for contempt and police-court practice, undertakes to show that constitutional guarantees, after all are not to be regarded too seriously.

In a state of war it is held by the court that the powers of the Governor must be at least as great as those of the private citizen, who, if threatened, shoots, and shoots to kill. In a state of war, slaughter is justifiable if the peril is imminent or the objects sought to be attained are important. In a state of war there is what may be called an unwritten law. In a state of war the Supreme Court of West Virginia in effect commends us to lynch law.

The truth is, however, that there has been no war in Kanawha county. There has been no foreign invasion. There has been no organized resistance to the sovereignty and dignity of West Virginia. Such disorder as has appeared has been personal and industrial. The war has been fighting between man and man. The carnage at worst has been murder, and in most cases it has been assault and battery or disorderly conduct. The territory placed under this terrorism is not conquered, is not belligerent, is not menaced by a foreign foe and is not "enemy country." It is a part of what once was free America. It is inhabited by those who once were free Americans, most of them peaceable.

Every authority but one quoted in defense of this tyranny by the West Virginia court refers to actual war, to districts occupied by hostile armies, to regions battle-stricken in which the courts were no longer open, to territories invaded or conquered by armed hosts. The one exception is that of the State of Colorado against the Western Federation of Miners, and the record even here has been distorted in its presentation. What Colorado did in that emergency was to sustain the civil authorities by force of arms. What West Virginia has done is to suppress and supplant the civil authorities by force of arms.

In the labored opinions by which this court assumes to set aside human rights and restore absolutism there is an amazing array of quotations from the tyranny and bigotry of the ages. We have citations from many Tories, from the days of Elizabeth down. We have a criticism of the United States Supreme Court for its "fallacies." We have long extracts from the deliverances of Judge-Advocate-General sitting in drumhead courts in time of actual war. We have attempts to stretch even the vicious authorities that are approvingly set forth. We have not a word to show one of the most impressive facts in the history of English-speaking peoples, which is that there is not now and never has been legally such a thing as martial law in regions where the courts were open and the civil powers active.

The Constitution of West Virginia says that it applies "in war and in peace," and that "any departure therefrom under the plea of necessity tends to anarchy and despotism;" that the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended; that trial by a jury is inviolable; that the military must be subordinate to the civil power; that the courts of the State must be open to all, and that "justice shall be administered without sale, denial or delay." Falsifying the facts as to the situation in Kanawha county, the Supreme Court of West Virginia by its decrees has violated every one of the fundamentals of liberty and civilization. In comparison with such an offense the disorders and assaults of the striking miners, deplorable as they may be, sink into mere brawls and batteries.

Extensive powers have been conferred upon the committee of the United States Senate appointed to inquire whether West Virginia has a Republican form of government, but it should concentrate its energies upon the strange aggregation of reactionaries constituting the majority of that State's highest court. Where have they received their instruction? What absolutism is it that they serve? What wretched province in Russia or Persia or Asiatic Turkey have they in mind as a pattern? To what unconscionable rescripts of Alexander, Caesar or Bonaparte do they adhere?

The issue raised by this tribunal does not bear alone upon the people of Kanawha county or the people of West Virginia. It concerns every inhabitant of the United States. If a Republican form of government may be wrecked in one State it may be wrecked in forty-eight States. We do not hold our liberties subject to the caprice of a Governor or a court. The rights that we possess are not limited by considerations of "safety" which involve despotism or by pleas of "necessity" which are cloaks only for the dragonade. In moving to assert the sovereignty of the National Constitution against the menace of misguided men in a single commonwealth, the Senate is nobly defending the life of the Republic itself.—New York World.

The above editorial in the New York World is couched in vigorous language and shows that even a great capitalist daily journal with its hundreds of thousands of readers is reluctant to support the lawless administration of official authority in West Virginia.

The World, however, in its editorial, intimates that in Colorado, that force of arms was used to uphold civil authority. The World is in error, for the military power of Colorado was hired out to a Mine Owners' Association in order that civil authority might be defied. Civil authority was ignored in Colorado in the same manner as in West Virginia, for even the officers of the State Militia exclaimed: "To h——ll with the constitution."

The writ of habeas corpus was suspended in Colorado and human rights were trampled under foot to subserve the interests of mine operators, who sneered at law and laughed at constitutional rights.

Capitalism in Colorado was as brutal as in West Virginia, and no man in the mining districts at that time was safe from assault, who even expressed sympathy for the striking miners.

Men were bull-pennied and deported and miners demanding the protection of the law, were met with the blow of the armed thug and the bayonets of our boys in blue, whom a Governor turned over to the mine operators to establish a reign of terror. Colorado, Idaho and West Virginia are a trinity of states where capital ungloved its hand and ruled with the iron fist.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of the names and addresses of the relatives of Timothy Crowley, who died near Mancos, Colorado, May 27th, 1913. Two years ago he was a member of La Plata Union No. 179, W. F. M. Anyone who can give the desired information will please write to John Nelson, Mancos, Colo.

LIST OF DONATIONS.

South Porcupine, Ontario, Canada, June 2, 1913.

Strike donations received by Porcupine Miners' Union No. 145, W. F. M., during month of May, 1913: May 24, Nick Tahia, $4; May 24, Stanko Dijanovich, $4; May 27, Michael Ryan, $5. Total, $13. JAMES DOGUE,
(Seal) Secretary-Treasurer No. 145, W. F. M.

NOTICE TO SECRETARIES.

Sutter Creek, Calif., June 4, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:—Kindly insert the following in the Miners' Magazine: Secretaries of local unions of the W. F. M. are requested to look for a card issued by Amador County Union No. 135 to John Holm, April 16, 1913, Brother Holm having lost same at Sacramento, California.

JAMES GIAMBRUNO,
(Seal) Secretary Amador County M. U. No. 135.

YOU'RE DOIN' WELL, CONSIDERIN' THE SHAPE YOU'RE IN.

By Henry M. Tichenor, the Rip-Saw Poet.

You must not change your ordained lot—a sinner from your birth—the Lord's anointed took the pot before you struck the earth. Be thankful for the dollar a day on which you drink and dine—you're really making ten, they say—the boss rakes in the nine. Or else be thankful that they let you rent a little patch, and that your wife and babies get a third of what you scratch. Of course, you look allfired forlorn—it's natural you must—that is the way that you were born, a worm, made out of dust. Your crawlin' in a vale of tears—that's what the parsons tell—you'll crawl here for a few short years, and then crawl on to hell. Beelzebub has got your soul, the plunderbund your skin—you're doin' well, upon the whole, considerin' the shape you're in.

MY DOG'S GONE.

By Berton Braley.

"What d'ye mean, you lost your dog?" That's what they ask in a flippant way—but it means that my heart is like a log, and I mope and worry the whole long day; it means that my eyes are sort of dim and my life, somehow, has jumped a cog. He was only a mutt—but I'm fond of him, that's what I mean, "I lost my dog."

He was always hanging about the place, ready to follow me where I went, with a look of love in his funny face, and his brown ears cocked in a way intent, it was second nature to have him near, to have him close at my heels to jog, and without him the world seems lone—and queer, that's what I mean I lost my dog.

So if you have seen my homely pet I wish you would tell me where he may be, for I pine and murmer and chafe and fret for my silent comrade to come to me; a dog just cuddles down in your heart, and you wander about in a dreary fog when he's lost or gone—and the tear drops start, that's what I mean I lost my dog!

THE MILITIA OF CHRIST.

By Carl D. Thompson.

In response to inquiries sent to the information department of the Socialist party we have applied to the national headquarters of the organization known as the Militia of Christ and secured the following information. The Rev. Peter E. Dietz, executive secretary of the organization, sends us a copy of the constitution and charter laws of the organization, from which we take the following:

"The Militia of Christ was formed by a band of ardent Catholic trade union leaders. A temporary organization was effected in the course of the American Federation of Labor convention at Toronto in 1909. The organization was perfected and made permanent at St. Louis on November 21, 1910. The purpose is personal service in the cause of Christ on earth in the face of non-Catholic endeavors toward the subversion of the Christian structure of society.

"The Militia of Christ is a religious, patriotic and unionist fraternity; it advocates a live policy of social reclamation and expension on the basis of religion, democracy and unionism; it champions, co-ordinates and unifies the legitimate interests of all classes of society as against the teachings of class hatred and the attempts to degrade religion to the insignificant proportions of a mere private matter. It regards the Christian family as the basis of the Christian state, and the Catholic church as the mistress and arbiter of civilization."

Membership: Executive membership is limited to practical Catholics.

Associate and honorary membership is open to Catholics as well as non-Catholics.

National Headquarters: The legal domicile of the Militia of Christ is 503 Murray avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Executive secretary, Father Peter E. Dietz.

Officers for 1912: President, J. McArdle, Pittsburg, Pa., president Amalgamated Association of Ironworkers; vice president, John S Whalen, Rochester, New York. Among the directors are John Mitchell, New York; James O'Connell, Washington, D. C.; Dennis A. Hayes, Philadelphia, Pa.; John R. Alpine, Chicago; David A. Carey, Toronto; Roady Kenehan, Denver, Colo.

Official lecturer and organizer, Peter W. Collins. Subjects of lectures as officially announced: "Social Problems and Social Reform"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to Religion"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to the Labor Movement"; "Why Socialism is Opposed to Marriage and the Family"; "The Ideals and Philosophy of Labor"; "The Workers in Industry and Their Protection."

FRAGMENTS—THE COMMONPLACE.

By W. E. G.

After all the greatest thing in the world is just to be a man among men.

As atom jostles atom and cell clings to cell, so everything in this universe finds its birth, growth and development through the small and commonplace.

'Tis a far fling from the mite of dust that troubles your eye to the suns of Orion that course their paths of immeasurable distances, yet there is an intimate relation.

Without the speck of dust, there could be no worlds to complete and balance suns.

To take measure of the coming man, go to the commonplace of his home and work, the people he lives with, his neighbors, the children, the conductor with whom he rides to his daily tasks, his baker, his grocer and those he serves and who serve him in the mutual service for bread; they know him for what he really is.

The greatest thing in the world is to be a man among men.

The heroic and sublime lie bidden in all men, and stress of circumstances may bring them forth into expression.

But to meet without malice or thought of gain and with pleasant, helpful mien our fellows in the daily commonplace requires courage.

Without the exaltation of the commonplace there can be no real democracy.

In the mesh of this commonplace of life we will find men and women. real heroes who measure of the coming brotherhood, and the progress of its coming will be measured by the conduct of this daily commonplace.

To be a man among men is to be a master, a master of the little things of the commonplace.

Be careful lest ye be weighed in the commonplace and found wanting!

REPORT OF GUY E. MILLER.

Calumet, Mich., June 10, 1913.

Editor Miners' Magazine:

Last Sunday was a red letter day in the history of Calumet Miners' Union. More than 3,000 men were in the line of march starting at the Palestra in Laurium, traversing the principal streets of Laurium and Calumet, ending at the City hall in Red Jacket. It is not stretching the truth to say that the population of the place was either in the parade or witnessing it. No such throng has ever before invaded the city—to lift the banner of hope for the toiler and to sound a note of warning for the spoiler.

Two banners in the line of march caused much comment, upon one were the words: "The Calumet and Hecla has paid $121,050,000, the Quincy Mining Company $20,000,000, in dividends. Why should we starve?" The other was decorated with a picture of a machine. Above it were the words, "The one man machine." Beneath it, "our agitator." It was not a misnomer, for there is but little question that the attempt to introduce the one man machine did more to arouse the miners of this district to their helplessness standing alone and the necessity of organization than any other single factor.

Nearly if not quite 2,000 paid twenty-five cents admission to the theater where addresses on unionism were delivered in English, Italian, Finnish, Crotian and Hungarian. The enthusiasm monifested by the audience showed that the demonstration of numbers had sunk home, patient workers saw the results of their efforts and those who want to be on the big side saw that it was time for them to switch.

The success is the more remarkable when the obstacles in the way are considered. When it was decided to hold the demonstration the committee sought to secure Tamarack park, the management were glad to grant it, a day or too later they sorrowfully announced that they would be compelled to refuse the park. The committee then turned to the Laurium driving park. There, too, the management was glad to show their friendliness to the men who put the copper country on the map, but their joy was short-lived. The czar of the northern peninsula sent forth his edict. To disobey it would have meant ruin. The driving park was closed to us. Arrangements were made with the Mineral Range railroad to furnish a special train—we were given one day's notice that they could not secure cars. The street car company promised that they would supply plenty of cars, but they stopped for two hours when men would have been on their way. Hundreds walked from the locations four or five miles away to take their place in the line of march; some arrived too late, and some faces that looked on the marchers showed that they would have been glad to prove their manhood—if they had known so many others would. It is not yourself alone that is freed when you stand erect. It is your weaker brother as well. In addition to these difficulties the foremen made their usual efforts to get Sunday workers, but without success. The street car company opened the park a week ahead of schedule and charged no fare. Ordinarily the fare is 10 cents. Baseball games were free; also two picnics.

The moral of this story is that no one con hold you down if you are determined to get up. All are encouraged and are determined to continue until the copper country is organized, a living wage and decent conditions obtained.

Fraternally yours, GUY E. MILLER.

INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION.

A so-called industrial organization of workers, known as the I. W. W., led by discarded trade unionists, is now busily engaged attacking legitimate trade unions throughout the country in a dastardly attempt to disrupt the trade-union movement.

The Chicago I. W. W. and the Detroit I. W. W. both claim the right to operate under this title and mislead the wage workers of the country. Both bands are tarred with the same stick and should be exposed in order that they be shown up in their true light.

Wherever this body bas had an opportunity to operate they left a very bad stench after them, for their system would hardly bear a close examination. At Lawrence, Paterson and Akron they had a golden opportunity to display their true value, with the result that their leaders fell in bad repute, and the innocent strikers forced to break their ranks.

It is of the Akron rubber workers' strike which I desire to comment upon, being on the ground and in a position to observe the disgraceful methods used by the gang who run the I. W. W.

About 15,000 men and women put up a great fight, only to be outwitted and sold out by such leaders as Bill Haywood & Co.

The local leader, H. E. Pollack, turned traitor at the critical moment, and accepted a position with one of the struck concerns, leaving the strikers in a deplorable condition. It was proven that he was in the employ of a detective agency before he came on to Akron.

Since the settlement of the strike he is following the work of spying on his former associates and keeping in close touch with the I. W. W. headquarters in Akron. Pollack was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury and brought to Cleveland from Canton April 23, 1913, charged with fraudulent use of the mails in operating a detective agency.

According to Assistant United States Attorney Cary Alburn, Pollack formed the Sproud Detective Agency in Akron, Ohio. It is charged that he and others advertised for agents in Ohio and adjacent states.

After persons had signified their intention of affiliating themselves with the detective agency, it is alleged Pollack wrote telling them to pay $5 to join —a great record for the head of the Akron I. W. W.

The I. W. W. group sent out circular letters to trade unions all over the country asking for financial aid to assist the workers in their strike and from this source they collected a large amount of money, for the unions were misled, thinking that they were contributing to a legitimate organization.

The treasurer selected by the I. W. W. was an unknown to the local men, but known to the group of leaders, and the outcome was that he suddenly left town and the funds went with him.

Many others who were on the local executive committee were known to be reporting to a half dozen other detective agencies.

These are true facts and it can readily be seen that the innocent strikers who bad no conception of what their so-called leaders were doing, were in reality being handled indirectly by their employers.

The strikers were very enthusiastic for a few weeks, marching daily and shouting "One Big Union!" "I. W. W. Forever!" etc. Now the cry is "Never Again," for the "One Big Union" was so big that they did not know the men who were supposed to be leading the fight in their interests.

This I. W. W. crowd had a free rein with no interference from the other trade organizations of the city of Akron. This was done purposely to give them every opportunity to demonstrate whether or not they could make good their threats to put the rubber companies out of business if they did not materially increase the wage rate of the men and women who were forced to strike.

The American Federation of Labor rounded up only such men and women who absolutely refused to join this radical bunch of leeches known as the I. W. W.

There is now a legitimate organization of rubber workers formed in Akron, connected with the American Federation of Labor.

In conclusion I hope that the trade unions of the country will refrain from giving any moral or financial aid to this band of traitors who, upon the least pretense, flood the country with appeals for aid. With best wishes.

Fraternally yours, WILLIAM A. CUNLIFFE.

Pattern Makers' Journal.

A PAPER FOR SOCIALISTS.

The Appeal is primarily an agitation paper. Its mission is to carry the message of Socialism to the American people. But how to educate and inform the avowed Socialists, the members of the Socialist party and the Appeal army, has always been a problem.

The Appeal having the facilities as well as considerable experience, has decided to issue a monthly paper devoted to the Socialist party and the Appeal Army. This paper will only cost 25 cents a year and no subscriptions for a less period will be accepted. No reduction for clubs or combinations will be allowed. This new paper will be edited by the rank and file. The paper will contain no editorial expressions. All kinds of views and ideas on party matters and propaganda work by the readers will be printed. There will be only one rule: The shortest communications will have the right of way.

This paper will also publish the latest news in the Socialist and labor movement, here and abroad. It will, in a word, be the organ of the avowed Socialists to serve their interests as they themselves determine.

It will be called the National Socialist. The paper of that name which was published in Washington has suspended publication. However, all the subscribers of that paper will have their subscriptions filled by the new paper.

The first issue of the new National Socialist will be dated July, but will reach all subscribers not later than June 28th. Send your subscription at once to the National Socialist, Girard, Kan.

FRAGMENTS—A CITY'S STREET.

I hear the shuffle of a thousand feet that hurry along the nightless way of a city's street.

I hear the common cry for that which satisfies.

I hear the mighty roar of the chaos of trade, where profit steals from profit. where rent is drunk on rent.

I see in the upturned faces of the crowd, the blotched and leathery; the seamed and lined.

I see revenge and hate, in a losing struggle with self and men, eyes that peer and leer and gleam, from cavernous depths, as of some monster seeking prey.

I see those who have given many wounds and those who have received them.

I see the truth in every effort of the individual man; here hammering out his destiny; there building with thoughts or with his hands; there working through a fine ideal; yonder wearing a crown of thorns; many losing themselves for a time in search of pelf and place; others finding themselves in service; many weary of the struggle with self.

I see all heights, all depths, all joy, all pain and love and hate and heaven and hell.

I see in this commonplace crowd the universal man emerging; in him all creeds, all races, blending.

I see every man traveling towards the same goal of harmony; struggling through the commonplace of life, unconsciously working toward brotherhood.

THE WORK OF THE INTERCOLLEGIATE SOCIALIST SOCIETY.

That even conservative Yale is awakening to the tremendous import of the Socialist movement is evidenced by the closing meeting at that university in May, at which Dean Brown of the Yale Divinity school debated against George Willis Cooke, a well known publicist and Socialist, on "Resolved, That Socialism provides for moral values in life."

"A mass of humanity was closed in the large hall," ran the report, "sitting on the floor in the three halls, occupying all the space on the windows, standing far out in the hall at the center door and beyond in the campus, anxiously trying to catch a word through the open side doors. There were twice as many as the hall could hold and hundreds were turned away. Professors and students, doctors and lawyers were occupying the floor, for every inch of space was valuable. The debates were listened to throughout with rapt attention and afforded an intellectual treat to those present."

Socialism is now one of the most discussed subjects on the campus. This meeting followed one at which Victor L. Berger, the first Socialist congressman, spoke before a record-breaking crowd. "We remember the time, not so

very long ago," appears in an editorial in the New Haven Union, "when the doctrine of Socialism was looked upon in New Haven, and even at Yale, as something akin to anarchy, as the propaganda of a lot of crazy fanatics who had a desire to take all the money in the world and divide it up equally, or something like that. Fortunately this day of unenlightenment with regard to exactly what Socialism is is passed, not only in this community, but pretty generally the country over."

"We believe," continues the editorial, "that the Yale Society for the Study of Socialism (Chapter of the I. S. S.) is one of the biggest thought-stimulating influences which has made itself felt in Yale for years. May it live long and prosper."

Alexander L. Trachtenberg, a graduate student, and formerly a student at the universities in Russia, has been largely responsible for the success of the Yale chapter.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society is continuing to increase its number of chapters and has just issued charters to groups of students at Denison University and the University of Cincinnati in Ohio. The second issue of the Intercollegiate Socialist has just appeared (10c a copy, 25c a year), and contains a number of valuable articles from the pens of Victor L. Berger, Algernon Lee, Florence Kelley, William English Walling, Carl D. Thompson, H. D. Sedgwick, Frederick F. Rockwell and others. The symposium on methods of socializing industry is one most worth while.

Harry W. Laidler, organizing secretary, has recently completed a tour among the New York colleges, including Cornell, Hobart, Syracuse, Rochester, Colgate, Hamilton and Union, and has noted a splendid interest in the Socialist movement in these institutions.

The name of Prof. Chas. P. Steinmetz, one of the most eminent engineers and inventors of the country, has recently appeared on the society's letterhead as an endorser of the society.

The Intercollegiate Socialist Society, whose headquarters is at 105 West Fortieth street, New York city, will be glad to receive the names of any who may be interested in its work.

SPIRITUALISTIC SOCIALIST REPLIES TO MATERIALISTIC CAPITALIST.

By R. A. Dague.

Mr. Editor: Will you allow me space in your paper in which to answer the enquiry of a friend? He writes me a letter from which make the following extracts:

> "Friend Dague: I am glad that in your physical affliction and advancing years that you are so happy and have such a lively belief that you shall live after death. I was raised in that belief myself but now I have come to believe that death ends all. I have no faith in the Church nor in Spiritualism and Nature offers no evidence that there is any conscious life after death. Yes, I believe we are worms of the dust, and that, like worms, when we die, we are dead, and that is the end of us. I would like to believe as you do but cannot,"

My Reply.

I am truly sorry for you, Friend R————. If you are right and "if everything is to wind up in a coffin, what's the use of beginning anything in the cradle?" But you are wrong in saying that Nature furnishes no evidence that there is life after death. Now, let me shock you a bit by saying that Nature offers not a scrap of proof that there is any real death (annihilation). You cannot extinguish a single atom or electron. Nature proves that what we call death is a change only—is birth to another zone or sphere. There can be no birth without death (so-called). Without the two, birth and death, there would be universal stagnation. We can kill nothing. If we smash the body the life or spirit goes on working in a higher realm of vibration and the body distintegrates into its component parts, but each live atom gets busy again and goes to forming new associations. We can wreck the body, which is composed of matter, but we can destroy neither spirit nor matter. We can only compel the inhabitant of the body to move out and our jostling only causes the atoms of matter to seek other associations. All the universe is alive from grain of sand to the blazing sun. All nature is throbbing with ceaseless energy. You may think a thing is dead, but nothing stays dead. You may knock things down, but they will get up again. Nature resents all idea of death, or stagnation. Even the solidest granite and steel are vibrating with life. Nature resurrects every apparent failure into success. If she destroys one plant or sun she makes others to take their place. The day always follows the night. If things ripen and die in the autumn, they appear again in the springtime. If we sleep with death for a night, we are more alive than ever the next morning. If we wound a tree with an axe, the tree sends an extra amount of sap to the injured gum and heals the wound.

If you cast a bowl of wet sand on a smooth surface it quickly adjusts itself into a shape of flowers and assumes symmetrical and beautiful forms. The frost on the window-glass gives proof of the existence of a natural law of art. The foulest ponds of stagnant water produce most beautiful flowers. The caterpillar has an offensive looking body with many feet, but out of him comes a butterfly with most gorgeous colorings. The eggs of birds are a shapeles protoplasm, but three weeks of warmth will transform that slimy substance into a glorious creature of beauty and song. The ant-lion has numerous legs, strong jaws, sharp teeth and eats smaller insects. Under the microscope he looks like a ferocious monster. After a time he wraps himself in a blanket which he weaves of silk and sand, and curls up and sleeps. Later he opens the door of his house and walks out. He now has four beautiful gauzy wings and is a mild-mannered insect and thereafter is a strict vegetarian and nice fellow. Whereas when an ant-lion he lived in a cave he now functions in the glorious air and sunshine.

My friend, let me theorize a little:

To me it seems that here we are living in caterpillar and lion-ant bodies. We are not yet fully hatched. May it not be that when we break out of this old worn body that we will live in a finer zone, now invisible, yet real? Electricity, air and all powerful things are invisible. Our real selves are not visible now; only our bodies can be seen.

I cannot think that Nature is pushing and pulling everything upward except man. No, no. Man has a glorious destiny. Nature, properly understood, tells us that God is infinite intelligence—is life—all life. The poet well says:

> "All are parts of one stupendous whole,
> Whose body Nature is and God the soul."

The rosebud has all the possibilities of the fully-developed rose. It will in due time unfold. Men are "God-buds" on the tree of infinite intelligence. They are gods in embryo. Sometime they will unfold. What a glorious destiny! How inspiring the thought! We could not exist without God; He, or it, could not be infinite without us. We are a part of God. We can no more die than can be. Now we are prattling infants in Nature's school. We are in the kindergarten department playing with blocks and baby things. Later we shall be promoted. Oh, my brother, you who think you are only a worm of the dust and shall never be anything greater—you who are struggling with poverty and sorrow—look up! Take courage! You were not created for extinction. You are here in a "worm body" for an infinitely wise purpose. There is nestling within that shell in which you live, an angel in embryo, possessing godlike powers and beauties not yet unfolded. You are a bud. Some time in the future you will fly through space with the velocity of light, step from star to star, associate with the wise sages of other worlds and of past ages and bask forever in the glory of celestial spheres. There is no death. All—all is life.

No, my brother, this world is not a vale of tears except as man has made it so. "Man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn." Shall it always be so? No. Ignorant man invented defective systems of religion and economics, but they, like all other things, are subject to the law of evolution—of unfoldment. All error and injustice must be rung out and truth and justice be ushered in. The doctrine that "might makes right" and "to the victor belongs the spoils" is the law of the jungle, but will not govern in higher levels of humanity on which the law of equity, reciprocity and the golden rule prevails. Capitalism, slavery, the exploiting of the worker, must go.

Socialism, the ripened fruit, the fully unfolded flower of all human government and the perfected system of industriallism, must and will come.

And now, in conclusion, friend R————, let me repeat that the infinite universe is pulsating with life and there are no dead.

As the poet sings—

> There is no death—the stars go down
> To rise upon some fairer shore
> And bright in heaven's jeweled crown
> They shine for evermore.
>
> There is no death—the dust we tread
> Shall change beneath the summer showers
> To golden grain or mellow fruit,
> Or rainbow-tinted flowers.
>
> There is no death—an angel form
> Walks o'er the earth with silent tread
> He bears our best loved ones away
> And then we call them "dead."
>
> Born into that undying life,
> They leave us but to come again
> With joy we welcome them—the same
> Except in sin and pain.
>
> And ever near us the unseen
> Their dear, immortal spirits tread.
> For all this boundless Universe
> Is Life—there are no dead.

R. A. DAGUE.

Creston, Iowa.

ORIGIN OF THE BOY SCOUT MOVEMENT.

John G. Wanhope, State Organizer of Washington.

There is no blacker page in English history than that which deals with the rise and development of machine production. The frightful degradation of child life in England during that period has left its impress on the present generation. Physically deformed and stunted in growth, many of the British working people bear mute witness to the unbridled greed of the pioneer plunderers of early British capitalism.

When the markets of the world were at her feet England was the workshop in capitalistic production; the primary reason for manufacturing was for profit, but the sphere of exploitation is narrowing and new markets for the disposal of the surplus must be found.

The Boers of South Africa, a peaceful, agricultural people, had the misfortune to locate over immense treasures of gold and diamonds, and the British capitalists made war on them to possess themselves of this wealth. The Boers, having great faith in God and a Mauser rifle, fertilized the South African veldt with the blood of Britain's best troops. Three times the British government was compelled to lower the physical standard to get enough soldiers to offer up their lives on the altar of the country whose ruling class had fed on their misery.

While the bombs were bursting over Mafeking, in the mint of the murderous mind of a trained man-killer called Colonel Baden-Powell, an idea was forming. The greasy, fetid atmosphere of an English factory town was not the best place to grow men whose bodies must be as near perfect as possible, to offer up as a sacrifice to the capitalists' God of profit. Why not take the boys while they are young and tender and train them in the manly art of murder; while their minds are pliable and plastic, easily moulded and formed, and the tide of young life beats high? It was a noble and inspiring idea, and was seized upon by every crowned head and cracked brain in Europe. The King of England gave it his sacred sanction, the Kaiser declared it a divine inspiration and Bloody Nick of Russia, the tenderest soul who ever murdered a patriot fighting for liberty, immediately ordered every boy in his vast domain to become a Scout.

On this side Teddy was dee-lighted, and the smug-faced hypocrites of Christian churchianity anointed it with the holy oil of John D. Rockefeller.

In the dim consciousness of millions of workers in America is the growing feeling that the militia are simply the hired tools and assassins of the masters. This truth has the tendency of cooling the divine fervor of patriotism which formerly prompted the young men to sweat red white and blue blood and die gloriously for the flag.

Enlistments fall off and every capitalist agency is used to have the parents of boys twelve years of age and over to join the Boy Scout movement. The Church, true to its historic rôle, always on the side of the tyrant and oppressor, is lending its aid. Preachers and other pliant tools of capitalism are busy debauching the minds of these youths under the guise of physical exercise, by taking them into the forest and field and teaching them woodcraft. But out of evil springs good sometimes; scouting and prowling around in the woods develops their sense of smell to a wonderful degree. After a few months' training it is asserted they can smell a jackrabbit a mile away, a possum ten miles away and a skunk a hundred miles, and the preacher of war is the skunk they smell in the distance.

So, this is the latest effort of murderous plutocrats to bring out and develop the wild beast in man nature, teach him to redden his hands in the blood of his own relatives and class for the masters' profit, and then have them washed clean in the blood of the Lamb.

It is the stern duty of every member of the working class to head off this foul conspiracy against the youth of this nation. The Socialist propagandists are reaching hundreds of thousands of people daily. Let us without fear or favor take our stand on the side of these children and prevent the wholesale debauching of their minds in the interest of the plutocratic parasites who have made of the world a shambles. Organize to put an end to wage-slavery and capitalism and establish industrial democracy so that the creators of wealth shall retain possession thereof and classes and class rule disappear and the brute truggle between man and man for bread is over.

A POLITICAL BOSS.

A young lady reporter on a country paper was sent out to interview leading citizens as to their politics.

"May I see the gentleman of the house?" she asked of a large woman who opened the door at one residence.

"No, you can't!" answered the woman, decisively.

"But I want to know what party he belongs to," pleaded the girl.

"Well, take a good look at me," she said, sternly. "I'm the party he belongs to."—Exchange.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A Synopsis of Facts Relating to the World's Trade Union Movement—Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers.

A law has come into operation in the state of Texas which provides for an eight-hour day for all state and municipally employed workers, as well as those engaged either directly or indirectly on work being carried out by the state or municipality. The "Locomotive Drivers' and Stokers' Journal" is strongly advocating a closer co-operation between the different railway workers' organizations, in order that the playing off one group of workers against another by the various companies may be rendered impossible in the future.—The membership of the affiliated trades unions now exceeds 2,000,000. The exact number at the end of March was 2,007,650, according to the American Federation of Labor news letter.—In Memphis, Tennessee, half of the working population are negroes. They have not the right to enter any of the numerous public parks. The Building Workers Trades Council decided to urge the town authorities to provide a public park for the exclusive use of the negroes.—Seventy-five thousand seven hundred and fifty-one persons were engaged in the automobile trade in the year 1912.—The labor council of the city of Portland, Oregon, has decided to call a conference of delegates from the neighboring cities and states to discuss the prevention of the flooding of the western territory with emigrants upon the occasion of the opening of the Panama canal. A joint campaign on the part of the American and European organizations is urged for, in which the latter shall explain to all those who are desirous of going out to this country what awaits them there.—According to the official figures, 118,000 boys and girls under 16 years of age are employed in factories. Of this number 11,111 are engaged in knitting factories, 11,035 in the canning industry, 10,000 in the wool industry, 8,134 in the silk factories, and over 78,000 in other industries. According to all accounts these figures are too low. The mayor of Boston intends to raise the minimum wage of all workers employed by the town to $15 per week, as he maintains it is impossible for them to live decently on a lesser sum.—A number of employers got an injunction against the Woodworkers' Union in New York, preventing them from calling strikes against the use of building material produced by non-union men or non-union labor.—The manufacturers in Manila have requested the government to have children taught cigarmaking in the national schools.

The bitter struggle between the butchers and the employers in New Zealand has resulted in the formation of a new yellow organization. After it had been once refused them, they have gained admittance to the wages board, so that the wages and conditions are laid down by a board consisting of employers and yellow workers.

The Danish Trade Union Congress.

The Congress of the Danish Trade Unions took place on the 23rd, 24th, 25th and 26th of April. Four hundred delegates were present, as well as representatives of the trade unions of Norway, Sweden and Germany. According to the report which was read by the chairman, Madsen, the three past years were characterized by great results scored by the Danish trade unions. The employers have, it is true, followed their old lockout tactics, which has had the effect of causing a certain amount of discord where a few members were concerned. As a result of this a cross current of syndicalism has sprung into existence. This question was not overlooked by the congress. The report of a committee appointed for the purpose of investigating the necessity of reorganizing the national center was heard next. The congress decided with a great majority not to change the basis, and to maintain the old and centralized strike funds. Only a few isolated votes were recorded in favor of the abolition of the compulsory subscription towards the support of strikers. The syndicalistic proposals were rejected by practically the whole congress. The congress concurred in a motion adopted by the social democratic party, according to which the syndicalists are debarred from associating themselves with the party. The congress furthermore decided to, as hitherto, stand for a collective bargaining, and to improve benefit features in the union. The congress gave the following matters their further consideration: Insurance against unemployment, penalties, education of workers, the co-operative movement, and certain other matters of business. The congress decided to grant a permanent allowance to the widow of the secretary of the National Center, who died during the congress.

The Norwegian Court of Arbitration Laws.

The proposals drafted by the Norwegian government concerning compulsory courts of arbitration, and about which we have already spoken, have now been published in full. According to these laws a conciliation board shall be appointed to settle differences between employers and men, apart from the court of arbitration, in the case of conflicts which threaten public safety. No strike may take place on account of differences until the contended questions have been dealt with by a public conciliation board. The country shall be divided into five districts, each of which shall have its own conciliation officer. The officials will endeavor to bring about a conciliation when occasion demands, but if it be so desired, the conciliation board may consist of two officials and two private individuals. The conciliation board shall be appointed by the government from a list of members proposed by the employers' national center, and the trade union national center. The tenure of office shall be three years. The proposal also deals with differences of a legal nature concerning the interpretation to be placed upon the tariff agreements, or awards given by the conciliation boards. The trade union organizations and the employers' organizations are forbidden to answer any differences encountered in the execution of these awards or tariff agreements, by a cessation of work. All differences shall be laid before a new labor court in Christiania, whose decision shall be final, unless the parties concerned agree to submit their case to a private arbitration body. The labor court, the chairman of which must be a member of the higher courts, shall consist of five members by the government, who may not, however, belong to the executive of either a trade union organization or employers' organization, or be in the service of such an organization. The employers' central and the trade union center have the right to propose names from which the members of the aforesaid boards shall be selected. A great movement has now begun to protest against the action of the government, which will so fetter the future movements of the workers. Meetings, full to overflowing, have been held in all parts, to the end that a petition has been signed by 60,000 persons, and presented to parliament. Answers have, up to the present been received from Denmark, Finland, Germany and Sweden, in reply to a query sent to all the national centers. None of these countries are in favor of proposals for a compulsory court of arbitration.

Trade Unions and the Churches in the United States.

For many years past clergymen have attended the American labor congresses as representatives of the various church bodies. Every year finds the Rev. Charles Stelzle, who is very well known in trade union circles, directing his energies with burning zeal totwards the co-operation of the trade unions and the church. Those churches which come under his control have gone so far as to draw up special labor programs containing the most important demands of the organizations. These demands often constitute the subject of his Sunday sermon, especially on "Labor Sunday," the custom of which is growing very rapidly, owing to the executive of the federated unions of labor having given their consent to same. On these days all churches in the land are expected to deal with questions which concern labor exclusively. In many cases the pulpit is occupied by some well known labor leader or other. Some time ago Stelzle, the writer of numerous articles for the labor press, advocated the admittance of delegates of church bodies to the central bodies of the trade unions, in order to bring about the co-operation of the two. This plan was immediately agreed to by the different ecclesiastical bodies and the federation of the trade unions recommended its adoption. A seat has been allotted to one member of the local ecclesiastical body on the various central bodies of the trade unions in almost 100 towns up to now. These representatives have full rights of speech, but are not, however, allowed to vote. Socialistic delegates, among others, are opposing this plan, and a number of disputes have already arisen out of this question among the various councils.

The Austrian State Employes.

There is no country in the world more overrun with officials than Austria. The population has increased by 66 per cent during the past eighty-five years, but the number of officials has increased by 660 per cent, not including the railway servants. There is now one official to every fifty population, making altogether a gigantic army of nearly 500,000 state employes. According to the figures of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, for the year 1912, there were 66,700 state officials, teachers and judges, whose total income amounted to 263,974,000 kronen (25 kronen equal £1). The number of watchmen coming under the control of the military amounted to 43,246, with a salary of 49,652,000 kronen. The subordinate officials and servants numbered 28,668, and their total wages amounted to 49,830,000 kronen. There were 59,159 persons working by special agreement for the state, and whose salary amounted to 66,660,000 kronen, also 64,000 permanent workers with a total wage of 52,000,000 kronen. The railway servants number 175,591, and their total wage or salary is 277,993,000 kronen. According to these figures the grand total of Austrian state employes for the year 1911 was 427,564, whose total income amounted to 763,049,000 kronen (£30,521,960). During the last year several of the different grades have established very strong and influential organizations, which have, by means of sound trade union methods, effected an improvement in their conditions; much to the chagrin of the government. After many attempts the government has at last succeeded in squeezing through a bill in the form of a service regulation, whereby the right of combination among the state employes is as good as revoked, and passive resistance and the general strike methods are rendered impossible. The state employes are forbidden from combining in any such manner as is calculated to disturb or curtail the public service in general. It remains to be seen whether the tremendous discontent which prevails among the state employes will not prove the government's attack to be futile.

International Statistics.

According to the report of the British section of the International Association for Legislation (labor legislation), an international conference will take place next September for the purpose of bringing about a uniform system of statistics of factory inspectors. At present the provisions made in the various countries for the protection of the workers are so widely different that such satisfactory comparisons as are necessary to the general interest are impossible.

The Postoffice as a Fruit Merchant.

An interesting experiment is now being made by the New South Wales government for the purpose of inaugurating a cheaper and better fruit service, in the interests of the health of the populace as well as in the interests of the fruit growers. Those requiring fruit can buy a coupon at any post-office to the value of the fruit desired, inclusive of carriage. The fruit growers' addresses and prices are posted up in the postoffice. The railway charges are reckoned at 6d for every fifty pounds, irrespective of distance. The sea freight is reckoned at one-seventh of a penny per pound, with an extra charge of one-twenty-eighth of a penny per pound for trans-shipment. The middlemen have naturally raised a great outcry against this new arrangement, which has, however, met with the marked approval of the remainder of the populace during the few weeks of its existence.

The Position of the Waiters in Moscow.

The only waiters' organization in Russia is in Moscow, and takes the form of a mutual benefit society. The Moscow waiters formerly had a trade union organization, but same was closed by the authorities. As it is no longer possible to establish an organization of the nature of a trade union, the waiters were compelled to content themselves with a mutual benefit society. The permission to form this society was only obtained as a result of untiring efforts. The society now numbers 2,000 members, who are generally drawn from the tea-shops and the second and third-class restaurants. The aim of this society is to have the waiters brought under the shop laws, it being hoped that an improvement in their condition might thereupon ensue. A law is to be shortly introduced into the Russian parliament for the regulation of the working time of the shop assistants, and the waiters' union has appointed a delegation to wait upon the members of the upper house, urging them to pass the bill. The union is making praiseworthy efforts to improve the moral and physical standard of those engaged as waiters, etc. The conditions in this calling are most lamentable, as the workers have to put up with being addressed in the most familiar manner. The primitiveness of the form of speech used in addressing the waiters, i. e., "thee" and "thou," etc., is acutely felt by those workers in the large towns. Still it must be suffered in the smartest restaurants as well as in the most simple eating houses. In the best establishments the waiters must be clean shaven, and in some places must even shave their heads. Tips form the only source of income. A guarantee deposit of £2-15-0—£10-10 is demanded upon a waiter being engaged, and no receipt is given for same. This deposit is, in most cases, not given back when the waiter leaves, but the landlord or proprietor makes the man a present of 25s. to 35s. The waiter is answerable for broken china, etc., and unpaid bills. Bribery also exists. Head waiters and managers must also be bribed by the waiters or the latter find themselves told off to guests known to be "unprofitable," or to merely assist the head waiter serve, whilst he pockets the tip. Sweating is practiced here in all its forms, it being desired that the waiters shall order their clothes of a particular tailor. Money is collected in order to make the landlord or proprietor a present on Christmas day and all such holidays. Upon stock being taken of the china, etc., the waiters are sometimes called upon to pay 20s., 40s., or 60s. for damage, losses, etc. The waiters have numerous duties to perform, including cleaning, washing the staircases, and such work. They must board themselves at their own expense. No opportunities for rest exist. Child labor is very much in evidence. The higher the class of work to which the restaurant belongs, the lower the moral standard of the working conditions.

The Necessity of International Co-operation

The journal of the American granite cutters, the "get-up" of which is well worth studying, gives a startling proof of the absolute necessity of international combination and co-operation of the workers' organizations. An order was shortly placed with a firm in Toronto, which refuses, by the way, to have anything to do with trade unions, for the erection of a mausoleum. There were twenty-eight Corinthian pillars, with their respective bases to be cut. As no competent cutters could be found among the non-union men, the firm sent the granite to Scotland to be worked up there in a union shop. The granite was returned to Toronto in the shape of Corinthian pillars, where the remaining part of the work was done by non-union labor. In spite of the heavy freight charges, the Scotch firm was able to do the work cheaper than the American firms, employing union men. There should be some means of preventing this kind of thing. The close co-operation which exists between the trade unions of the Europeon countries renders such an occurrence almost impossible. It must, however, be said that the English and American

trade unions up to within a few years ago did not put much faith in such co-operation or attach much importance to same, fearing at times that it would lead to an increase in the number of emigrants from other countries. Since the American labor federation became affiliated with the International Secretariat matters have certainly improved and it is to be hoped that the various trade unions in England and America will affiliate with their respective international secretariats. It would then be possible to put a very strong check upon the employers' repeated attempts to play off one country against another.

May Celebrations in South Africa.

The South African trade unions held a number of demonstrations on Good Friday in favor of the recognition of the first Monday in May as a legal labor holiday. Resolutions were passed in favor of the taxing of land property, the eight-hour day, women's suffrage, extension of state and municipal ownership, prohibition of the import of colored labor, and the encouragement of the employment of white workers.

Pension laws for mothers are already in force in nine of the American states, while fourteen other states are considering a similar law, under which mothers who have children depending upon them will be granted a monthly pension. The legislature for the state of Missouri, for instance, is discussing a bill which provides pensions for mothers whose husbands are either already dead, unable to work or inmates of a state institution, asylum, prison, etc., if such mothers have to support children out of their earnings. Divorced women shall also receive pensions if the children are legally given into their keeping. The bill proposes that mothers with children dependent upon them be granted $10 per month for the first child and $5 per month for every additional child. Similar laws are in force in Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, California, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Oklahoma, Michigan and Utah.

Labor Problems in Oregon.

The state of Oregon, which lies in the northwest of the United States, has recently been the scene of a referendum, taken in connection with a considerable number of questions, a certain portion of which might be of special interest elsewhere. One law, which was carried by 66,508 votes to 48,078, stipulated that all workers paid either directly or indirectly out of public funds, should have an eight-hour day. A law forbidding picketing, boycotting and the coercion of blacklegs, was defeated by 66,560 votes to 49,826. The law according to which meetings in the public streets, parks and such places should be made subject to the written permission of the mayor in all towns with a population of over 5,000, was likewise defeated by 62,532 votes to 48,978.

Municipalities.

The town of Charlottenburg stands out above all German towns as being the richest in public institutions of all descriptions, of which a very important one is the board of health. The monies spent by this department amounted to 4s. 1p. per head of population in the year 1900, 7s. 3p. in the year 1905, and 8s. 6p. in the year 1910. The total expenditure in 1900 was £40,000, in 1910 it was £130,000, which amount also included the sums necessary for the care of the sick, babies in arms, consumptives, the health of the school children, disinfection, street cleaning, draining, baths and public lavatories.

Labor Struggles in Russia.

On April 17th, the memorial day of the frightful massacres which took place in the gold washings on the River Lena in East Siberia, workers in St. Petersburg and part of those in Moscow came out on strike. Numerous one-day strikes also took place in the provinces. It will be remembered that a crowd of many thousands of peaceful citizens were fired upon in the previous year, on this day, when 250 workers were killed and 150 injured; thus the strike, which was proceeding quite peacefully, did not gain its object, because of the slaughter which took place. The workers were, one after another, sent back to Russia by the gold mining companies, and other workers put on in their places. The dismissed men have taken action for damages, but same have not yet been settled. The company is still negotiating with the workers. The social democratic party in the douma introduced a bill for the granting of state pensions to those families which were rendered fatherless by the massacre, as well as those workers who were rendered invalid through the same.

Disconcerting Results of the Independent Christian Organization.

On February 20th the "free," "Christian" and Hirsch-Dunckersche textile workers' unions decided unanimously upon a strike of the dyers at Krefeld, because the employers would not agree to a reduction in the working time and would only allow the smallest possible increase in wages in the new tariff agreement (it was a four-years' one). The working time is still sixty hours per week. The employers answered the workers with a lockout on March 15th, and 12,000 persons were involved in same. This number increased afterwards; 2,652 dyers took part in the strike, of which number 2,300 belong to the free textile workers' union. Contrary to the general wish, the "Christian" organizations negotiated with the employers and the strike ended on April 3rd. The free textile workers' union decided, by 1,755 votes to 7, in favor of a continuation of the strike. After the Christian organization had effected a part settlement the lockout terminated.

The Textile Workers' Journal in its last number stated that the assertion of the "Christian" organization that "they had obtained far-reaching concessions" is false. The struggle among the textile workers proves, as did the miners' conflict at the beginning of the preceding year in the Saar district, that the Christian organization had not the intention of acting in the interests of the workers, but had other objects in view. The miners in Upper Silesia came out on strike on April 15th. War was proclaimed by the Polish affiliated unions, after petitions for better conditions had been made in vain. The Miners' Union (free union) decided that its members should leave work with the others, although they had not been invited to take part in the preparations; 4,000 miners were involved in the strike. The Catholic organizations, which exercise a certain amount of influence in these parts, did everything in their power to supply the employers with strike-breakers. The strike has since been declared off by the Polish union, for want of funds.

An Australian Strike.

The gas workers in Sydney, New South Wales, have been struggling for an increase of wages from 8s. to 9s. per day for more than one year. This has been absolutely necessary on account of the continually rising rents and cost of food. The chairman of the wages board rejected all the propositions of the workers, so that they were absolutely defenseless. The labor government at length offered them a revision of the wages board regulations, but the workers refused to accept same. Upon the strike beginning, on February 28th, the government publicly called upon the people to render personal assistance at the gas works in order to keep same going. After the lapse of one week an agreement was entered into which provided for an increase in wages for the workers. Victimization is now prohibited. The prime minister of the labor government has sealed his own fate in his party through his attitude towards the gas workers. This man has only been partially trusted by his party for some time past.

(IS). A law has come into operation in the state of New York, giving the towns self administration on a much broader scale. According to this law the town may decide upon all matters which are not of a purely national character, whereas they have hitherto been obliged to obtain the consent of the governors. The police, dock department, health department, etc., will now be under the control of the municipal administration, which will also be empowered to issue bonds for public buildings, etc., and to generally manage its own property. The town of Boston is the first in the United States to inaugurate a system for the relief of the aged workers employed by the town. According to this system a worker who is sixty years of age and who has been in the service of the city twenty-five years, shall, at his request and with the approval of the retirement board, be retired from service and shall receive an annual pension equal to one-half of his average wages during his last year of service. All men to retire at the age of seventy.

Trade Union Agitation in the Russian Mercantile Marine.

(IS). The French system of "registered seamen," under which system no men are taken on unless they have a special certificate, does not exist in Russia, says the "Tribuna Russe" in an interesting article under the above title. The employment offices are entirely in the hands of the master shippers or private agents. The seamen have repeatedly tried to fight this system, but without success. In the years 1905 and 1906, when the burden of autocracy was somewhat lighter than is usually the case, the men created their first trade union, on the Black Sea. The organization conducted a strike lasting six weeks, with great results. After that time men were taken on and dismissed only at the instigation, or with the approval of, the union. The seamen's papers were issued at the union offices, and the union generally attained such influence that it was invited to send delegates to a royal commission which was appointed to consider a bill concerning "marine boards." In connection with their organized fellow workers on the Baltic, the Caspian and the White Seas, the representatives of the men of the Black Sea submitted a proposal according to which the organization and control of the "marine boards" should be based upon the principles of the trade union. A period of persecution on the part of the government set in, however, towards the end of the year. The leaders of the organization were incarcerated in prison and the organization itself put down in the most brutal manner. Soon, however, secret organizations sprung up in the place of the old organization, the first being among the seamen of the Caspian Sea in 1910. Of the 8,000 seamen only 200 belonged to these organizations, contributing altogether about 300 francs per month. Following the defeat of the seamen of the Black Sea in August, 1911, a secret organization was established. The greater part of the work of this organization was done abroad, and in January, 1912, their first paper was published, which was eagerly read on all ships. The agitation spread to the other seas so that over 100 crews soon belonged to this secret and illegal union. The seamen did not join the organization one by one, but whole crews at a time. The subscriptions which were paid into the funds of the trade journal amounted to two per cent. of the wages. In the year 1912, ninety-eight crews contributed altogether 10,000 francs. Of this sum thirty-six per cent. was required to defray management expenses, twenty per cent. for the labor paper and the remainder for removals, support, etc. The deputies to the Duma were allowed 260 francs for their expenses. There are, abroad, in Antwerp, for instance, so-called neutral organizations of Russian, Lithouanian and Esthonian Seamen. These unions have decided that the before-mentioned paper shall be their official trade journal. This journal is now 24 pages thick and is published under the subtitle "The official organ of the Russian Watermen and Seamen."

Sweden. (IS). According to the report concerning the trade union movement of 1912, the organizations are slowly recovering from the effects of the strike of 1909. An increase in membership is reported in most organizations which, in the case of those organizations affiliated to the national center amounts to, in the aggregate, 5,550. In the present year the determined efforts on the part of many organizations is producing satisfactory results.

Brief Labor Notes From All Countries.

Great Britain. (IS). The Miners' Congress in South Wales has instructed its executive to communicate with all great organizations with a view to bringing about a more united action and mutual support where important matters are concerned. The 1,262 affiliated co-operative societies have been circularized respecting the minimum wages clause and it transpires that the minimum wage is being paid by 272 societies, i. e. 24/- for male workers and 17/- for female workers. Sixty-nine societies pay the minimum wage of 24/- to their men only but recognize no minimum for the women workers. Two hundred and eighty-one societies refuse to recognize this minimum, whilst from 640 societies no reply has been received. The International Transport Workers Congress which was to have taken place in London in June next, has been postponed till August 26-30. The strike in the factories belonging to the Co-operative Wholesale Society has ended in a victory for the workers. The last one of the dismissed workgirls, whose reinstatement the management had opposed, was taken on again, with the result that work was resumed by the strikers. The Scotch Trade Union Congress, which lately took place in Dumfries, was attended by 150 delegates representing 300,000 members of Scottish trade unions. The congress dealt with all matters of moment, including questions of social legislation and also the special wants of the Scottish workers. About 50,000 miners in South Wales refused to resume work after the first of May, in order to compel the non-union miners to join the union. Very good results were obtained. In nearly all cases the non-union men joined the union and the strike thereupon ended. Upon the invitation of the London Trades Council the executive of the Berlin Trades Union spent several days in London and stopped at Brussels on their way back. The object of the journey was to bring about a closer relationship and a better understanding between the workers of these larger cities. It is reported that the London Trade Council will return the visit.

Norway. (IS). The national center of the Norwegian trade unions and the employers' union have decided to appoint a joint committee for the purpose of drafting a bill outlining the course of arbitration proceedings for industrial disputes. Such a measure has already been carried through in Denmark. A petition has been sent to the Norwegian Parliament asking that the discussion over the government bill on the same subject be postponed till the work of the committee of the employers and workers is ready.

Sweden. (IS). The social democratic propositions for an investigation in respect to the legal minimum wage has been rejected by the Swedish Parliament. The same fate also overtook the proposition for an eight-hour working day.

Turkey. (IS). The secretary of the trade unions in Constantinouple reports that the recently-inaugurated labor movement has suffered tremendously through the war and its consequences. The work of the few organizations which still exist is very much handicapped in consequence of the exceptional state of affairs. Quite a number of factories for women's ready-made clothing have been closed because all means of communication between Constantinople and Rumelia (the country where the products of these mills are disposed of) have been cut off. Five hundred workers are thrown out of work in consequence of this. Three hundred and fifty workers in cigarette paper factories were locked out because they would not agree to a reduction in wages. Many private employés have suffered likewise. Two hundred and thirty brewery workers have been locked out for the last three months. Bookbinders, carpenters and men of other trades are almost all without work. The prices of all necessities of life have risen rapidly and the rent has almost doubled itself. Bread has reached an exorbitant price and meat has become almost a luxury. Under such circumstances it is certainly not easy to push on with the labor movement, but the organization which has had to endure the war and all its accompanying terrors will soon emerge into new life and be in a position to report new progress.

Germany. (IS). The Coppersmiths' Union now numbers 5,256 members in 100 branches, against 4,445 in the year 1910. This union is the only one to decline to amalgamate with the Metal Workers' Union. The Hotel Workers' Union raised its number of members from 13,918 to 16,542, including female workers, last year. Included in the latter number were 7,762 hotel and restaurant waiters, 2,112 café waiters, 267 cooks and 3,101 hotel and restaurant porters, etc. The union conducted 268 wages movements last year in which

6,410 persons were involved. A total increase in wages of 17,625 marks (£880) per week was obtained for 4,914 persons. Collective agreements were entered into in which 4,477 workers were concerned; a downright surprising result for a calling which has worked along trade union lines for years without seeming to reap any benefits. The funds of the union amount to £10,300. The Factory Workers' Union has a membership of 207,597 at the beginning of the present year, of which number 26,324 were women workers. Last year showed an increase in membership of 18,154. The total income of the central fund was £217,800 and financial assistance was rendered to the amount of £104,600. The total funds stand at £200,600. Altogether 601 wages movements have to be recorded for the year 1912 (this number includes strikes, lockouts, etc.). Four hundred and forty-three disputes were settled without a discontinuance of work being resorted to; ninety-four aggressive strikes. forty defensive strikes and twenty-four lockouts took place. The results obtained were, a reduction in the hours of labor for 15,661 persons, aggregating 44,681 hours per week, an increase in wages for 45,605 persons amounting to £3,979 per week. The union successfully opposed the employers' efforts to reduce the wages of employes in the case of 1,067 workers. The amount per week being involved was £117. The cost of all wages movements was £39,799. The regulation of wages and conditions of labor by means of tariff agreements made appreciable progress in the year 1912. The number of tariff agreements entered into for the year 1912 rose to 369 as compared with 301 in the previous year, the number of factories affected to 611 as compared with 489, the number of persons working under such agreements rose from 29,850 to 35,425. According to these agreements a maximum working week of fifty-four hours has been agreed upon for 3,019 workers, 53 hours for 6,207 workers, 54 for 2,441 workers, 54 to 57 hours for 649 workers, and over 57 hours for 42 workers. The Potters' (earthenware) Union nnmbered 11,291 members at the beginning of this year, that is 442 fewer than in the previous year. This falling off is attributable to a crisis in the trade itself. The years' income amounted to £19,800, and the expenditure to £20,800, of which sum £3,900 was used for the financial assistance of the unemployed. The total funds stand at £18,800. The union is now very busy discussing a plan for the amalgamation of their organization with that of the glass blowers and the china potters. Such an amalgamation would result in an organization 45,000 members strong. According to the statistics published by the Factory Workers' Union it seems that the profits of the employers have risen by 97.6 per cent. during the last thirty years whilst the workers' wages have risen by 51.9 per cent. only. From the year 1900 to 1911 the cost of living rose by twenty-seven per cent., the wages by nineteen per cent. and the employers' profits by thirty-nine per cent.

Russia. (IS). The first of May was appropriately celebrated as a labor day in the provinces of Russia adjacent to the Baltic Sea and also in Russian Poland and the neighboring provinces. Notwithstanding the fact that the police took the "necessary precautions" they were unable to prevent an almost general stoppage of work in Riga, Warsaw and other places where handbills were distributed and demonstrations attempted. A large squad of police and police spies entered the editorial and printing offices of the Social Democratic newspaper, the "Prawda," in St. Petersburg, on the night of the 30th of April under the leadership of a police officer. A search of the premises ensued which lasted several hours. Without troubling to wait for the editor or the publisher, the police forced open all cupboards, drawers and boxes, taking away the whole of the books, newspapers, correspondence and other editorial matter.

Austria. (IS). The Tailors' Union now numbers 8,211 members as compared with 7,088 in the year 1908 although about 1,000 members were lost on account of a split caused by the separatist movement. There are altogether 9,430 male and 8,236 female workers under sixteen years of age, and 40,449 male and 27,843 female workers over sixteen years of age in the Austrian clothing industry. This makes a total of 85,958 workers of which number 44,005 may be considered eligible for the trade union. The number of home workers in this industry is 18,869. The Workers' Temperance Union, which has opened a lively campaign against alcohol, now numbers 1,168 as compared with 899 in the previous year. The society receives the financial support of a number of trade unions. The average yearly wage of the employés in the Austrian state tobacco factories (state monopoly) is less than £30 per year. The locksmiths in Vienna have entered into a new tariff agreement, in which 120 factories and workshops are involved; this means 2,100 workers. The agreement provides for a reduction of the weekly working time from 54 to 53½ hours, an advance in the minimum wage from 3½d to 4d per hour for journeymen during their first year after completion of apprenticeship, and from 4½d to 5d for all other workers. No industrial concern employing more than ten workers is allowed to work women or girls between the hours of 8 in the evening and 5 in the morning. The Saddler and Bag Makers' Union has increased its membership from 1,721 to 1,948 in the last year, although 163 members in Prague fell away as a result of the separatist movement. The total funds amount to over £1,040.

Hungary. (IS). The Metal Workers' Union has raised its membership from 17,481 to 26,723. Of this number 20,000 are in Buda Pesth. The year's income amounted to £20,083, and the expenditure to £17,791. The average numbers of the Tailors' Union for the year 1911 was 4,282, for the year 1912, 4,875. According to the yearly report of the Trade Union Central the number of affiliated members stood at 111,966 at the end of the year 1912, as compared with 95,180 at the end of the year 1911 and 86,478 at the end of the year 1910.

Roumania. (IS). The tariff agreement entered into between the master bookbinders and the employers in 1910 is now about to be revised, and the employers want to make this an opportunity for reducing the wages of the workers by no inconsiderable amount. They are supposed to be contemplating the importation of foreign blacklegs if occasion demands.

Bulgaria. (IS). Through a telegram received from St. Sophia we learn that the trade unions held a very impressive peace demonstration on the occasion of the first of May.

Switzerland. (IS). The "Flügelrad," the Swiss railway workers' journal states that upon the occasion of the Kaiser's visit to the Swiss maneuvers the stretch of railway over which the royal train traveled was most carefully guarded. Same was thickly lined with men who were in some cases drawn from places a great distance away for this purpose. These men have not only been absolutely refused any kind of remuneration for their night work but the wages for the day required for the journey to and from their special duty have been deducted. The Swedish Temperance Union now numbers 93,146; that is, one member for every forty inhabitants. Fifty-three delegates as well as a representative of the French sister union were present at the municipal workers' conference in Olten. A proposition to abolish the secretariat was defeated by thirty-six votes to sixteen. The federation has at the present time thirty-two branches and 3,000 members.

France. (IS). The twenty-fourth congress of the railway men was attended by 129 delegates still engaged in the service, and who represented 161 local bodies. The number of members has fallen from 57,627 to 22,965 since the unsuccessful strike of 1910. The membership has, however, recently commenced to increase. Agitation is somewhat handicapped because of a rapidly growing Catholic organization, a Republican railway workers' union and also a new trade union which broke away from the old organization. This new union is now seeking reaffiliation. The congress has, however, refused to take back the members of this organization as a body, possibly because some of the members are not acceptable, but has left it to the discretion of these workers to apply separately for readmittance.

The disastrous dispute seems likely to continue. One of the most interesting points discussed afterwards was the question of the reinstatement of the men who were victimized after the strike had terminated. In spite of the Socialist party in parliament, and all the attempts at reconciliation on the part of the government representatives, the railway companies in general maintain their unyielding attitude. The bakers' strike has begun. It is said that almost 3,000 men laid down their tools on the first day. The Co-operative Society bakers are among the number, apparently because the ultimatum which was sent to all bakeries did not reach the managers of the co-operative societies in time. The mistake was explained at the first meeting of the strikers, and the different leaders, that the work be resumed in the co-operative bakeries, because these were prepared to grant the demands put forward by the union. This proposition was rejected by the meeting, so that the customers of the co-operative societies were obliged to get their bread from scab bakeries. In certain suburbs, as in St. Denis, where the town council is a Socialistic one, the mayors tried to ensure a supply of bread for the municipal institutions from the bakeries controlled by the organizations. With this end in view they addressed themselves to the strike committee, asking them if such an arrangement were possible under the circumstances. The strike committee could give no answer so these mayors will be obliged to make use of the offer of the government to install soldiers as strikebreakers, or draw their supplies of bread for the aged, the sick and the children under their care from non-union shops, if they will not let them hunger. The Trade Union National Center and the Parisian Trade Council has raised a most angry protest against the visit of the King of Spain; at the same time assuring their fellow workers in Spain of their support against the existing régime.

Belgium. (IS). One of the most deplorable features of the recent strike was the position which the Christian unions took up. They had not only decided not to take part in the strike, but sent a circular letter to the employers asking them not to close their works during the strike. The employers were at once given to understand that the Christian union labor bureaus could place blacklegs at their disposal. In reply to a question one of the ministers recently stated that boys under sixteen years of age can still be employed in brickyards up to twelve hours daily. The Belgian Trade Union Congress will take place in Brussels on the 15th and 16th of July. The loosely organized federation was, on the 1st of January, reorganized into a national central union again. The new organizing methods have conduced very largely to the growth of the organization. At the end of 1910 same numbered 14,999 members, at the end of 1911 as many as 22,616, and at the end of 1912, 29,656. The number of members who were involved in strikes was 2,009 in 1911, and 1,555 last year; whilst the average period during which the workers were on strike amounted to eleven days in 1909, 15.5 days in 1910, 12.5 days in 1911, and 32.2 days in 1912. The strike expenditure consequently increased from £1,866 to £5,556 in the last two years. In spite of that the wages movements were most favorably influenced by the good state of trade during the year under notice. There were only 0.8 per cent. of the workers out of work in 1912, as compared with 1.02 per cent. in the year 1911, and 2 per cent. in 1910; whilst the average number of work days lost through unemployment, viz., 6.7, compares favorably with 10.7 in 1911 and 16 in 1910. The expenditure for other benefits has increased very considerably. In spite of this the general funds of the union have increased from £6,791 to £12,083. The agitation is conducted with the assistance of the Trade Union Journal, which at present has a circulation of 35,000 copies.

United States. (IS). The membership subscription in the American Typographical Union is graduated according to the amount earned. It is, therefore, impossible to arrive at the exact earnings of all members. Taken from the last year's report, the average yearly earnings for all union workers were as follows: In the year 1909, $897; in 1910, $953; in 1911 $974, and in 1912 $992. The eight-hour day is the general rule, but in certain sections the introduction of the five-day week has been effected.

KNOCKING AND BOOSTING.

"When a union elects a member to an official position it does so not to make him a target for censure and abuse, but that he may be a center around which members shall gather to make effective the work of the organization. This is a lesson that has not taken hard enough hold on the minds of union members. There is a peculiar perversity possessing many union people that makes them knock the men they had elected to office. They seem to have an idea that because they have elected a brother to office they have a right to dog him to their hearts' content. They treat him very much the same way that Indians used to treat their squaws, only worse. The Indian made the squaw do all the work, but she did not have much to say, while the union man has a good deal to say and piles all the work of the organization on the shoulders of the officers and heaps abuse on his head. If the union members who are guilty of this folly would have as much to say in the way of boosting as they have in the way of knocking, how easy would be the work of officers and how successful the organization."—Exchange.

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LIFE IN DEATH.

Tho world has put its impudent institutions in your way. Its states dead in the law. Its churches dead in the creed. And they have thrown clouds across your path. They don't want you to be too happy about life. For if you are too happy about life you are likely to be miserable enough about death. So they keep reminding you that while life's all very well, death cuts it off. For if you felt easy about dying, hearing them say that in the midst of life we are in death, would have no terrors for you. You would be saying something else to yourself. You'd be saying that in the midst of death we are in life. For you'd see your data for that everywhere you turned. You'd see how determined everything is to live. How nothing stays dead. How things gone wrong right themselves. How things thrown down get on their feet again. You don't need an argument for that. You only need eyes. The one thing you can't do is to kill anything. The universe resents being dead. It resurects even the failures into successes. You begin to understand that the trump card of space and time is not death but life. That no matter what death plays life covers it. That no matter what death stakes life goes it better. What is there in seas and stars and love to make you think of death? It's all action. It's all exultant energy. It's all triumphing creation. Death is nothing; only more life added to life. Death is only a place we pass through, not a finale where we stop. We may put up with death over night. But we're ready for more life in the morning. When we see things living in order that they may die we wonder how any man or any object could be a paying investment. But when we see things dying in order that they may live we know that we profit share and share alike all of us and all things together in immortal returns. So I say: In the midst of death we are in life.

In the midst of life we are in death. Nothing can be kept hold of. Everything slips away. Fathers and mothers lose children. Children lose fathers and mothers. Earthquakes destroy cities. Suns go out. Seas run dry. People suffer. The world is full of disease. The best laid plans lead to the worst laid results. There are no real victories. The momentary triumphs are swallowed in the general defeat. The process may be dazzling. But the end is an eclipse. The word of the world is death. The word of the earth. The word of the apples and wheat. The word of music. Of the arts. Of love. Of all that we live for. The word of the world is death. When you take your baby on your knee repeat that word to it. Let it know the word of words first, last, always. Let it lisp despair from the start. Don't fool the baby. Open its eyes as soon as you can. Make it understand that nothing is worth while. This is a world of fight all with all. Not a world of brothers but a world of brutes. Things may come to a little on the way. But nothing comes to much in the long run. We lose all the joy of sunrises in the sorrows of sunsets. You are not a man but a worm. You are not to be proud. You are to apologize for being alive. Some fool may show up and ask you how you know you are alive if you are so sure you are to die. But you'll treat the fool according to his folly. You'll make him feel cheap in a dear world. You'll send him to wars. You'll rob him of what he works for. You'll reduce the flame of his desire to the ashes of depletion. Then maybe he'll believe you. Then maybe he'll admit that the progress of the race is an illusion. That being good or bad makes no difference. That beauty and ugliness come to the same inglorious end. Don't you see it is all about you? If everything's to wind up in a coffin, what's the use of beginning anything in the cradle? Life's a flash in the pan. There's a minute's daylight. All the rest is black. In the midst of life we are in death. In the midst of laughter we are in tears. Make hay while the sun shines. It breaks through the clouds so rarely and is so brief. Let no minute escape you. Don't you see that the hours are not yours? Reach out round you for the few comforts that may ease your way. East, west, north, south; it's all one however you sail. Do you know the place you are bound for? Oblivion. In the midst of life we are in death. Just about when you think you are born you die. And no one dares to say to you that just about when you think you die you are born. No one but me. But I don't count. My word is crazy. For my word is yes. The only sane word is no. No meets you at every turn. In the institution. In the market. In what is called the substance of life. They do talk of heaven and a future now and then. But they spoil what they say of the beyond bywhat they they say of the here. If it's true that in the midst of life we're in death, then it's not true that in the midst of death we're in life. And if we're not in life in the midst of death, then we're nowhere. Then we were never born at all. Then we are fooled if we think we are alive. Then we are nowhere. Then we are nobody. Then the earth is a mirage. Then all there is is nothing. In the midst of life we are in death.—Horace Traubel in the May Conservator.

In Memoriam.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union No. 83 Western Federation of Miners—Brothers:

We your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother, P. F. Small beg to submit the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, death has again entered our ranks and removed from our midst one of our most respected and active members, Patrick F. Small and

Whereas, in the death of Brother Small this union has lost an able counsellor and fellow worker, the community an upright sterling citizen, his family an indefatigable provider, a kind husband and loving father; therefore

Be it Resolved, That we tender our most profound sympathy to his family in their irreparable loss; and further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the family of the deceased brother and a copy sent to The Miners' Magazine for publication.

ABE WINWOOD,
CHAS. WHITELY,
WILLIAM BRINEY.
Committee.

Adapted June 4th, 1913.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nev., June 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John Gould, and

Whereas, in the death of Brother John Gould Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his relatives and friends a beloved brother and the community a loyal and respected citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

ED. CALLAN,
W. H. CARTER.
(Seal) Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Butte Stationary Engineers' Union, No. 83, Western Federation of Miners:

Brothers:—We, your committee on resolutions of condolence on the death of Brother W. A. Ormsby, beg to submit the following:

RESOLUTIONS.

The uncertainty of life has been most forcibly called to our attention when, in the early bloom of manhood, without a moment's warning, upon the 25th day of May, 1913, our brother, William A. Ormsby, was suddenly called to the Great Beyond while engaged in the faithful performance of his duties as a useful member of society in the mining industry; and,

Whereas, In the death of this brother the union and society has lost one of its most promising members, his relatives an obedient and dutiful son and kind brother; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we tender to his relatives our most sincere sympathy in this great loss; and further,

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting, a copy sent to the relatives and a copy sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

ABE WINWOOD,
CHAS. WHITELEY,
WILLIAM BRINEY,
Committee.

Adopted June 4th, 1913.

IN MEMORIAM.

Wallace, Idaho, June 7, 1913.

To Officers and Members of Wallace Miners' Union:

Your committee on condolence wish to submit the following:

Whereas, Again the Grim Reaper has entered our ranks and taken from our midst our dearly beloved brother, Patrick Kennedy, and,

Whereas, The Wallace Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, one who was always the foremost to help a brother in need; therefore be it

Resolved, That we extend our deepest sympathy to the friends and relatives of our late deceased brother, and be it further

Resolved, That we drape the charter of our union for a period of thirty days and that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to his relatives, and one be sent to our official organ, The Miners' Magazine, for publication.

HERBERT JOHNSON,
WM. J. WILLIAMSON,
J. W. THOMAS,
(Seal) Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother John Dallen, and

Whereas, In the death of Brother John Gallen, Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121 has lost a true and faithful member, his family a beloved son and brother and the community a staunch, loyal and respected member, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union, extend to his family and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

THOS. CHERRY,
CON SULLIVAN,
(Seal) Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Silverton, B. C., June 7th, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Silverton Miners' Union No. 95, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has once more visited our ranks and removed from our midst our esteemed brother, John W. Kearns; and,

Whereas, By the tragic and untimely death of Bro. Kearns Silverton Miners' Union No. 95 has lost a true and faithful member and the community a useful and valued citizen; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend our sincere sympathy to the relatives of our deceased brother in their sad bereavement, and be it further

Resolved, That our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days; that a copy of this resolution be spread upon the minutes of our local; also a copy forwarded to the Miners' Magazine for publication.

D. D. MURPHY,
KENNY McINNIS,
F. F. LIEBSHER,
(Seal) Committee.

IN MEMORIAM.

Tonopah, Nev., June 10, 1913.

To the Officers and Members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M.:

Whereas, Death has again invaded our ranks and removed from our midst Brother Ernest Fritsch, and

Whereas in the death of Brother Ernest Fritsch, Tonopah Miners' Union has lost a true and faithful member, his relatives and friends a beloved brother and the community a loyal and respected citizen, therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the members of Tonopah Miners' Union No. 121, W. F. M., extend to his relatives and friends our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of sorrow and bereavement, and

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to his family, a copy to be spread on our minutes and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication, and as a mark of respect to our departed brother our charter be draped in mourning for a period of thirty days.

CON SULLIVAN,
D. M. BEAN,
D. N. NOLAN,
(Seal) Committee.

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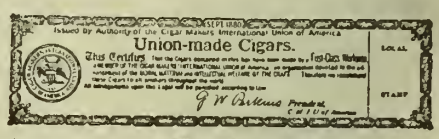

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INDEPENDENCE
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

DENVER, COLORADO, JUNE 26, 1913

VOLUME XIV. NUMBER 522.

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MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
Thursday, June 26, 1913.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine.
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

THE STRIKE AGAINST THE SCRANTON MINE IS STILL ON AT THE TINTIC MINING DISTRICT.

SUBSCRIBE for the Miners' Magazine for the year 1913. The Small sum of $1.00 will insure you receiving 52 copies of the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners'.

Stay away from Britannia mines, Howe Sound, B. C. The strike is still on.

THE EDITOR having aeeepted an invitation to deliver an address at Haneoek, Miehigan, and having beeu away from his usual duties for almost a week, is the reason this issue of the Magazine is very limited as to original matter.

THE LABOR MOVEMENT of Vaneouver, B. C., has gathered statistics relative to industrial eonditions in that eity and has discovered that there are over 3,000 idle men, the majority of whom are meehanics. Men out of employment should keep away from Vaneouver, British Columbia.

WOOD of the Woolen trust was the leading magnate of a eorporation that boasts of $60,000,000 eapital. Wood through his eeonomie power and great wealth ean be an *anarchist* and escape all the penalties of the law. Anarehy in rags is imprisoned, but anarehy in broadeloth towers above the law and goes free.

HENRY T. OXNARD, identified with the beet sugar industry, stated before the investigating eommittee of the United States senate that almost a million dollars had been expended fighting anti-free sugar bills.

The tariff on sugar has put eountless millions of dollars into the coffers of the prineely gentlemen who have become millionaires through a tariff.

It is no wonder that these benefieiaries of the tariff spend nearly a million dollars to keep sugar from the free list. It would be interesting to know all the names of the *honorable* gentlemen who were bribed by the sugar kings.

WANTED.

Copies of The Miners' Magazine are wanted of the following dates of issue: Dee. 30, 1909; Jan. 6, 1910; Feb. 10, 1910; March 17, 1910; March 24, 1910; March 23, 1911; Apr. 20, 1911; Aug. 17, 1911.

Any parties having eopies of The Magazine of the above dates will do the Western Federation of Miners a favor by forwarding same to Ernest Mills, 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado.

SAID MIKE to Ike: "You dirty Jew, I'll whale the stuffin's out of you! You blatherin', unbaptized galoot, I'm danged good moind to smash your snoot!" Said Ike to Mike: "You Christian dog, you r-rotten beast vot lifs on hog, ven dot chureh r-rings dot ol' ehureh bell, I dells der pope to go to hell!" And then the blood and whiskers flew between the Christian and the Jew.

Now, both these lobsters worked all day for the self-same boss at blamed small pay; and devil a bit did this boss eare for the bleeding mugs and gobs of hair. "If I," said he, "ean keep these two—Mike, the Christian, and Ike, the Jew—serappin' about their ereeds and such, I can skin 'em both to beat the Dutch; but if they lose their myths and ereeds, their goblins, ghosts and strings of beads, and find their interests are one, the two would have me on the run!"

And the boss lay back and smole a smile, and dreamed of next year's goodly pile that he would swipe from wealth that grew from sweat of Christian and of Jew. And he blessed the ghosts with all his heart that kept poor Mike and Ike apart.—Melting Pot.

IT IS REPORTED through the press that the Ameriean Railroad and Employés and Investors Assoeiation will be tenderly laid away in its grave during the month of July, and that P. H. Morrisey will preside at the funeral services.

This organization was launehed about five years ago, and the promoters were the magnates of railway companies.

P. H. Morrisey was then president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, but severed his eonneetion with the Trainmen to give his attention to an organization whose sole aim and object was to blind the railway employés to their own interests and use them as allies of railway eorporations. Morrisey, it is said, received $15,000 per annum for his services, but after five years the railroads discovered that Morrisey could searcely "deliver the goods," and now the ultimatum has gone forth that the organization shall be consigned to the junk-pile.

Morrisey, for his manifested loyalty to serve the railroad companies and to hypnotize the workers, is slated for a luerative position with the Chieago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company.

THE MINERS of Haneoek, Miehigan held a eelebration on June 15th, and the miners were addressed by English, Italian, Finnish and Croatian speakers. The miners and their families who assembled in a park about a mile from the eommereial heart of Haneock showed by their enthusiasm that the spirit of unionism is alive in the great copper distriet.

The miners of Haneoek are made up of different nationalities and ereeds, but race lines and ereed prejudiees have been wiped out through the brotherhood that is being established through the building up of a powerful local union of the Western Federation of Miners.

The miners have realized, through lessons learned in the school of experienee, that as individuals they are absolutely helpless in eommanding any favorable eonsideration from exploiters, and that only through a eollective body ean they hope to advanee their material interests. The organizers of the Western Federation of Miners have been doing splendid work in Haneoek, Calumet and Laurium, and it is only a question of a short time, eomparatively, when almost every man working in and around the mines will be found standing beneath the banner of the labor movement.

THERE IS NO OCCASION for surprise that the jury in the trial of William M. Wood, head of the American Woolen Company, acquitted him of the charge of conspiring to "plant" dynamite in the homes of Lawrence strikers to bring opprobrium upon the strikers and justify the brutality of the national guard.

It is true that one of the men who was hired to "plant" the dynamite confessed, and that one of the "leading citizens" of Lawrence was convicted on the charge of having placed the dynamite in the homes of the strikers, but there was no direct evidence to show precisely what mill owner instigated the crime, though circumstantial evidence pointed quite conclusively to the fact that the "planting" of the dynamite was inspired by one or more of the mill owners.

It is very diffieult to prove conspiracy, especially when millionaires are involved. It is one thing to convict the head of a $60,000,000 corporation and quite another thing to obtain evidence against labor union officials whose associates have been involved in dynamite plots. Labor unions do not hire millionaires to spy on one another. There are no Burns men masquerading as trust magnates.

The bitter protests of workingmen that in time of strikes much of the violence, mueh of the destruction of property, much of the reversion to the law of the jungle, is timed and designed, as was the Lawrenee dynamite plot, to discredit them and give excuse for resort to force, have been justified. The facts could be no clearer if all of the mill owners at Lawrence were now in jail.—Labor World, Duluth.

THE INVESTIGATION of the senate committee into the brutal outrages that were perpetrated in West Virginia has disclosed conditions which baffle the power of the pen for a description. It is evident from the testimony gathered that *might made right* and that the will of the coal barons, backed by armed thugs and the military, was the *law* to which miners were presumed to render implicit obedience. At the present writing the facts reveal that many of the strikers have been discriminated against, and those discriminated against are the men who stood upon their feet with their heads erect, refusing to bow to the dictum of corporate combinations.

These men discriminated against were the dauntless soldiers who stood upon the firing line and put their lives in jeopardy to keep alive the spirit of unionism in West Virginia.

The coal corporations do not want these men in the mines, as aetive, energetic men engaged in the missionary work of bringing their fellowmen under the flag of organized labor are looked upon as enemies to the interests of a master class. In fact, the mine operators have decreed that unionism must be stamped out and crushed in the coal fields of America's Siberia. No organization must be permitted to live that conflicts in any manner with the demands of organized gluttons. Dividends must be corpulent, even though human beings are robbed of constitutional liberty and doomed to live in the squalor of abject poverty.

The fight, from present indications, has only commenced in West Virginia.

ARRANGEMENTS are now being made to celebrate the Fourth of July in nearly all of the prominent towns and cities of America. The orators are busy preparing their speeches and the vendors of fireworks are gloating over the anticipated profits that will flow into their coffers through the enthusiasm and patriotism felt by deluded citizens who hug the delusion to their breasts that here on the soil of Young Columbia man is free. The orators will point to empires and kingdoms where liberty groans in the shackles of slavery and where millions of human beings are continually forced to wear the rags of poverty and endure the pangs of want. The orator will dwell upon the equal rights of citizenship beneath the fluttering folds of "Old Glory," and will endeavor to make it appear that the boy born in a hovel may reach the highest gift within the gift of 90,000,000 of people. Unfortunately the great mass of the people who have never gone below the surface of the economic wrongs that hold labor in bondage applaud the *gush* that streams from the lips of the spell-binder, and being swept off their feet by the gaudy tinselry of a word painter, become blind to the infamies that grow out of a system that is loaded with sighs and sobs, and wet with tears and blood.

The great mass of the people do not seem to realize that *capital* is the same all over the world, and that *capital* is as brutal within the domain of a republie as within the realm of a monarchy. Capital rules with the mailed fist in every nation of the world, and America, with its boasted "Declaration of Independence," is a land where *capital* sits on the throne of power and authority.

As men who bear the burdens and the scars of our hellish system discern the outrages that are bred from exploitation, they will eease to eheer the orator in his flights of eloquence, but will come together to end the struggle that makes brutes of human beings.

The *Day of Independence* can never be celebrated until masters and slaves are swept from our civilization.

ELBERT H. GARY, chairman of the Board of Directors of the United States Steel Corporation, admits in the suit now on to dissolve the corporation that he has undergone a change of heart. His once elastic conscience is so no more. He will not do things now that he cheerfully did in the earlier days. Probably he cannot, or dare not. The senile sinner has all his verdant impulse to crime. He lacks performance. All his knowledge, all the varieties of long wrongdoing in which he is expert, do not help him. Had he known what he knows too late, what a magnifieent sinner he would have been! "If youth but knew; If age but could!"

It is the same with the ordinary criminal. The greater the expertness he gains in his calling, usually the greater is danger to him when he employs it. He is known as a criminal, or a habitual criminal, and the punishment he receives is heavier than what comes to the novice.

When the corporation was new, Gary testifies, "I do not think I was as careful in those days as I am now. I think we have all been stirred up to being more careful at the present time."

As a repentance, it is worth about as much as the expression "I'm sorry for being found out."

The regret for sin is usually based upon becoming known to your neighbors, or being so supervised that you cannot continue in the ways of sin. There is not a note of regret in Gary's words for those actions which brought so much suffering, so many failures, so great an agony to his "competitors." If he happened to be further advanced in crime, he might even cry out, with Louis XI., as in the play, for strength from God to commit one crime more. At his death, Mr. Morgan is credited with the desire for one more financial coup—that of "rearranging the Papal finances." All Louis XI. and Ivan the Terrible and the others did, never had the reach and inclusiveness of our modern financial operations.

But Louis repented and Ivan was sorry, and every old sinner avows that he will not now do what he did in his youth. .And he will not, because he cannot. Not he, but society, has changed. He has no longer the power. Gary's inelastic conscience would, if it could permit him to do what he formerly did—and more. He has not improved. We have. He has not the power to commit a crime, and he thinks he has repented. "Conscience" is not a private thing, as at one time supposed, but a social affair. The truth is, he cannot do what he once did. His power, economically speaking, has failed, and he is, furthermore, so closely watched that he dare not.

If he really repented, he would restore. Yet, the idea of restoration is the farthest removed thing that can be expected from him.—New York Call.

THE SECRETARY of Bingham Miners' Union has sent us an issue of the Press Bulletin of June 13th, which contains the following:

"C. S. Dawson is home again from San Francisco, where he has been attending the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. Mr. Dawson went as a delegate of the local organization, and as such had the following resolution passed by the convention:

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners called a strike against the Utah Copper Company, a mining corporation of Bingham, Utah, on September 18, 1912, on account of the said Utah Copper Company refusing to grant the Western Federation of Miners a raise of wages amounting to 50 cents per day for each man; and

Whereas, The Western Federation of Miners asked Bingham lodge No. 631, B. of R. .T., to affiliate with them; and

Whereas, Lodge 631 refused to do so, the members of lodge 631 have been called a bunch of organized scabs, by a certain element belonging to the Western Federation of Labor.

Be It Resolved, That this convention go on record as sustaining the action taken by Bingham lodge No. 631, in living up to the constitution.

"C. S. DAWSON, 631.
"F. ALDRICH, 434.
"T. L. CARMODY, 388.
"JAS. EDWARDS, 408.
"IRA DAVIS, 349."

The above resolution, adopted by the eleventh biennial convention of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, in no way can vindicate the conduct of the railway men who became allies of the Utah Copper Company.

The general organization, through its delegates, giving their indorsement to the position taken by the local unions of railway trainmen, is deplorable and demonstrates that the delegates in convention assembled were blind to the principles of real unionism.

Were the Railway Trainmen involved in a strike directly with the Utah Copper Company and the members of the Western Federation of Miners continued at work, producing ore that furnished employment to scabs and strike-breakers who usurped the places of railway men who were waging a battle for an increase of wages, there is no doubt but that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen would have condemned the Western Federation of Miners and looked upon the men who mined ore for corporations that were using every means to defeat a strike and destroy a labor organization, as a "bunch of organized scabs."

The resolution adopted at the convention at San Franciseo does not acquit the local unions, but the passage of such a resolution heralds to the world that the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, as a national body, gives its sanction and approbation to its membership remaining at work and aiding in the defeat of another labor organization whose members were struggling for a living wage.

More War Talk—Is Manly to Hate

By R. A. Dague.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES of June 7th, from Berlin, as quoted by the Chicago Record-Herald, say:

"Even the pending 'billion mark bill,' appropriating $250,000,000 for German armaments, is not enough to satisfy German militarists. A campaign for further increases in the German army, to begin as soon as the present legislation is out of the way, already is signalized, and the direction in which non-official pressure on the government, so successful in the case of the pending measure, will be applied, is already indicated.

"General Keim, president of the National Defense Society, opened the sessions with a warlike speech, in which he attacked the recent Berne peace confrence, and said:

"'Furthermore, the peace movement is dangerous for Germany. One hundred and forty Protestant pastors have made public a peace manifesto, and we find similar views among the teachers. We must work energetically against these manifestations. To be manly is to have the capacity to hate. Bismarck hated day and night. I hate every man who threatens the life of the German people.'

"Referring to certain meetings to promote peace, the general said: 'Such things must fill the German folk with wrath, and this wrath must grip also our young men.'"

In the United States every possible effort is being made to foster the military spirit. An Army League is being quietly organized; the Boy Scout movement is being pushed, and now an effort is being made to arouse the war spirit in college boys.

On June 8th the Associated Press said:

"About twenty schools and universities already have signified their intention of sending students to attend the military instruction camps to be held under the auspices of the War Department at Gettysburg National Park, Pennsylvania, from July 7 to August 15, and at the Presidio, Monterey, Cal., from July 1 to August 8, inclusive. A hundred colleges were invited to participate.

"Among the larger institutions which have assured the department they will be represented are Yale, Harvard, Princeton and Cornell, the George Washington and Georgetown universities."

Well may David Starr Jordan say that there is a world-wide conspiracy among military men "to fill the air with war talk." It is as General Keim says, a gospel of hate which these promoters of war are preaching. Hate is the opposite of love and brotherhood. It is the gospel of devils and of hell. It is the lowest, blackest, wickedest emotion of the human heart. It is the cause of murder and all crime. It is the deadly foe of all civilization, and yet this war craze—this gospel of hate and war—is being taught millions of American boys today.

General Keim is logical. Brotherhood, kindness, good fellowship practiced by people, destroy wars. The general says we must work energetically against these things. Peace meetings, he says, fills him with wrath, and ought also to grip young people with wrath. He says to be manly one must be a good hater. He holds up Bismarck as a pattern and he hated day and night. Of course the general knows that if he can induce boys to foster thoughts of hate and malice and murder, that then they will be ferocious devils when he puts guns and sabers in their hands, and, excited by martial music, he orders them out to burn, destroy and kill. It is cause for profound sorrow to peacefully inclined persons who are trying to abolish wars to see presidents of universities and colleges, teachers, clergymen, superintendents of Sunday schools and officers of the Y. M. C. A. and other profound disciples of Christ, with so-called statesmen, are moving heaven, earth and hell to put the war virus into the innocent minds of millions of American boys. General Sherman said: "War is hell." General Keim says he demands a larger army and to be manly you must hate.

Jesus said: "Behold! a new command I give unto you, that ye love one another." Thomas Paine said: "The world is my country; to do good is my religion."

Socialism says: "An injury to one is the concern of all."

Creston, Iowa.

Paterson Conditions

THE PATERSON STRIKE has developed nothing new in trade union warfare. In previous strikes the workers showed courage, endurance, willingness to suffer great privation, loyalty and patience under great wrongs. The syndicalist theory of a series of short, quick strikes was not put into effect. All the talk that has accompanied the strike and all the claims that something novel was being done do not offset the fact that this is a contest of endurance between the employers and the workers.

When the strike began many of the strikers possessed a little money or a little property that could be turned into money. Up to the present it has not been a hunger strike, as was the case in Lawrence. Paterson workers were somewhat better paid than the Lawrence workers, and many could, by scrimping, gather together a little money. With grim determination they have been using this, sacrificing for their cause what they brought together with such pain and what was intended for the workless period of old age or for times of sickness.

All theories and generalizations as to new or old methods in labor warfare, all cunningly devised plans to expedite working class victories, count for very little. The factor in this battle, as in previous ones, is the power of resistance the strikers can offer to the force that is exerted against them by the master class.

There has not been an I. W. W. strike that did not possess the same essential features as A. F. of L. strikes. The A. F. of L. strikes, in turn, have the same essential features as those great clashes in which the Knights of Labor, the Western Federation of Miners previous to affiliation with the A. F. of L., and the American Railway Union figured. The claims of superiority in method fall before the facts of actual warfare. The theoretician steps aside, and his place is taken by the people in the field, the strikers themselves. Whatever their theories may be, the deciding point is to win some concessions before the hunger line is reached by most of the strikers. When this hunger line is reached the strike is lost.

Every victory won by strikers is a compromise or a "reform." There is some concession won, and you may call your union conservative or revolutionary as you choose; the victory of either is of the same nature. Better working conditions, shorter working hours or more pay may be gained, but the industry is not revolutionized.

The Long Campaign.

The I. W. W. has scorned the "war chest" of the A. F. of L. The A. F. of L. unions slowly accumulate funds, and when a strike occurs the union can pay strike benefits for a shorter or longer time. For instance, the United Mine Workers have been paying strike benefits in the West Virginia field for about three months. They have assessed themselves to pay these benefits and have not asked outside aid. This method is the same as is used in warfare of building up a commissariat department. In military warfare there is another method, that of foraging, or "living off the country." Sometimes it is brilliantly successful, for the army is not thereby hampered with baggage and posseses great mobility. It can strike a blow and move rapidly away to strike another one. It can dash from place to place, inflicting great injury on the enemy and devastating the country. But such a body can operate only in a fat land. Where the fields are lean, the granaries empty and the stables depleted, it starves. The I. W. W. method is that of living off the country. It does not believe in the war chest—or supply train—for it does not want to be burdened with anything the enemy may capture. So when it enters a strike it goes to forage to feed the army of strikers, as in Lawrence, and it therefore sends far and wide its appeals for funds. Or, as in Paterson, the strikers consume their own goods. Which is the better method can be determined only by results. The claims of leaders before a battle, or during a cessation of industrial hostilities, can be thrown aside. Comparison of claims or boasts is foolish. Comparison of results settles the point.

The Paterson strikers have been out sixteen weeks, waging one of the fiercest contests this country has seen. There have been hundreds of other places in which police brutality was greater than it has been there. But never have we had an equal amount of judicial terrorism applied in a strike. The mill owners, the police, the newspapers and the court officials combined solidly to crush the strike. The police have filled the jails and the prosecutors and recorder and judges have piled up fines and jail sentences. The enormous cost of this to the strikers has been added to their heavy burdens, and so systematically has the work been carried on that there can be no doubt that is a deliberate conspiracy to break the strike.

The strike, therefore, has not only been one of long duration, but one one that is enormously costly. Like Lawrence, Little Falls and Akron, it disproves the contention that the I. W. W. has discovered a new mothed of labor warfare. It only shows that the strikers must finance their strike by consuming their own resources or by raising money while the strike is in progress.

Could a Settlement Have Been Made?

During the early days of the strike there were offers from some of the mills of a settlement. These offers were refused, as the leaders said, "It must be all or none." Solidarity had to be maintained, and as a result solidarity was forced upon the manufacturers likewise. The big ones, probably, would have stuck together in every circumstance. They had the resources—their war chest—with which to continue almost indefinitely. The little ones had only what the big ones allowed them. Several small concerns have gone into the hands of receivers. It is not probable that when the strike is over these small concerns will be able to start up again. But there will continue the demand for silk that existed previous to the strike, and the trade the small shops had will go to the big ones.

This is a feature of every strike where a number of concerns, great and small, are involved. The concentration of the industry is furthered by the strike. The strike of the garment workers in New York elim-

inated a number of the smaller establishments. Others have since started, but that strike, like the Paterson strike, helped concentration onward.

Where settlements are quickly made and the smaller bosses give in at once, some of them may be saved. The longer the strike is maintained unbroken the more certain it becomes that, no matter how favorable the settlement is to the strikers, the active or financial control of the industry itself centers in ever fewer hands. In Paterson some of the firms not yet bankrupt are actually mortgaged to the bigger concerns. Thus, though actual ownership does not rest with the bigger concerns, actual control does.

If the Mills Are Moved.

Miss Flynn's announcement that an international silk strike would be called cannot very well be taken seriously. It is like the threat of a general strike of all workers in Paterson, and is made without taking into consideration all the elements involved. It is a great pity that Miss Flynn has not some rudimentary knowledge of Socialist economics and of general industrial conditions. Too absorbed a devotion to the fight that is on and too deep a concentration on this one fight led her to forget until four months passed the international feature of industry.

When the strike dragged along week after week and when the big mill owners stubbornly refused all offers of negotiation, it must have been obvious that they felt confident of their position. They knew all conditions in the silk world. They know the state of the market, and they knew on how much money they could depend. They are part of that combination which controls silk from its raw to its finished state. They can prevent new men from coming into the field and starting on any considerable scale. They are international, while the labor unions, though they should be, are not. In spite of the name Industrial Workers of the World, this organization is a small dissenting labor body that specializes through its leaders in conducting strikes, not in organizing workers.

Therefore, the more intensely this battle was fought and the longer it continued the more the reserve productivity of capital in the silk industry was swung to other manufacturing centers. Paterson could be ruined as a silk city, and many mill owners ruined likewise. But the business itself cannot be ruined, and the control of it cannot through a local strike be wrested from the capitalist class. Every mill may move elsewhere, and in new places great concessions may be granted the workers. Still control rests with the capitalists, and the profits of the industry go to the capitalists. When put to the test every kind of unionism has for its immediate object some little increased share of the fruits of the industry. Workers live from day to day, not in futures, and what the workers must have is some increase for the day, not some promise of everything hereafter.

The Cohesive Force.

Naturally the business men of Paterson, and particularly the mill owners, are bitterly opposed to a congressional investigation of Paterson conditions. They do not want any outside interference from the government any more than they want "interference by outside agitators." Quinlan, Scott, Miss Flynn, Haywood and others would be cordially welcomed compared with the greeting an investigation would receive. And why? Because they can be dealt with "in accordance with the law" as enforced by John Bimson and interpreted by Recorder Carroll and Judge Klenert. The fight can be kept pretty well within the limits of Paterson, and they can conduct this fight according to their own rules and with the tremendous power they possess. But when the fight gets beyond them, when their actions become matters of national legislative inquiry and when the truth of what they did and are doing becomes a matter of general knowledge, then they know they will be stopped from acting as they have.

The local authorities, backed up by local opinion—and that is the opinion that wields economic power—are usually cruel. The local judge can be a petty tyrant and he does pretty much what his moneyed supporters wish. There can be no doubt that "public opinion" in Paterson strongly supports all that Bimson and Carroll have done. It was done for the benefit of those who profit by the work of the mill hands, and therefore was wise and good. But when the decision of whether or not it is wise and good moved from Paterson to the whole nation, then there comes another sort of public opinion, that of the great mass of the American people.

A congressional investigation started by Victor Berger made Lawrence a national, not a local affair. The senatorial investigation of West Virginia has made the miners' strike a national, not a local affair. An investigation of Paterson would make this strike a national, not a local affair. It would do more to rally to the support of the strikers all the forces of the working class than anything else could.

Why, then, do some of the leaders oppose it? Because it smacks of "political action," and they are against political action, even if it means disaster to the workers. Their theory is of more concern to them than the welfare of the workers.

But political action is the greatest cohesive force, for political action is born of economic necessity and without it a class is helpless.

The Others Believe.

How did Bimson, Carroll and Klenert get their power? Through political action on the part of the business men of Paterson and those workers who were misled into supporting them. They want control of office in order to safeguard what they have stolen from the workers. How wonderfully effective that control is is demonstrated by the smashed heads of the strikers, by the mass of fines and the crowds that have been arrested. It is demonstrated by the power Bimson had to seize the Passaic Issue and destroy it, by the power Klenert had to sentence Alexander Scott to jail, and to make a criticism of a bone-headed public official a "crime against government."

The workers who have the courage to strike and the intelligence to run their industrial affairs have likewise the intelligence to run their political affairs. Control of political power is of as much importance as industrial organization. You must use both.

Those who are for organization and against working class politics are in the position of saying: "I'll hop on my right foot until I get to the industrial republic. My right leg is stronger than my left, therefore it is the one that should be used. The left leg may have some slight utility even now. But when I get the industrial republic I'll use both legs, for much hopping will have made the right one so strong that it will be easy to begin using the left one, and then all will be well."—New York Call.

War and National Degeneracy

IT IS TAKEN for granted, not only by the military class, but by influential writers, that war, by appealing to the heroic side of the national life, prevents social stagnation, which is thought of as being fatal to healthy progress. Tennyson, in "Maud," pandered to the jingo spirit, and Ruskin, of all writers, has done much to throw a halo round war. According to Ruskin, "all the pure and noble arts of peace are founded on war." Like Tennyson, Ruskin seems to think that compared with the soldier the merchant is a sordid, prosaic creature. Had Tennyson and Ruskin been imbued with the spirit of science, they would have been secure against shallow nonsense of this sort. Viewed from the side of biology, war is a potent factor in national degeneracy. Apart from biology, common sense should have kept Tennyson and Ruskin from going wrong on this subject. Franklin goes to the root of the matter when he says: "There is one effect of a standing army, which must in time be felt so as to bring about the abolition of the system. A standing army not only diminishes the population of a country, but even the size and breed of the human species. For an army is the flower of the nation. All the most vigorous, stout and well-made men in a kingdom are to be found in the army, and these men, in general, cannot marry." Franklin adds the significant remark: "Wars are not paid in war time; the bills come later." The men who are left determine the future, and from the standpoint of biology it is easy to see that the continuance of the race from the least physically fit tend to national degeneracy.

We see the process illustrated in the case of ancient Rome. In consequence of the numerous wars, the ranks of the small farmers who were the backbone of the nation were decimated, and the number of slaves who did not serve in the army multiplied. With the killing out of the physically fit, and the rapid multiplication of the physically unfit, there came a change in the breed of the race—a change which proved fatal to Rome. As a German historian puts it: "Out of every hundred thousand strong men, eighty thousand are slain. Out of every hundred thousand weaklings, ninety to ninety-five thousand were left to survive." As Professor Seeley puts it, immediate cause of the fall of Rome was physical, rather than moral, decay. "The empire perished for want of men." But we have ample evidence of the effect of war in producing race degeneracy in the case of France under Napoleon. Among those destroyed by Napoleon were the flower of the nation. His soldiers, the pick of the population, came from the plow, the workshop and the academy, the ages being from 18 to 35. In a series of years, soldiers of high stature were mowed down, and their places were filled by raw recruits of smaller stature. As one French writer says: "It will take long periods of peace and plenty before France can recover the tall statures mowed down in the wars of the republic and the first empire." In his "History of Napoleon," J. H. Rose paints a lurid picture of the awful effects of war:

"The mighty swirl of the Moscow campaign sucked 150,000 lads of under 20 years of age into the devouring vortex. The peasantry gave up their sons as food for cannon." Mr. Rose goes on to say that "In less than half a year after the loss of 500,000 men a new army as numerous was marshalled under the imperial eagles. But the majority were young, untrained troops, and it was remarked that the conscripts both in the year of terror had not the stamia of the early levies."

The army was filled with raw youths. By and by the French began to feel their weakness. The drafting of raw conscripts smaller in stature than the soldiers of the earlier campaigns weakened the self-confidence of the army. The human harvest was deteriorating, and to this fact—physical deterioration—the defeat of Napoleon at Waterloo was no doubt largely due. We are continually told that it is only by war that the manhood of a nation can be kept to the highest pitch. The opposite is the truth. In times of peace there is no killing out of the courageous. In times of peace the heroic virtues get time to mature. It is taken for granted that success is most likely to come to the nation which is long accustomed to war. What of the Japanese, who had a long spell of peace? An American professor puts this point well when he says: "If after 200 years of incessant battle the Japanese still remained virile and warlike, that would indeed, be the marvel. But that marvel no nation has ever seen. It is doubtless true that

warlike traditions are more persistent with nations most frequently engaged in war. But the traditions of war and the physical strength to gain victories are very different thing. Other things being equal the nation which has shown least of war is the one most likely to develop the strong battalions with whom victory must rest.'' Of course, this line of thought is distasteful to those who are clamoring for war and whose ideal is a nation in arms. Owing to the glamor which surrounds war, the military patriots are a danger to the nation. While the time spirit is making for peace, while the whole tendencies of our industrial civilization are opposed to war, the military patriots, both here and elsewhere, are constituting themselves a menace to the peace of the world.—Hector Macpherson, in Machinists, Monthly Journal.

To the Rescue

QUITE UNDAUNTED by the senate investigation of their regime in West Virginia, the mine-owning interests have moved through the federal grand jury to indict the officials of the United Mine Workers on the charge of conspiring with the mining interests of other states to restrain trade by seeking to organize the miners of West Virginia, and by raising wages and increasing the cost of production to make it more difficult for the West Virginia operators to compete at tidewater with coal mined by union miners, says the Leader.

The charge of conspiracy is brought against both the mine workers and the mine owners, but, curiously enough, only the mine workers have been indicted.

Why not carry the supreme court's interpretation of the anti-trust law to its logical conclusion? If it is a violation of the anti-trust law and a restraint of trade to ''conspire'' for higher wages, why not send the men who pay such wages to jail for encouraging restraints of trade?

Chief Justice Marshall, that fine old gentleman who was the author of the Dartmouth college decision, and whose name is reverenced by every lawyer in the land, as well as by every man who holds a franchise or a land grant, and is conscious of the great service rendered by the judiciary to give sanctity to vested rights, early decided that, ''while it is true that every man has a natural right to the fruits of his own labor,'' ''from the earliest times war has existed, and was confers rights in which all acquiesced.'' Thus in ''making war'' on the African, the enterprising citizens who owned plantations in Virginia deprived him of his natural right. So we get back to West Virginia, where the ''war'' upon the mine workers has been progressing famously.

The great judicial authority, John Marshall, speaking for the supreme court of the United States, reached the conclusion that the importation of Africans to be employed by planters was wholly legal, because ''Africa has not yet adopted the principle that war no longer gives the right to the victor to enslave the vanquished.''

John Marshall is dead. But his decisions live after him. Why should the supreme court rest content with such a lame device as its reconstruction of the anti-trust law to include labor organizations as conspiracies in restraint of trade? Why not revert to the doctrine set up by Marshall in the case of the Antelope and its human cargo? That would simplify the labor question and put an end to the outcry against government by injunction.

The United Mine Workers' officials have been indicted, but they will not go to prison. John Marshall, as we have remarked, is dead. There is the same judicial mind interpreting statutes and constitutions and laying burdens upon the backs of those whose unrequitted toil provides the magnificence which surrounds the seat of the mighty, but the burden-bearer is in revolt. He denies that serfdom, to quote Marshall, ''is a legitimate result of force.''

Africa has ceased to acquiesce!—Parkersburg Socialist.

Labor the Life of the Race

THE EMANCIPATION OF LABOR is essential to the freedom of humanity. The struggle for freedom is the history of the race; the fruit of the struggle, the development of man. The civilization of Egypt, Persia, Babylon, Rome, Greece, Assyria and other ancient nations, and the royal robbers and privileged parasites that ruled over them, had their day and passed away with the wretched slaves who built the pyramids and obelisks along the tracks of the early centuries of the race. The feudal nations of medieval Europe, whose lords and nobles inherited all the vicious and heartless characteristics of the ancient ruling class, especially their parasitic desdain and brutal contempt for their outraged slaves, have followed in the wake of their predecessors, and nothing remains but the memory of their bloody reign—the midnight horror of history. The working class may be robbed, tramped on, crushed, broken, sabered, imprisoned, shot full of jagged wounds, ''poor dumb mouths'' to bear witness to the crimes it has suffered, but its majestic march continues towards the sunrise. The master and slave, the lord and serf of past ages, are gone, and the capitalists and wageworkers of our day must soon follow them. It is the historic mission of labor to free the human race. To free itself is to free mankind. Labor is life. Society would perish without the working class. The degree of labor's servitude is the degree of society's tribulation, defeat and shame. There can be no morals in any society based upon the exploitation and consequent misery of the class whose labor supports that society. There can be no freedom while workers are in fetters. Wage servitude is fatal even to the true freedom of its most favored capitalistic beneficiaries. They may be surfeited with gold and power, but they are not free. They cannot sever the ties that bind them to their slaves and soar alone into the realms of freedom. It is written in the moral law with ''iron pen in the lead and rock forever'' that whosoever enslaves his fellow-man forges fetters for himself. When labor is emancipated, humanity will draw its first full and vitalizing breath of freedom. We are now in the transition period between individualism and collectivism; between brutality and brotherhood. Wealth will be for all; so easily obtained honestly that there will be no incentive to steal; and so abundantly that poverty will disappear; and ignorance, disease and crime will follow in their order. Profits and wages produce palaces for parasites and workhouses for workers. An awakening proletariat is pulsing with solidarity and turning its eyes towards the sunrise. Scarred and seamed are its rough and hardened features, and grim its determination, but no just man on earth need fear it. It has suffered a million crimes, but is animated by no spirit of revenge. Its mission of emancipation is darkened by no shadow of contemplated injury or injustice to its conquered enemy. It conquers that enemy but to free that enemy; and a victorious proletariat will celebrate the peace of the world.—Eugene Debs.

Socialism or Starvation

A NEW SERIES of figures by the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the cost of living shows, as usual, the robbery underlying the wage system generally, and the utter absurdity of any hopes for the permanent improvement of working class conditions of life while it remains as the foundation of production and distribution.

The figures show that, while in 1896 the cost of the year's supply of food for the average working class family was $300 in the North Atlantic division of the country, it has been risen to $466 in 1912, or well over 50 per cent. That there has been no general increase of wages to that extent is only too evident. It is to be remembred that such places as Lawrence, Little Falls, Paterson and Passaic are in this division, and the figures bring out clearly the fact that the strikes in these places were fundamentally caused by liberal hunger. Wages of $6, $7 and $8 weekly, which thousands have been receiving, it is readily seen, fall far below the possibility of securing the physical minimum of food which these figures declare necessary, to say nothing whatever of rent, clothing and other necessary miscellaneous expenditures.

During the same period in the South Atlantic division the figures show an increase from $265 to $417; the North Central from $275 to $463; the South Central from $225 to $441, and the Western from $227 to $409; on the whole a general rate of increase in cost of living of far over 50 per cent. And, as stated, it is only too evident that wages have lagged painfully behind the rising cost of living in every portion of the country.

During this period, however, what is called the national wealth of the country has increased from approximately $75,000,000,000 to $130,000,000,000, or an increase of some 75 per cent, every dollar of which is the result of the labor of people, millions of whom have been starving while piling it up for others. Such is the result of the wage system, and never was its fraudulent character brought out more clearly and distinctly. That it means hunger in the midst of plenty is too palpable to be denied.

And during all these wretched years the official answer of capitalist authority to the demands of the hunger-stricken workers has taken the form of clubbing, shooting, smashing and jailing, and the infliction of every possible physical outrage. Capitalism cannot feed its slaves in the midst of their slavery, even when they are most productive. The more they produce, the less they get, for in these years between 1896 and 1912 the increase in the production of wealth has proceeded at a rate of rapidity never before approached in the history of the country. And let it be noted, too, that in this calculation no account is taken of unemployment, the assumption being that all are employed. The millions of idle workers during these years—leaving out of consideration those idle on account of strikes—if taken into account, would still further demonstrate the contention that capitalism and the hunger of the workers are inseparable.

Nothing has been done about the situation, and nothing will be

done, or, in fact, can be done about it, while the wage system remains. The contemplated tinkering with the tariff, promised by the present administration, avails nothing, even if it went the entire length of free trade. England, a free trade country, has even more starving workers, proportionately, than the United States.

The wage system must go. It cannot distribute the wealth that is created by the workers. Cannot assure them enough for the barest physical maintenance, and the more they produce under it, the more their portion decreases, and nothing on earth or that can be devised by the mind of man can avail anything while the wage system remains.

The Socialists are the only people and the only political party that makes this demand, and every day the issue becomes clearer. It is Socialism or starvation. If the workers are to live, the wage system must die. There is no room for it and them. They must either get off the earth themselves or sweep the wage system from it. There is no other alternative possible.—Quarry Workers' Journal.

The Belgium Strike

THERE HAS BEEN CONSIDERABLE COMMENT in the press relative to the victory achieved by the strikers of Belgium. The comments have invariably been favorable to the strikers, and that is probably due to the fact, that the efforts of the strikers have been crowned with success. Had the strikers failed in their purpose and gone down to defeat, many journals would have been severe in their criticism and censure, but the success of the strike snatched from such journals the weapons of condemnation.

The strike in Belgium was a battle for manhood suffrage, and the solidarity of the workers forced the government to capitulate. Capitalism and the church constituted the government in Belgium, or in other words; the employers and the clerical fraternity were the power behind the throne.

The concessions wrested from the government has established the fact, that the working class, when united and guided by intelligence, can score victories that will ultimately lead to the complete emancipation of labor.

The strike in Belgium has been pointed to as the general strike or mass strike, and that craft and trade lines were obliterated by the hundreds of thousands of workers, who had decreed that their voice should have equal power with those elements in society that were arrayed against labor. It is true that the workers of Belguim knew no craft lines in their battle for manhood suffrage.

Under the supervision and teaching of the socialist party, they realized their class interests and moved by what they conceived to be their class interest, they stood together under one flag, until economic masters and clerical bosses retreated from the fortress of privilege and recognized the rights of common humanity.

The strike in Belgium was not the impulse of a moment, but for weeks and months, the laboring hosts had made preparations for the struggle.

The strikers were equipped with those sinews of war that made capitalism nervous, and the opponents of manhood suffrage, knowing that the strikers of Belgium had a treasury behind them that would feed men, women and children, reached the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valor" and hoisted the white flag.

The workers of the world can learn lessons from the strikers of Belgium.

The Curse of Capitalism

THAT THE DOWNFALL of feudalism and the uprise of the capitalist to the command of industry and economic power, marked a gigantic stride in the evolution of human society no one will care to deny. Freed from all feudal restraints the productive forces of human society developed by leaps and bounds. The hand tool grew into a machine. Machines gathered together into huge factories, where, driven by huge engines, the productive power of labor was increased perhaps a hundred or a thousand fold. The puny stream of wealth that came forth as a result of the slow and primitive methods of the days of hand tools, became rapidly swollen into a raging torrent under the regime of capital with its power-driven machinery and its army of wage-slaves; a torrent that has poured its flood upon every shore until the markets of the world are chronically deluged with it.

Should proof be required to substantiate the assertions that the power of wealth production is now so great that it can at most be but partially utilized, it is but necessary to call attention to a few facts. Fully six million workmen are at present out of employment on this continent, and this number is continually being increased by still further curtailment of production. It is safe to say that fully one-fourth of the total working force is idle. It cannot be employed because the power of production is so great that those still in employment can keep the market fully supplied with all the goods that can be disposed of. One-fourth of the freight equipment of the railroads of the country is idle. Sixty per cent of the carrying power of the Great Lakes is tied up at the wharves. This means that a corresponding stagnation exists throughout the field of industry. It is well within the limit of safety to assert that at least one-fourth of the productive power of this continent is now out of commission. Though thousands perish from starvation in consequence, this power cannot be utilized under the present property regime until our capitalist masters may be assured of getting a profit out of its utilization.

The entire business world is now looking with hungry eyes to the coming harvest. From all reports the wheat crop will be a good one, and every capitalist pirate from the mammoth to the cockroach is licking his chops in sweet anticipation. Just what this presages for the farmer is not difficult to imagine. It is rather humorous to note the unanimity of opinion among the skinning fraternity that the good crop expected this year will bring relief from the present industrial depression, in spite of the fact that this depression came on after crops have been good each year "since the memory of man runneth not back to the contrary." What wise geezers these mortals be. The forthcoming crop will be swallowed up in the maelstrom of the market and scarcely afford as much as a flea-bite for the hungry capitalist horde that is lying in wait to pounce down upon it. After the scrimmage is over "Farmer Hayseed" will find himself picked as clean as a chicken made ready for market.

If this bitter experience is to be brought to an end and steps taken to prevent its repetition, the working class must rise to its mission of breaking the rule of capital and turning the productive forces of society to the satisfaction of human needs instead of allowing them to remain fettered to the purpose of production of profit.—Western Clarion.

The Dream of Socialism

By O. R. Washburn.

PEOPLE OFTEN REFER to Socialists as dreamers. They say our improved plan of managing industry cannot be made real. Well a good many dreams come true. Just go back a few generations. "Practical men" put the man who first planned a steam engine into an asylum; he went crazy after a while and died there. He was not crazy enough to say that a ship a thousand feet long could be flung through water a mile in three minutes, but he was a dreamer, and so was the man who wanted to use chain lightning to run street cars, and the man who said he could talk and be heard ten miles and the man who wanted to send messages under the Atlantic ocean and the man who wanted to send them through the air without wires and the man who thought he might look at his own bones through an oak blank, or fly in a machine heavier than air or prevent yellow fever and malaria, or drill an oil well a mile deep.

In art we have had our advance from the drawings on bone to the building of the Aeropolis. In literature we have had the advance from the fireside stories of peasants to the "Hertha" of Swinburne. In material science we have passed from the age of stone to the age of Edison, in world theories from the teachings of witch doctors to the teachings of Wallace. Men and women have dreamed and after them have come those who made the dream seem pale before the reality. Why shall not this be so in the ordering of human industry, in the giving of opportunity to the producers? On the Island of Patmos, John saw a heavenly city let down from Heaven by the hand of God. In the hope of that city to come, men were uplifted for almost two thousand years; holding the faith that it was to come but not knowing, after Paulism had swallowed the sociology Jesus taught, how it should come. Karl Marx, another prophet of God, alone, poor, despised and rejected of men, saw again that city celestial, that kingdom divine and human, the commonwealth of the just, the dwelling together of humanity in peace and truth, and with a loftier inspiration he worked out the way of its inevitable appearing. John the Revelator and Marx the Discerner of the Ways of Nations, did but voice and bring nearer a city which has been seen in some form by every true man and woman born into the world. So divine is man, so much of the Creator is in him, that he is not satisfied with any state not divine, not just, not fair to all the children of men. Socialism is the organized, living, acting, growing flesh of that divine idea; the militant and unconquerable body of the collective soul of humanity. As bones and muscles to the spirit of the man, so is the organization of Socialism to the united goodness of the world. That city celestial which John saw was but the type of all cities, of all rule and life for man which Jesus called the Kingdom and which Marx showed us how to attain. The message of Socialism is not of creeds but of justice, not of ceremonies but of freedom, not of the binding and hedging in of mankind but of the breaking of chains and the loosing of bonds and the making of a liberty which shall mean equality of opportunity for all born of woman. The priest who loves

not man more than his church fears Socialism and he does well; for Socialism is militant humanity. The exploiter who thrives by withholding the portion of the producers fears Socialism and he does well, for when Socialism has come, exploitation shall be done away. The crafty who love to rule by cunning, making the people as cattle, fear Socialism and they do well, for Socialism is the organized movement of the common people to themselves rule the nations. Whatever is of vice, whatever is profiting by drunkenness, whatever thrives by theft, by murder, by conspiracies, by superstitions and by slaveries hates Socialism, for Socialism comes, not with a fan in its hands, but with naked hands to cleanse the earth of vermin and give it to man. Its banners are the banners of womanhood and childhood and manhood triumphant, of education made free, of homelife made pure, of love cleansed and vindicated, peace established forever and thorns made into kindling wood for hearth-fires where evening lamps show faces unfurrowed by the woes of poverty.

We come, not with compromises but with a message of a new order, of the city of Brotherhood in the Kingdom of United Mankind. Wherever an altar is raised in all sincerity it belongs to us.

Wherever art is true, industry free, homes dominated by love, Socialism has already triumphed in spirit. We offer no mere adjustment of finances, no mere six-hour day and an endless job with good pay; we offer this old world, with all its wounds and lies and kings and human foxes and worn mothers and anxious fathers and despairing girls and overworked boys, with all its sorrows and pains and tears, that Kingdom which Jesus foreknew, which the Hebrew prophets foresaw. We offer an era of unending years, with wealth for all and justice for all and for each that liberty which includes power to gain by toil the ability to go to and fro in the earth and see its wonders and delights, the power to dwell in beautiful homes, with art surroundings and art expression and science as an aid in daily tasks and disease mostly banished and crime made uncommon and the soul of man given the chance to find the best in itself. We offer to the people of earth cities that shall be clean and full of happiness, farm houses set amid fruits and flowers where drudgery shall not be common, villages with happy village life. We offer an age when there shall be enough for all, not only of beautiful homes and clothing and wholesome food, but of literature and painting and statuary and science, and for those who desire it, such worship, such music, such pure aspiration as the earth has not yet known.

Are these things too wonderful for you? Was not the steam engine too wonderful for the men who had not seen it, and the X-ray and the wireless telegraph and the electric light and the aeroplanes plunging through clouds a mile above the earth, alighting in the water like birds or fleeing before the winds of the dawn? Was the existence of radium possible until known? We have but to bring this thing! This city seen by John, this Kingdom seen by Jesus, this commonwealth seen by Marx is sure to arrive when we set ourselves to fulfill the demands of sociological science, as the steam engine was sure when men devoted themselves to its production. It is idle to say that we can organize mankind and have Socialism to a degree necessary to dig a Panama canal and can not have it to a degree sufficient to take care of all humanity. It is folly to say that we can create republics, armies, navies, universities, and can not organize humanity beyond these and establish a rule for the interests of all, as a rule in the interests of a few is now established.

We are the only people on earth, the Kingdom of God. All other organizations either support the existing kingdoms or are neutral in the great conflict. Each man may pray as he will and may hope as he will, and find God as he will, but all men are united in making the Kingdom of God real here on earth when they unite in the fellowship of comrades and work for Socialism. No loftier vision ever broke upon the mind of man, no plan of great minds was ever more practical or more sure to come when rightly struggled for. Nothing in human life is more possible than the coming of human development under which there shall be no more poverty nor exploitation nor starvation for toilers nor repression of pure aspiration, nor cruelty nor legal wrong. Out of the caves we came. Already we have builded the basis of a loftier civilization. It remains for us to unite, sacrifice, toil in one great disciplined, faithful army of comrades, and at the last, whether while we are sharing earth's struggles or not, the city celestial shall be builded and Socialism will have overcome the world.—Public Ownership.

The Good Green Earth

I sometimes sit and ponder o'er the stories I've been told, of mansions in the heavens and the shining streets of gold, and of the pearly gates they say are way up in the sky, where the chosen people enter when their time has come to die. And I often think that if the Lord will let me have my way, the hills of old Missouri are where I'd want to stay—I would rather wander in the vales of this green land of mine than walk the gilded boulevards where dazzling jewels shine. I do not hanker for the shores along the Jasper Sea—the Meramec and Gasconade look mighty good to me. For the earth is my sweet mother and I love her every scene—I would not trade for streets of gold her scented lawns of green. And even through the winter days, when snow lies o'er the glen, my soul would wait in patience till the springtime came again. I do not care for heav'nly harps and all the tinseled things—I'd rather listen while the thrush his simple carol sings. I would not feel at ease at all away beyond the sky—I'd feel far more at home, I know, to stay here when I die.—Melting Pot.

Daily Prices of Metals

NEW YORK.

June.....	Sterling Exchange.....	Silver.....	Copper. Lake, Cts. per lb.....	Copper. Electrolytic, Cts. per lb.....	Tin. Cts. per lb.....	Lead. New York, Cts. per lb.....	Lead. St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....	Zinc. New York, Cts. per lb.....	Zinc. St. Louis, Cts. per lb.....
			15	14.80		4.30	4.17½	5.10	4.95
5	..4.8665	60⅛	@15¼	@15.00	45⅝	@4.35	@4.20	@5.20	@5.05
			14¾	14.75		4.30	4.17½	5.10	4.95
6	..4.8685	59¾	@15¼	@14.85	46⅛	@4.35	@4.20	@5.20	@5.05
			14¾	14.75		4.30	4.17½	5.05	4.90
7	..4.8670	59⅝	@15¼	@14.85	46¼	@4.35	@4.20	@5.15	@5.00
			14¾	14.70		4.30	4.17½	5.05	4.90
9	..4.8675	59¾	@15	@14.80	45½	@4.35	@4.20	@5.10	@4.95
			14¾	14.70		4.30	4.17½	5.00	4.85
10	..4.8660	59¾	@15	@14.80	45¼	@4.35	@4.20	@5.10	@4.95
			14¾	14.70		4.30	4.17½	5.00	4.85
11	..4.8640	59½	@15	@14.80	45¼	@4.35	@4.20	@5.10	@4.95

The quotations herein given are our appraisal of the market for copper, lead, spelter and tin based on wholesale contracts with consumers without distinction as to deliveries, and represent, to the best of our judgment, the bulk of the transactions, reduced to basis of New York, cash, except where St. Louis is specified as the basing point. The quotations for electrolytic copper are for cakes, ingots and wirebars. The price of electrolytic cathodes is usually 0.05 to 0.10c below that of electrolytic. We quote casting copper at 0.15c below the price for electrolytic. The quotations for lead represent wholesale transactions in open market for good ordinary brands, both desilverized and non-desilverized; the specially refined corroding lead commands a premium. The quotations on spelter are for ordinary western brands; special brands command a premium. Silver quotations are in cents per troy ounce of fine silver.—Engineering and Mining Journal of June 14.

MONTHLY AVERAGE PRICES OF METALS.

(New York—The Engineering & Mining Journal.)

	Copper Electrolytic		Silver.		Lead		Spelter	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
January . . .	14.094	16.488	56.260	62.938	4.435	4.321	6.442	6.931
February . .	14.084	14.971	59.043	61.642	4.026	4.325	6.499	6.239
March	14.698	14.713	58.375	57.870	4.073	4.327	6.626	6.078
April	15.741	15.291	59.207	59.490	4.200	4.381	6.633	5.641
May	16.031	15.436	60.880	60.361	4.194	4.342	6.679	5.406
June	17.234	.....	61.290	.....	4.392	.....	6.877	.....
July	17.190	.....	60.654	.....	4.720	.....	7.116	.....
August . . .	17.498	.....	61.606	.....	4.569	.....	7.028	.....
September . .	17.508	.....	63.078	.....	5.048	.....	7.454	.....
October . . .	17.314	.....	63.471	.....	5.071	.....	7.426	.....
November . .	17.326	.....	62.792	.....	4.615	.....	7.371	.....
December . .	17.376	.....	63.365	.....	4.303	.....	7.162	.....
Year	16.341	.....	60.835	.....	4.471	.....	6.943	.....

INFORMATION WANTED.

Information is wanted of Geo. Simmington, formerly a member of Kennett Miners' Union, 174. Last heard of in McCabe, Humbolt county, Arizona. Address all information to Mrs. Simmington, Kennett, Colo.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Chlorid, Arizona, June 15th, 1913.

Mr. John M. O'Neill, Editor Miners' Magazine.

Dear Sir and Brother:—At the last meeting of this local I was directed to request the insertion of the following inquiry:

Anyone knowing the whereabouts of Clark C. Roberts, making the same known to the secretary of this local will confer a great favor upon his aged parents.

Mr. Clark's description is: 5 feet 10 inches, spare build, stoop-shouldered, 19 looks 23, light complectioned, blue-eyed, no moustache, shaven clean (beard, when sprouted, red).

PAUL E. WHITE.
Secretary Chloride M. U., No. 77, Chloride, Ariz.

LINES WRITTEN TO A PORTRAIT OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON, EXHIBITED IN THE PHOENIX LABOR TEMPLE.

By A Wage Worker.

Well, has the painter done his task? The intellectual brow, the countenance of nervous force, the scholar's air of searching challenge are faithfully depicted.

You have been given power to stand in high place and represent the millions of a land which is the melting pot of all the world The multitude awaits from you some token that will give them hope. The weary toilers

who, for long, have paid tribute to the greed of a wasting, cruel system are hanging breathless on your every move.

I say you represent not us. Not for you is the rough road of democratic aspirations. Skilled hands of plutocracy shall hold for you the reins of power and guide the ponderous machinery of government.

The toilers' hopes are vain. To them your masters bid you cast the sop to fill their empty bellies for the nouce. To them you shall concede the triffle to becloud their minds and to distract them from the cunning use of usurped power. And these are good. From the pangs of disappointment there shall spring the growth of knowledge for the future.

You are the last of all your type that have held the land in trust for its despoilers. From behind your chair we strip the curtain that conceals the robbers from their victims. You are but the tool of forces that are doomed soon to be overthrown—stricken by the mighty power of conscious truth that is to pluck you from your place and cast you forth upon the nation's rubbish heap.

Phoenix, Arizona, June 11, 1913.

FIGHTING AGAINST HIGHER WAGES.

By Agnes Thecla Fair.

The United Laborers' Union, No. 711347, of San Francisco are holding protest meetings against a five dollar a day wage. They argue, and rightly so, that coming under the jurisdiction of the Western Federation would mean they would lose their long shovels and get shorter ones.

Some of the members also say that an increase from two seventy-five to four seventy-five would give most of the members heart disease and they might have to pay out all their funds in death benefits. San Francisco has been cursed with jurisdictional disputes. Some members of organizations going so far as to debate the question of the laundry girls painting their faces without getting permission from the Painters' union.

Shall we, who use a powder rag, get permission from the White Washers' union or does that come under the jurisdiction of the Rag Pickers' union.

Well, Brother Rough Necks, no doubt all would be well if your wages were raised from $2.75 a day to $2.78½ a day but four seventy-five a day is beyond the prosperity limit. Besides like the czar's boys who have a hundred and fifty holidays, you might not always be satisfied with only the Fourth of July. You might get wise enough to want from the whole month of July. Besides what would a working man do without work and you can't change human nature and a woman's place is in her home. You know you can't get everything at once—of course not. The fellow who wants work will not let you raise his wages in a hurry. All he wants is the picture on a Jack of some bull moose and he loves to look in the window of some A 1 restaurant to see his "Brother" King Capital daily carving the workers' goose. Let us turn to page 67 of Tillie Sunday's song book and sing, "There Shall Be Rejoicing as Long as There Are Sheep."

LEAVES FROM HISTORY.

First jury 907.
Pins made 1450.
Needles used 1545.
Matches made 1829.
First cast-iron 1544.
First newspaper 1494.
Coal used as fuel 1834.
Surnames used in 1162.
First gold coin B. C. 206.
Tobacco introduced 1583.
First steam railroad 1830.
First postage stamps 1840.
Kerosene introduced 1826.
Lead pencils used in 1594.
Window glass used in 604.
Electric light invented 1874.
Iron found in America 1815.
First insurance, marine, 533.
First American express 1521.
First wheeled carriages 1859.
First illuminating gas in 1792.
Latin ceased to be spoken 580.
Musical notes introduced 1338.
Gunpowder used by Chinese 80.
Photographs first produced 1802.
Old Testament finished B. C. 430.
Emancipation proclamation 1863.
Paper made by Chinese B. C. 220.
Bible translated into English 1534.
Marx's "Capital" 1867.

THE RALIROAD SLAUGHTER.

The figures given out by the safety appliance division of the Interstate Commerce Commission as to railroad accidents show a condition of affairs that is hideous. In twenty-four years, 188,037 persons were killed and 1,395,018 persons were injured. It is as if every inhabitant of a city the size of Columbus, Ohio, was slaughtered. The killed is greater than the total population of New Haven. It is twice as many people as live in Yonkers. An army of people twice the size of the population of the Bronx have been maimed during this period.

Some of the accidents, undoubtedly, were unavoidable. Most of them were. Through the reckless disregard of life at grade crossings, the railroads have slaughtered thousands. Through the demands for speed, railroad employés have been forced to take chances, and this often leads to disaster. Through refusal to add all possible safety appliances, trainmen by the thousand have been killed or mutilated. Through "economy" in keeping roadbeds in proper repair and equipment up to the best possible mark, accidents without number have occurred.

All these things are the fault of the railroad management. It would cost money to make the needed changes, and, as money is also needed for dividends, it is inevitable that as much money as possible will be devoted to dividends.

The inquiry into the Stamford wreck has brought out a curious attitude of mind on the part of some of the officials. They seem to believe they are hoodooed, that there is some malign spirit pursuing them.

This superstition is quite natural, for the New Haven road has had a series of great "misfortunes," not the least of which in the minds of its directors is the decline of its stock from over 200 to less than 100. Damage suits without number have been pressed against it. Rolling stock has been smashed and apparently replaced with equipment quite as bad as that which was destroyed, for the New Haven has an unlimited supply of worthless junk. It has been held up to scorn and has been berated as no other road has been. No wonder, then they think God is angry with them.

Yet, the figures of the Interstate Commerce Commission show that other roads are equally guilty. The New Haven is only one of many murder roads. All of them have as their object the creation of dividends, and all of them alike push the quest for dividends far beyond the limits of safety.

Every seven minutes a person is either killed or injured on the railroads. They are almost as fatal as tuberculosis itself. When it is considered that the injuries received often consist of the loss of limbs or cause total disability, the full cost of humanity of allowing the roads to remain in private hands will be understood.

State ownership of the roads would not elimniate all accidents. Tremendous weights are moved over the roads at enormous speed, and millions of people travel on them. But state ownership will bring the roads up to the greatest possible perfection. The railroad managers claim that if the laws were always complied with, and if the equipment of steel cars, the most scientific form of signaling and the abolition of grade crossings were brought into effect, the roads would be financially ruined. They have made this claim over and over again, and have resisted every attempt to compel them to bring equipment into shape.

The outcome of such a policy is seen in the figures of deaths and accidents that are given by the commission. These appalling totals are due in a measure to the race for dividends. The dead and the wounded help to earn the dividends of which the railroads have been so proud.

After the accident it is usually the custom to blame the engineer. Railroad men are like all others in their desire to live. Their occupation prevents them from being unusually reckless. They are highly skilled. If conditions weer right, there would be far fewer accidents. But conditions are not right, and will not be right until the roads are taken out of the hands of the stock gamblers and ownership is vested in the whole people. Then the roads will not be run to produce dividends. It would not matter if they lost money. It is better to lose money than lose lives. At present the roads make money at the sacrifice of thousands of lives and the mutilation of tens of thousands of human beings.

INTERNATIONAL NEWS LETTER.

A SYNOPSIS OF FACTS RELATING TO THE WORLD'S TRADE UNION MOVEMENT.

Issued by the International Secretariat of National Trade Union Centers. (Affiliated Membership Over 7,000,000.)

Berlin S.O. 16, Engelufer 15 (Germany) May 30th 1913.

The French Miners.

The question of the state pension fund has brought about a lamentable split in the French miners' organization. During the discussion in Parliament, of the pension fund for miners, Basly, the leader of the north country miners proposed an amendment which would have given the mining companies the right to add special features to the compulsory insurance. Albert Thomas and the miners' congress itself, which, by the way, is under the influence of the revolutionary wing, raised a strong opposition to this proposition, fearing that if same became law it would prove itself a great danger to the miners, curtailing their liberty, and threatening their right to strike. As the so-called moderates of the north adopted Basly's view the Miners' Federation proceeded to establish dual organizations and accepted them into the federation. The old organizations protested in vain, and were themselves excluded from the federation by the congress which took place recently, on account of their adherance to Basly. This meant a great loss to the federation, seeing that the strongest and best financed of their affiliated organizations were involved. The "old" trade unions held their congress recently which was attended by 122 delegates representing 105 branches. Basly was again elected one of the executives, without the difference with the federation having been discussed at any great length. The congress decided in favor of a general strike in case of the passing of the pension laws being further delayed in Parliament.

Co-operative Societies in England.

According to the report of the Federation of Co-operative Societies submitted to the congress held in Aberdeen at Whitsuntide, 1,520 co-operative societies existed at the end of the year 1912, of which number 1,512 societies report a total membership of 2,876,892. The year's turnover amounted to over £122,000,000 and the profit to over £13,000,000. The English Co-operative Wholesale Society, with its 1,162 branches had a turnover of about £3,000,000, with a profit of £700,000. The Scotch Co-operative Society made a profit of £325,000 on a turnover of over £8,000,000. The Co-operative Productive Society and the Co-operative Wholesale Society produced goods to the value of over £13,000,000, while the goods produced by the Co-operative Provision Stores amounted to £8,250,000 in value; 760 co-operative societies have children's penny banks with a total balance in hand of £1,600,000.

America. The president of the First National bank declared in a report that his bank had paid a total interest of 18,550% on the invested capital since 1873 when he first came into the presidency. The profits of this bank are so enormous that the existing capital was in 1901, raised from $500,000 to $10,000,000, the shareholders being granted shares to the value of nine and a half million dollars as extra dividend. Huge dividends are now being paid on this very much watered capital. A law has come into force in California restoring the franchise rights to women who have married foreigners. The old voting laws had deprived them of this right.

Martial Law in Bosnia.

The population of Austria was again recently threatened with war, and martial law was declared in Bosnia, which is a frontier country. According to the special orders issued upon this occasion the regulations concerning passports became very strict. Landlords and landladies, lodging houses, employers and private persons were requested to advise the military authorities immediately upon the arrival of any travelers. The movements of the people of certain districts, and of individual persons were restricted at the will of the authorities. All political clubs or clubs reputed to be of a political nature, including trade unions, workers gymnastic clubs and choral societies were dissolved, and the members strictly forbidden to participate in the affairs of the same. Many other societies were closed "till further orders," among which was the Railwaymen's union. No meetings or conferences were allowed to take place without the consent of the authorities. The press was forbidden the slightest mention of the position of Austria or of her allies. Newspapers could only be issued between the hours of 12 noon and 9 o'clock in the evening, and had to be submitted to the censor at least six hours before publication. It was further ordered that: "In the case of a certain number of a periodical being confiscated it is forbidden to conspicuously describe the re-issue as 'the second number of a confiscated number' or to leave the confiscated part blank in the new edition; such a space must not be filled up in a conspicuous manner." All printed matter coming from abroad was subjected to scrutiny as well as the whole of the correspondence of private persons. Telegrams could only be written in certain languages. Telephonic communication between the various towns was completely cut off. Any person possessing arms, ammunition or explosives, had to deliver same up to the military authorities within three days. All private individuals were placed under martial law. This will give some idea of what the working community of so-called civilized lands may expect when the country is under the shadow of a war. From the before mentioned facts it is almost natural to imagine that the labor temple, the beautiful trade union house, was taken possession of by the police, or rather the military authorities. Far from being directed against the "enemy," the repressive measures taken at the beginning of a war are directed against the people itself. This should be enough to turn the most

obdurate against the cravings of "murder patriotism." Although the lesson is a dear one it is nevertheless a lesson.

Journalists' Strike in New York.

A unique strike occurred in New York recently which gave the people plenty to talk about. It was, as a matter of fact, the strike of the journalists in the Jewish quarter of the town. American newspapers generally have a much larger staff of journalists than the newspapers of the European countries. The journalistic staff of three of the four papers printed in the so-called jargon-Hebrew language went on strike. The fourth paper, belonging to the "Socialist Forwards," with its circulation of 170,000 copies, conceeded to all the demands of the strikers after the strike had lasted a short time. The strike was brought about on the one side, by the absolutely desperate straits of the editorial staff, which vividly contrasted with the affluence of the publishers; and on the other side by the domineering conduct of the latter. It is characteristic of these news writers to have combined in secret organizations for fear of being victimized, and then to have made the publishers aware of this after two years, when they thought they were strong enough to take up the fight. In conjunction with the Italian and certain English journalists in New York they form a separate "local" of the Typographers' union. The Italians first put forward their demands with the most telling results, inasmuch as all the Italian newspapers, with the exception of one, conceeded to these demands without a strike being resorted to. The Jewish publishers, flatly refused to negociate with the organization so that a fight was inevitable. The circumstances attending the strike were all the more astonishing as the journalists, generally so individual in their actions, displayed admirable solidarity and self-sacrifice. They could not, however, prevent the newspapers from appearing, as the editors-in-chief who did not strike simply published old numbers anew, or pirated foreign papers in a most barefaced manner. For reasons as yet unknown, the Typographers' union did not cause the compositors to take part in the strike as had been demanded by the strikers. The strike had unfortunately not a very satisfactory issue. All that has been obtained is that the publishers have negotiated indirectly with the organization, and that nobody shall be victimized on account of his having taken part in the strike. One step forward has certainly been made, and that is that the journalists have at last practically demonstrated their willingness and ability to use trade union weapons.

Anti-Strike Legislation in Peru.

On Jan. 27th a presidential decree came into force in Peru, dealing with the way in which strikes are to be conducted. The chief points are as follows: The workmen of all industrial establishments are to elect in January of each year, by secret ballot, three delegates who shall represent the workmen of the establishments in placing their demands before the employers. Should an employer refuse to discuss the written demands presented by the workmen's delegates, he may within 24 hours, appoint one or more arbitrators, who, in conjunction with a similar number to be appointed by the workmen, shall settle the controversy. If the arbitrators' decision is accepted by both sides, it must be communicated to the chief of police and remain in force not less than six months. The police authorities shall officially recognize strikes, when such strikes have been declared consequent upon the employer failing to appoint his arbitrators in time, or when more than four days have elapsed without the arbitrators having issued their decision. Strikes may only be declared with the assent of at least three-quarters of the number of workers employed as ascertained by means of secret ballot. A list of the names and addresses of the workers on strike must be deposited with the police by the workmen's delegates. When strikes have begun, they may only continue by a fresh vote being taken every four days and with the assent of an absolute majority. If a majority of workmen reject the proposal for a strike, those willing to work are to be protected by the authorities, who will treat as common delinquents all who either individually or collectively attempt to bar the free course of commerce or labor. Strikers are prohibited from forming headquarters and public demonstrations are also forbidden, except in the form prescribed by law. Should employers decide to close their establishments in consequence of differences with their work people they are required to notify their intention to the chief of police, stating reasons for, and probable duration of such closure, giving the list of the persons thrown out of employment. The same decree contains a clause to the effect that, from Feb. 1st, a department for teh compilation of labor statistics, under regulations to be issued shortly, will be instituted at the office of the chief of police at Lima. It seems to us that it would have been better to convert the whole of Peru into a prison; but the foreign capitalists in their craving after dividends would not be able to draw such profits from "chained labor" as from "free labor." And yet there are continually efforts being made to beguile emigrants from Europe to such a semi-barbarous land.

The German Printers.

Of the 74,000 workers employed in the German printing trade, 67,273 belong to the Printers' union. There is also a "Chirstian" organization, which in spite of all the efforts of its spiritual patrons numbers only 3,296 members. The national tariff agreement entered into with the employers of the whole of Germany is valid until the year 1916, and covers 70,000 workers. The employers have, during the last few years, formed a strike fund, into which they must pay a certain sum per week for every employé. The idea of the scheme is to fortify themselves against possible new demands on the part of the workers. But the men's federation is not idle, for its central funds increased from £445,000 to £488,500, with another £150,000 in the branch funds, during the last year. The subscription is now 1-2½ per week, exclusive of local subscriptions which often amount to -8½d per week. The union paid £140,000 for different financial assistance last year, of which amount £57,500 went in unemployment pay. The total yearly income amounted to £149,500.

Canadian Labor Legislation 1912.

The numerical influence of the various provincial parliaments of Canada is not very great, and one cannot help noticing to what a great extent the growing power of the workers' organizations is making itself felt in parliamentary circles.

In the province of Quebec boys of twelve years of age could formerly be employed in factories. The age was later raised to thirteen years, and afterwards to fourteen. For the safety of the miners it was ordered that no person of less than 20 years of age may be placed in charge of passenger hoists. Explosives may only be stored in special magazines at least 400 feet from the works, or any public highway. Special instructions have been drawn up relative to the use of explosives in mines. The ladder way used by workers, etc., must be quite separate from the shaft used for the hoisting of materials.

In the province of Sasketchewan the scope of the boilers' act has been increased and same now applies to all boilers generating more than 20 h. p. No person can be appointed boiler inspector unless he is a British subject, has had four years experience as a machinist, and holds the necessary certificates. In case of a boiler explosion a report must at once be sent by wire, to the minister of public works, who has to institute a thorough investigation. By an amendment to the workmen's compensation act, every accident must be reported in detail on a special form to the Bureau of Labor. By an amendment to the antiquated and monstrous employers' threashing act, employés are given 20 instead of 10 days in which to serve their claims on employers for work done. An act passed during the last session of the Legislature, prohibits the employment of white women by Japanese, Chinese, or other orientals. An amendment passed during the session under review confines this prohibition to the Chinese.

A law has come into force in British Columbia prohibiting any unauthorized person from conducting an employment agency, and also prescribing a maximum fee. A license holder must not take employés as lodgers, nor have any share or interest in the conducting of a lodging house for employés. A revision of the laws concerning labor conditions is pending, as a royal commission has been engaged for some time in looking into this matter, and making such suggestions as are deemed necessary. From a preliminary report published by the secretary of this commission we have gathered some details of general interest. In a great number of places the investigations on the part of the commission, which is composed of representatives of both employers and men, have been completed and it has been agreed on all sides, that a compulsory workmen's compensation act is absolutely necessary. The workers' organizations further demand a minimum wage of four dollars per eight-hour day for unskilled labor. The farmers contend that such a wage would ruin them. Farm laborers are now getting $25 to $40 per month with board, when engaged by the year. During a busy season $3 per day, with board, appears to be the ordinary rate, with no definite restrictions as to hours. The employment of Oriental labor is continually on the increase. In logging camps and saw mills, the hours amount to ten or more per day, and the pay for white men to $2.50 or $3 per day; the wages for Orientals is often considerably less. White men have almost entirely been driven out of the fishing industry, as same is in the possession of the Japanese and Indians. The cannories are manned by the Chinese, who are also employed in considerable numbers in the coal mines. Hindus are employed largely in timber piling. The domestic servants in all parts are almost exclusively Chinese. Six thousand Chinamen enter the country yearly, so the government has a direct interest in the employment of Asiatics, who must pay a tax of one dundred pounds per head when entering the country. This brings in an annual income of over £400,000, half of which goes into the provincial treasury. The Asiatics are, of course, without political rights. Fortunately there have been increasing indications that the Asiatic will not suffer themselves to be used as wage cutters. But for the present the preference shown them by the employers, and the great mistrust in which they are held by the white workers, is bound to give rise to much friction yet.

A Central Union of Transport Workers in Belgium.

A conference of the representatives of the dock workers, transport workers and seamen, took place in Brussels at Whitsuntide. Representatives of the trade union national centers were also present. The object of the conference was to make preparations for the amalgamation of the aforementioned unions to the Central Unions of Transport Workers. An amalgamation scheme has been agreed upon, and a list of general regulations drawn up, providing for three classes of contributions: –.6½d, –.5d, and –2½d per week. Of these amounts, –.4d, –.3d, and –.2d shall be credited to the central fund, which shall be responsible for the granting of sick pay, legal protection, death benefit, strike pay, unemployment pay, etc. It is hoped that the central union will be able to commence operations on the 1st of July with a membership of some 6,500, among which are to be found workers of the most widely different branches of the transport trades, by water and by land.

The Hungarian Trade Union in 1912.

According to the yearly report of the Hungarian National Center the number of members of all affiliated trade unions rose from 95,180 to 111,966 in the last year, although the year's average was not more than 103,807. The disturbing influences of the war have been felt very much by the trade union, whose development has been very much retarded on account of same. The increase in membership of 16,786 or 18% of the total number is therefore very gratifying. The women members number 6,508, or 5.8% of the total number. Fifty-four per cent of the Hungarian trade unionists live in Buda Pest. The total income of the organization amounted to 84,041 pounds in 1911, as compared with 97,208 in 1912, which amounts included £66,106 and £76,208 respectively representing membership subscriptions. The expenditure rose from £73,621 to £91,708 in the last two years which sum included £15,125 for unemployment pay, £10,292 for sick pay, £5,375 for widows and orphans, and invalids' assistance, and £5,917 for other financial assistance. Fifty-three organizations have given their reports upon their respective labor exchanges, which exchanges received applications for work from 58,590 unemployed as compared with 46,380 in the previous year, and which were able to find employment for 80% of the male workers, and 95% of the women applicants.

Whitsuntide Conferences of the Swiss Trade Unions.

One hundred delegates, representing 63 branches took part in the congress of the Swiss textile workers' union which was held at Zurich, Whitsuntide. Representatives of the International Federation were also present. The town and district of Zurich made a special grant to permit of suitable preparations being made for the congress. The delegates and general meeting of the Swiss Typographical union met in the new home of the union, in Berne. Nearly 2,000 members, from all parts of the land were assembled on that occasion.

Thirty delegates, representing 17 sections took part in the Bookbinder's congress, at which the representatives of the German and Austrian unions were present. An old age and invalid fund, with a weekly special subscription of 2d per member was decided upon; the amount of financial assistance to be 6/8 per week. The appointment of a salaried secretary was also agreed to. The Union of Swiss Messengers held a meeting of delegates in Montrou at which 38 members representatives from 25 telegraph offices were present. It was agreed to petition against the decision of the directors who had refused a reduction of the 10-hour day. Furthermore a number of demands are to be put forward concerning conditions of employment and rates of pay. Berne was selected as headquarters, while Basil was chosen as the next meeting place. The Union of Swiss Stokers and Machinists which numbers 2,050 members in 44 sections, held a meeting in Biel which was attended by 60 delegates. The death fund of the union showed a balance in hand of 1,000 pounds. A proposition to affiliate with the trade union federation was rejected. The 25th congress of the Swiss Railway and Steamship Employés Society took place in Lucerne. The society numbers 1,300, and has 110 local branches.

Women Workers and the International Report on the Trade Union Movement.

The annual reports of the various trade union centers, which are compiled by the International Secretariat, afford a valuable review of the developments and achievements of the women's organizations in all parts of the world. One of their shortcomings, however, appears to be the lack of sufficient data dealing with the organization of women workers.

Only the German, Austrian and Swiss National Centers have quoted the number of women workers organized in their respective unions, while the Hungarian and Dutch centers merely have added a few remarks showing that their unions do organize women workers. The remaining 13 trade union centers figuring in the volume covering the year 1911, have given no information as to whether women workers are organized, and to what degree they are participating in the general labor movement.

There can be no question as to the absolutely pressing necessity of the organizing of female, as well as male workers; it is, of course, well known that great efforts are being made in every country to arouse the women workers and make them take their part in the industrial battles of today.

It would, therefore, prove all the more interesting and valuable if we could see from the international reports what progress women workers are making in the trade union field of action. Such facts would be most useful for propaganda purposes and would probably enable us to profit by the lessons learned abroad. The importance of organizing women workers will be readily recognized if we follow the rapid growth of the number of workers in all branches of industry, as this increase in the number of female workers employed must necessarily make it more difficult for the men to improve their general conditions so long as their female competitors are not equally organized. Every active trade-unionist must therefore try to push the organization of women workers.

The number of females employed in useful occupations in the various countries is as follows:

	Year.	Total number of women.	Percentage of women to men.
Germany	1907	9,492,881	45.5
Austria	1900	5,684,984	51.5
Hungary	1900	2,885,235	45.1
Russia	1897	5,276,112	24.9
Italy	1901	5,284,064	50.1
Switzerland	1900	1,556,577	46.9
France	1906	4,693,412	53.3
Spain	1900	1,351,792	39.9
Belgium	1900	948,229	45.9
Holland	1900	433,546	37.8
Denmark	1901	352,947	44.9
Sweden	1900	551,021	38.41
Norway	1900	277,613	39.5
Great Britain	1901	5,309,900	44.9
United States	1900	5,329,802	38.4

These figures of course, do not give an adequate idea of the importance of female competition because the census upon which same are based is not taken for the same year in all countries, and besides this, conditions are changing very rapidly today. It is, unfortunately, impossible to compare these figures with the number of women workers organized in the trade unions, but they certainly prove that female competition has to be taken into account in every country, and that it is absolutely necessary to organize the women workers as well, thereby removing the employers' chance of making them undercut the wages established by the men. It would be a most useful addition to our international reports of the executive officers of our national centers, replying to the International Secretariat, were to lay particular stress upon the organization of women workers in their countries and give figures and details appertaining to their methods and achievements; thus enabling their sister organizations in other lands to profit by their experiences.

Brief Labor Notes from All Countries.

Great Britain. The Co-operative Society Congress in Aberdeen has declared against union with the labor party, as had been suggested by the central board some time ago, by 1,358 votes to 580. In 1901 the English postoffice had 137,807 male, and 35,372 female workers in its employ, against 166,073 males and 46,741 females in the year 1911. In consequence of the telephone system being taken over the postoffice the number of employés has considerably increased. The General Workers' Union decided at its recent congress to affiliate with the labor and the Trade Union Congress. The number of members has risen from 17,000 to 21,000. The Clerks 'union increased its membership from 4,000 to 12,000 in the past year. It was agreed at a recent congress to take a vote for the purpose of deciding whether they should identify themselves with the labor party, as prescribed in the trade union regulations. The Congress of the Grocers' Assistants' Union, which recently took place at Leeds, strongly opposed the system of affiliated business and co-operative provision societies, as being detrimental to the interests of the employés. In consequence of the recent succesful wages movement on the part of the hotel and restaurant employés, who in several hotels and restaurants forced the proprietors to make new regulations in regard to working time, etc., the employers have now established a strong "defense organization." They are publishing a black list of all employés who participated, either directly or indirectly in the strike, hoping to put an end to the union. The London Trade Union Federation and the Trades Council have afforded the hotel employés every possible support in their fight against the "black lists." The editor of the Russian Seamen's Trade Union Journal has been arrested in Egypt, and transported to Russia in spite of the great protest movement in England. The English government says that it was powerless to prevent this, as Egypt is not an "English possession." The labor party will call upon the government to answer for this scandalous breach of the rights of hospitality. All that can be urged against the extradited editor is, that he tried to organize his Russian brothers in distress.

Holland. According to a wages statistics of the Dutch Typographers' Union, which has a membership of 3,709, the weekly wages of 834 workers amounted to less than 9-10 florins, for 257; 10-11 fl. for 309; 11-12fl. for 291; 12-13 fl. for 457; 13-14 fl. for 305; 14-15 fl. for 456; 15-16 fl. for 462; 16-17 fl. for 151; 17-18 fl. for 81; 18-19 fl. for 53 members. and more than 19 florins for 53 members, (1 florin equals 1/8¼d.) In an interesting article about trade union tactics the Metals Union exposes the fiasco of the so-called Syndicalist methods, which are opposed to high subscriptions the principle of financial assistance, and centralization, etc. Up to the year 1906, i. e., for 19 years this union had itself been a devotee to the syndalistic methods and the highest membership reached was 700. Since 1906 this union has belonged to the modern centralized organizations and now numbers 4,500 members. During this time the membership of the Syndicalist Federation, the policy of which had remained as before, rose from 250 to 500. The influence of the two organizations upon wage and working conditions naturally corresponds to their respective number and methods. According to the latest reports the number of members in the trade unions affiliated to the National Center was 66,716 on the 1st April this year, which members are organized in 33 unions and 772 branches. The number for the 1st January was 61,504, and for the 1st of October, 56,383.

Russia. It is reported from Alexandria that the leader of the Russian seaman—Unions of the Black Sea, Sea of Azov mercantile fleet—the editor of the trade journal "Morjak" (seaman) has been arrested at the instigation of the Russian government. As each consulate is invested with a certain independent authority, where his own countrymen are concerned, it was feared that this editor ("Karl" is his pseudonym) would be extradited. The trade unions in Alexandria applied by telegraph to the English prime minister, and his appeal caused a great sensation in England.

Switzerland. The movement on the part of the tailors in the early part of this year ended successfully for the agitators. In seven towns strikes were resorted to. The strike in Winterthur lasted 37 days, in Interlaken 35, Zurich 33, Chur 16, Bern 10, Chaum de Fonds 9. and Davos 7 days. Strikes were averted in Zurich and Bern through the intervention of the town concilliation board. The workers (men's tailors and uniform tailors) obtained an increase of from 4% to 8%, and in some places a reduction in the working time, through the wages movement and sectional strikes. The Congress of the Stone Workers and Potters' Union, which was held in Biel, decided upon an increase in the contributions for the strengthening of the strike funds, as well as a yearly inquiry into the wages and labor conditions. A proposition for the amalgamation with the other building workers unions was referred to the general committee. Representatives from Germany and Italy attended the congress. The Swiss Engine Drivers and Stokers' Union held their congress at Hutwill recently. The union decided in favor of common action with all railway unions for the revision of the working regulations, the pension laws, and the financial assistance funds. The Parliament to be appealed to in respect to the ever increasing exploitation of the men, with the inevitable ruination of health which follows in the wake of such conditions. The Train Employés Union (guards, etc.) held their general meeting in Thun recently which was attended by 106 delegates. The congress was not satisfied with the revision of the regulations for additional pay which took place last year. A new revision should therefore be demanded. The delegates expressed a wish that no attention should be paid to the yellow societies which still exist among the railway workers. The mad economy of the Metropolitan railway was the subject of bitter complaint, as it is more than probable that the large number of accidents which take place on this railway is attributable to same. The union numbers 3,260 members and commands funds to the amount of £12,320. The dyers of Basil, Zurich, and Thalwill have entered into a tariff movement, as no tariff agreements have been concluded between them and the employers during the last six years. They demand that the apprentices be brought under definite working regulations, a minimum wage of 25.– for laborers, 30.– for artisans, 33.– for dyers, and 17.6 for women workers; in addition to this a nine-hour day. The strike is, in the meanwhile, broken out as the employers would vouchsafe no answer whatever to the petition presented by a portion of the workers, and, what is more, demanded the installation of strike breakers at Crefeld in the Rhine district, where a strike of the dyers is at present taking place.

Spain. The Federation of Printers held their second congress in May. The following extracts are from a report of the secretary. The union has at present 23 local branches, seven more than last year. Barcelona can show 268 organized printing workers, Valencia comes next with 154, Madrid, the capital, has only 69, and Vigo 96. Concerning the conditions of labor, the nine-hour day prevails. The eight-hour day obtains in two places only viz.: Jerez and Malaga. The wages very as much as from 10d to 5.10d per day, according to the place and the kind of work. A strike took place in Barcelona in 1912 in which 143 organized workers took part. The printing trade had not yet a central union of its own. The art printers in Barcelona have appealed to their employers for several concessions, the most important of which is the eight-hour day. The Catholic Trade Union Society has succeeded in opening its own trade union house in Barcelona.

Belgium. The congress of the Metal Workers took place in Brussels and was attended by 75 delegates representing 30,877 members. The printers held their congress in Ghent, at which 19 local branches were represented. Some of these organizations belong to the National Center of Trade Unions, but is was decided once more that the whole federation should not become affiliated to the National center. The sections of female workers were refused admission into the federational.

Holland. The Union of Commercial and Office Employés, which shortly held its general meeting, numbered on an average 1,350 members last year. The Union of Postoffice and Telephone Employés numbered 899 in 1912, as compared with 647 in the previous year. The Carpenters' Union held its congress in Utrecht. This union now numbers 4,900 members as compared with 3,730 at the beginning of the year 1912.

Norway. A national tariff agreement for bakers has just been concluded. Same applies to nine towns with 800 workers. The minimum wage is raised by amounts ranging between 2/3 and 5/7½ and the working time reduced from 63 to 57 hours per week; 9 hours per day on the first five days and 11 hours per day on Saturday. This important reduction in working time was obtained chiefly through the minister of commerce, who showed that he was prepared to advocate legislation to deal with the matter. The Norwegian Parliament accepted a proposition of the government to establish a special social department in the ministry. This decision corresponded with the conditions laid down by the present Minister of Commerce Casperg, when he entered the ministry; Casperg is the leader of the Labor Democratic party.

Sweden The Swedish paraliament has adopted a proposition for old age and invalidity insurance by a great majority, according to which everybody except the officials is to be insured. Insured persons will be divided into four classes, occording to their income. In the case of incomes of less than £ 28 the insurance contribution would be 3/4½d per year, for incomes of £28 to £45, 5/7½d; £45 to £67-10 9/–; for higher incomes 14-7½d; per year. The employers are exempted from paying contributions. The insurance scheme is a really bureaucratic one, as it is managed by government officials. The amount of pension to be allowed will be fixed in the first instance, by officials elected from that district in which the pensions are to be paid. The benefit paid for by the subscription is only granted in the case of total disablement, or upon reaching the age of 67. The yearly pension for men amounts to 30% of the amount paid in, for women 24%. The state adds a further sum of £9-9 for men and £7-17-6 for women. If a pensioner has a private income of over £2-16 per year, the latter amount is deducted from the amount of additional pension granted by the state; so that if a pensioner has a private income of £16-7-6 he is no longer entitled to the state contribution to his pension. The bill does not provide for any means of prevention of invalidity, so that one of the most important demands of modern insurance remains disregarded.

Germany. The Union of Coppersmiths now numbers 5,256 members in 100 branches, against 4,445 in the year 1910. It is the only union in the metal industry that has refused to amalgamate with the Metal Workers' Union. The union of Hotel Workers has raised its membership from 15,918 to 16,542 (including 1,144 women workers). Among the latter number are 7,762 hotel and restaurant waiters, 2,112 café waiters, 267 cooks, and 3,101 hotel porters and boots etc. The union conducted 268 wages movements affecting 6,401 workers during the last year. An advance in wages aggregating £870 was obtained for 4,914 persons; a very surprising result for a calling whose trade union work, extending over many years has previously been without any visible success. In addition to the increase in wages, collective agreements were concluded for 4,477 person. The funds of the union amount to £10,300. The tariff agreement is an institution of which the wood workers avail themselves to the utmost. The following table will give some idea of the development of the collective agreement idea in the German Wood Workers' Union!

Year.	Number of tariff agreements.	Works involved.	Number of workers coming under the agreements.
1907	454	11,039	93,643
1908	455	10,259	85,699
1909	493	11,251	92,260
1910	679	11,007	113,602
1911	948	13,699	132,025
1912	1,095	14,336	144,656

The number 144,656 includes 86,145 carpenters, 1,729 brush makers, 2,820 turners, walking stick and umbrella makers 464, button makers 710, comb makers 228, basket makers 1,032, piano makers and musical instrument makers 5,264, chair makers 1,999, polishers 5,406, pattern makers 820, ships carpenters 187, parquet workers 874, gilders 1,976, machine workers and sawyers, box makers 2,365, cork cutters 345, laborers and sundry 8,202, wheelwrights 2,148, Pattern makers 25, women workers 6,744.

Germany. The Workers' Gymnastic Federation, in reviewing its 20 years of existence, reports that it now numbers 200,000 members and possesses

a newspaper which is published twice monthly. This journal, which is called the "Workers' Gymnastic News," and which includes special illustrated supplements for women gymnasts and physical culture printed on art paper, now has 118,000 regular subscribers. This federation will, in the near future, publish a special "Journal for the Young," which will also be a general sports paper. The federation has a fine house of its own in Leipzig, which cost £30,000. The development of the union is especially gratifying, taking into account that the anti-labor organizations in conjunction with the official authorities have at all times exerted every possible effort to break up the home of the Workers' Gymnastic Union. The result of the great movement in the building industry, which has now ended peacefully is reviewed in the Building Workers' Journal "The Foundation Stone" (Grundstein). The following are a few particulars taken from same: 35,698 workers receive an increase of 3 pfennigs per hour; 55,442 an increase of 4 pfgs.; 45,951, 6 pfgs.; 94,226 5 pfgs.; 24,684, 7 pfgs.; 10,983, 8 pfgs.; 1,360, 9 pfgs; 3,362, 10 pfgs.; and 1,340, 12 pfgs. per hour. The average increase for the 273,044 fellow workers throughout the country amounts to 5.11 pfennigs per hour (8 pfgs. equal 1d) while 51,000 workers will benefit by a shortening of the working hours. The building workers have to thank their solid organization, which last year numbered 335,561 members, with funds amounting to £780,000, i. e. 47/– per member, that a strike was avoided.

Austria. The first congress of the restaurant workers has taken place in Vienna. The union rose in membership from 1,134 to 1,984; the funds from £136 to £480. The fortnightly journal will shortly include a Polish supplement. It was decided to vigorously strive for the introduction of a law controlling the conditions of hotel and restaurant employés. The bad effects of the war are making themselves more and more felt. As a consequence twelve boot factories in which 3,000 workers were employed were closed down in Skutsch, with the result that the men have been thrown out of employment. The murderer of the social democrat, M. P. Schumeile, who is a member of the Christian Social party, has been condemned to death. It is now reported that the murdered man's family will interceed on his behalf. The murderer's name is Kunschak. The congress of the Chemical Workers was attended by 119 delegates. The chief question discussed were those dealing with organization, and the precautionary measures to be taken for the protection of the workers; there is still much to be desired in this direction at present. Ninety-one delegates attended the congress of the carpenters. This union has increased its membership from 6,969 to 8,113 in the last two years, and the total funds to £9,680. The congress decided in favor of an amalgamation with the Masons' Union, and will enter into negotiations to this end. A friendly settlement has been arrived at in respect to the tariff movement in the Austrian building industry, which has lasted six months, and in which 150,000 workers were involved. The new contracts cover a period of three years, and provide for substantial increases in wages. The nine-hour day was attained in Vienna, and in the other parts of the land a shortening of the working time and other improvements were affected. Martial law, as well as the prohibition placed on several organizations have now given way to normal conditions in Bosnia.

Hungary. The Hungarian Tailors' Union was involved in 44 wages movements in 24 towns during the last year, in which 7,397 male and 654 female workers were involved. Three lockouts, involving 1,130 workers must be included in the number of wages movements. Of those taking part, 7,646 received an aggregate daily increase in wages of £124.15, and a reduction of the working time aggregating 1,357 hours, daily.

Rumania. A law which has recently come into force in Rumania provides for compulsory state sickness, accident, old age, and invalid insurance. This insurance scheme is drawn up on the lines of the scheme already in force in Germany, but all costs of management will be defrayed by the state. All contributions for sick insurance to be paid the workers, those for accidents by the employer, whilst the costs of old age and invalid insurance are to be borne by the workers, the state, and the employers, in equal proportions.

Australasia. The postoffice and telegraph employés have demanded a six-hour day for those employed in the general postoffice, and 6½ hours for those employed elsewhere. A government commission declared that the coal owners' combinations had caused a rise in the price of coal of from, on an average, 14/– to 20/– per ton in a short time. It was decided at the conference of the Agricultural and Foresters' Unions, which together have a membership of 7,000, to amalgamate with each other; the conference was held at Sydney.

New South Wales. The wages and labor conditions of the cement workers have been fixed anew by the wages board for the next three years. The working time is 56 and 48 hours per week according to the group to which the member belongs. Laborers receive a minimum wage of 8.2, stone breakers, 9.–. Youths under 16 receive 4.6 per day; 16-17 years 5.6; 17-18 years, 6.6; 18-19 years, 7.6; pitmen working not more than 10 feet deep 10.–, from 10 to 20 feet deep 11.2 per day. For Australia these conditions are nothnig less than brilliant. The eight-hour day demonstration in Sydney last year, which, by the way, is always accompanied by a lottery, resulted in a balance in favor of the trade union house of £6,000. The Federation of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers decided to raise their retail prices by 5-10%, chiefly on account of the great leather export. In 1910 Australia exported cow and horse hides to the value of £456,000, in 1912 £1,007,000. The imported boots, on the other hand, rose in value from £382,000 to £586,000 in the years 1911 and 1912 respectively. The minimum wage for shoe operatives in England is 27/–, in New South Wales, however, 54/–.

New Zealand. The contemplated amalgamation of the both trade union centers in New Zealand has prompted the employers' organization to make an urgent appeal to all employers to join the organization and to contribute to the "Defense Fund."

Victoria. All workers in the provision trades, including bakers, butchers, confectioners, grocers, hotel and restaurant employés, have united into an industrial union.

Argentine. The Union of Tennant Farmers, with its membership of nearly 40,000 members, has been on strike since the beginning of April, because the land owners would not meet their demands. They demand leases of at least five years' duration, and to be freed from the obligation of purchasing only certain makes of threashing machines, or to sell their products to certain merchants. The government has tried to intervene, but up to the present has meet with no succees. In the meantime the work is at a standstill.

United States. The great struggle of the electric tram conductors and drivers in Chicago has been settled by arbitration, 11,000 of those taking part received an increase in wages of 1-2 cents per hour. The wage is 23 censt per hour, as formerly, during the first three months, in the second quarter 25 cents, in the second half year 26 cents rising to 32 cents in the sixth year. The remainder received an average increase of 8%. The laundry workers are much perturbed by the further introduction of new machines. With the help of 4 laundry maids one shirt ironing machine is capable of ironing 490 shirts per hour, while one laundry maid with the assistance of another machine can iron 10,000 collars of every style per hour, as well as the most experienced laundry maid. A new means of preventing all the evils to which man is heir is being advocated by certain philanthropists, viz: sex sterilization. In nine states the law giving the migistrates the authority to have all "good-for-nothings" sexually sterilized has already come into operation. Under this category are included habitual criminals, those mentally or bodily incapable, and the poor. In Indiana alone 800 persons have been deprived of their sex. We must congratulate Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison for the success which attended their appeal against the judgment of the District Supreme Court. The Court of Appeal has reversed the sentences of these three men, viz: 12, 9 and 6 months imprisonment, to 30 days in jail for Gompers, and a fine of $500 each for the other two. We hope that the labor leaders will take the matter to the Supreme Court, and that the latter will accord the defendants the same rights as are enjoyed by the employers, and repeal the sentence altogether.

METALS IN WYOMNIG IN 1912.

Increase in Gold Output, But Decrease in Silver and Copper.

The mine output of gold, silver and copper in Wyoming in 1912, according to Charles W. Henderson of the United States Geological Survey, showed a decrease, compared with the yield in 1911, of $7,460. The output of gold, which represents 83 per cent of the state yield, was $22,235, an increase of $3,035. The yield of copper (formerly the most important metal product of Wyoming) was only 27,570 pounds in 1912, compared with 118,584 pounds in 1911. The silver production was 265 fine ounces, against 725 ounces in 1911. Almost all the gold output and over half the silver output was from the Atlantic City district, Fremont county, where there was a revival of the old Sweetwater district of 1867-1877. At the Duncan mine the ore was both amalgamated and cyanided. A small shipment of very high grade ore was made from the Hidden Hand mine. Small quantities of placer gold were recovered at Encampment, Carbon county; in the Hurricane district, Crook county; and in the Atlantic City, Wind River and Willow Creek districts, Fremont county.

Several cars of copper ore, containing platinum and palladium as well as small quanties of gold and silver, were shipped from the Rambler mine, at Holmes, Carbon county. The mill on this property was not operated. Several cars of copper ore, containing small quantities of silver, were shipped from the Hartville district, Laramie county. There was some development work and two small amalgamation and cyanide mills were under construction in the Bear Lodge district, near Sundance, Crook county, but no output was made.

ROCHESTER MINING DISTRICT, NEVADA.

United States Geological Survey Makes Examination of New Gold and Silver Camp.

The United States Geological Survey, through Geologist F. C. Schrader, has just made an examination of Rochester, the new and promising mining district in Humboldt county, Nevada, which for the last five or six months has been attracting much attention.

The ores are chiefly silver bearing but carry also gold, which in some of the ore amounts to 50 per cent of the value. They were apparently deposited by hydrothermal solutions.

The strike in Nenzel Hill was made late in November, 1912, and the shipment of a couple of carloads of high-grade ore by Joel Nenzel, Frank Schick, and Walt Moynaugh about Christmas started the Rochester boom. In less than a month the hitherto desolate cañon had a reported population of 3,000 and contained many substantial two-story frame buildings. Leases on blocks 300 by 600 feet in area were taken and were operated actively by experienced mining men, with the result that to date the devlopment of the mines and the showing of ore are remarkable. Six or eight leases are opened to a depth of 130 feet by crosscut tunnels from 100 to 300 feet in length. About 2,000 tons of ore averaging $30 to the ton has been mined and shipped and it is said that 100,000 tons of ore is in sight. Nearly a score of properties are producing.

The Rochester district lies mainly on the eastern slope of the Humboldt mountains, between 4,000 and 8,400 feet in elevation, in a north-south area about 6 miles long by 5 miles wide, on which the Survey will later probably publish a report accompanied by a geologic and topographic map.

The district is easy of access, being 10 miles east of Nixon, formerly Oreana, the nearest station and ore-shipping point on the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad, and 25 miles northeast of Lovelock. With both of these places it has daily freight, express, passenger and mail auto service and telephone connections.

The country is mountainous but not rugged. The ravines are open and most of them are passable for team and wagon.

Nenzel Hill, in which lie the ore bodies from which the present production is chiefly derived, is situated in the eastern portion of the district and forms a part of the crest of the range between the head of Rochester cañon on the west and South American cañon on the east. It is a north-northeastward-trending oval part of the ridge about 3,000 feet long by 2,000 feet wide and rises to 7,300 feet in elevation, or about 500 feet above the adjoining portions of the divide. In Nenzel Hill the veins, ten or more in number, vary from 100 to 3,700 feet in length and some apparently have a vertical range of at least 400 feet. The west vein or lode, now being worked chiefly on the Codd lease and the Platt lease, is about 32 feet in width and contains two veins, 7 to 8 feet wide, of good ore composed chiefly of alternating layers of quartz and silicified rhyolite. The workings on these veins have been continuously in ore.

Lincoln hill, which also contains producing properties and received much attention last winter, is a prominent land mark in the western part of the district 2½ miles distant from Nenzel hill, on the north side of Rochester cañon, abouve which it rises 1,200 feet, or to 6,600 above the sea.

Packard hill, the seat of the new "strike," is in the southern part of the district, at an elevation of about 5,800 feet, in the lower part of a broad ridge, and on the trend of the Nenzel hill zone of mineralization.

The ore deposits of the district are chiefly quartz replacement veins in fissures and shear zones in rhyolite and rhyolitic rocks which are of great thickness. The rocks very from felsitic to coarsely prophyritic. They are more or less silicified, devitrified, and sericitized and were referred by the geologists of the fortieth parallel survey to the Triassic period. The rocks dip about 35° E., but the veins dip 60° W. and are approximately conformable with the dominant sheeting and shear structure of the country rock.

The principal camp is East Rochester, with a population of 700, situated at an elevation of 6,200 feet in the head of Rochester cañon, at the foot of Nenzel hill, where about 200 miners are at work. Rochester or "lower town," 2 miles down the cañon at the foot of Lincoln hill, has a population of 250, and Packard, the newest settlement, but a few weeks old, at the south base of Packard hill, has a population of about 100 which is daily increasing. Panama, on the northeast near Spring Valley pass, in the head of Limerick cañon, has about a score of people.

BIG INCREASE IN ALUMINUM.

Many New Uses for the Metal Shown by Report of United States Geological Survey for 1912.

The year 1912 in the aluminum industry was marked by a notable increase in the use of that metal, more than 65,000,000 pounds being consumed, compared with 46,125,000 pounds in the preceding year. Not only was there an increase in the domestic production but there was a decided growth in the imports of the metal, according to W. C. Phalen, of the United States Geological Survey, in an advance chapter from "Mineral Resources" for 1912.

To meet in part the growing demand for aluminum, the Southern Aluminum Co., with a large capital, has acquired a water-power site on Yadkin river, North Carolina, and is now engaged in the development of the prop-

erty. The projected operations of the company and the additional fact that the importation of foreign aluminum is being stimulated by a keen demand promise a sufficient supply of the metal in the future for consumers in the United States.

The Aluminum Co. of America has secured certain riparian rights in North Carolina and Tennessee and is planning development of a water power for use in an aluminum plant to be constructed at such point as will insure good freight rates and an adequate labor supply. In addition to this expansion in the South, the company is reported to be working on additions to its New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois plants.

Recent Applications of Metallic Aluminum.

A recently developed branch of the aluminum industry is the manufacture of the powdered metal, which is used extensively as a paint pigment, in explosives, in lithographing, and in printing. The material feels very much like powdered graphite. Aluminum foil, though not exactly a new product, is now being used on a larger scale than ever before, owing to improved methods which have lowered the cost of making it appreciably. It is now reported to be displacing tin foil for wrapping such articles as tobacco and candy.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of cooking utensils is now being extended to the construction of tanks, cooking vats, and vessels employed by breweries, preserve manufactories, and similar industries where heat conduction, noncorrosion, and a nonpoisonous nature are essential.

The expansion in the use of extruded forms and tubing made of aluminum has been great during the last few years. The difficulties encountered in such use have been largely surmounted and these articles are now being turned out with high tensile strength and with very compact structure in almost any form called for.

Wire for Long-Distance Transmission.

The use of aluminum wire as a conductor in long-distance power-transmission schemes is not new, but recent departures from the ordinary practice bid fair to enlarge this application of the metal. It is reported that a steel reinforced aluminum cable, consisting in all of seven strands, has been placed upon the market. The six outer strands ore made of aluminum and the inner strand is made of steel of very high tensile strength. It is asserted that this conductor both transmits the electrical current and has the requisite strength for use on the towers which are rapidly displacing poles in transmission lines. The Pacific Light & Power Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., has adopted this product for its new transmission line.

The employment of metallic aluminum in the manufacture of articles of everyday use has become so common that such articles fail to attract attention as novelties. The present demand in this direction seems to be for skillful originality in designing new forms and applications.

Production of Bauxite Holds Steady.

The domestic production of bauxite, the ore from which aluminum is derived, during 1912 was 159,865 long tons, valued at $768,932. Compared with the output in the preceding year, these figures represent an increase in quantity of 4,247 long tons, and in value of $18,283. It is significant, however, that the importation of metallic aluminum of different grades increased enormously in 1912 a fact which may probably account for the small increase in the production and the decrease in the imports of bauxite.

Sources of Aluminum Are Many.

Though bauxite deposits are being found from time to time and though the present demand does not appear to tax unduly the known supply of the lower grade of material, the interest now being taken in the preparation of pure alumina from clay or other silicate minerals is worthy of note. As soon as a process for the extraction of alumina from clay is put on a commercial basis, the large quanties of low-grade bauxite containing considerable admixtures of clay will become available. There is a large tonnage of such material associated with most of the southern Appalachian bauxite deposits. This material should first be tested before the nonbauxitic clays containing the smallest amount of alumina are utilized. Two processes have recently been patented for the extraction of alumina from clay, and other patents, having for their object the extraction of potash salts and alumina from silicates like the feldspars, were taken out in 1912. These processes are described in the Geological Survey's report on bauxite and alumium for 1912.

The report, "The Production of Bauxite and Aluminum in 1912," may be obtained free of charge by addressing the Director, U. S. Geological Survey, Washington, D. C.

EXPERIENCES OF A JOB HUNTER.

By One of Them.

What I had long dreaded at length had come to pass. One fine morning my employer called me into his office.

"Miss Siegel," he said, "no doubt you are aware that my business is not very prosperous. I have long been running under a heavy expense—too heavy, I am afraid. I believe I shall have to reduce it by dispensing with some of my office help. I am sorry to have to leave you go, but I am afraid I shall have to dispense with your services. Of course, you do not have to leave until you get another position, and I shall do all I can to help you secure one."

"I thank you," I answered dryly, and walked out of the room.

And then began the mad hunt for work. Daily I scanned the papers and answered advertisements in person or by mail. To those I answered by mail I seldom received a reply; to those I answered in person, I invariably was told that they would let me know, but I never heard from them again.

One day I received a reply to my answer to an advertisement from the firm of Joseph, Lazarowitz & Nussbaum, lawyers, asking me to call upon Mr. Joseph on Saturday, May 10, at 9:30 a. m.

I called sharply at 9:30. I found three other girls waiting for the position. By 10 a. m. there were nine of us waiting for the position, but still no Mr. Joseph in sight. At 10:30 a. m. Mr. Joseph arrived. There were then thirteen applicants for the position, including myself, waiting to be interviewed, besides a number of clients. The clients, of course, had preference. At 11:25 a. m. my turn came to be interviewed. I was ushered into Mr. Joseph's room. He was a pale young man of about 28, light, and almost bald.

"What is your name?" he asked in the tons of an inquisitor.

"Bessie Siegel," I answered.

"Where do you live?"

"No. 505 East 5th street."

"Have you had any law experience?"

"Yes, five years."

"Whom were you with?"

I mentioned the name. I might add that all this appeared in my letter, which he had before him, but did not take the trouble to read.

"What salary do you want?"

"Fourteen dollars a week."

"Do you live with your parents?"

"Yes."

"All right, Miss Siegel; there are several others I want to interview; I will let you know."

I departed with little hope of receiving the position.

I next advertised myself in the New York Law Journal as follows:

"Expert law stenographer, five years' experience, thoroughly familiar with all legal forms; best of references; salary $14. Address box 114, this office."

In answer to this advertisement I received a letter from the Aetna Life Insurance Company to call at their New York office, 100 William street. on Monday morning, May 12, at 9 a. m., and ask for Miss Burke, which I did. I was given a blank form of application, which I filled in as follows: Name, Bessie Siegel; address, 505 East 5th street; age, 19; nationality, Jewess; experience, 5 years; education, public schol and evening high school; reference, Charles Houseman, 302 Broadway, New York City; Meyer Kaufman, 320 Broadway, New York City, etc.

"I will submit your application to the superintendent," said Miss Burke, after I had handed it back to her filled out. My application was never accepted, although in answer to further advertisements in the Law Journal I received further communication from them asking me to call and interview Miss Burke. Subsequently, I met a friend of mine, a Miss Levy, who is also out of a position, and who also advertised in the Law Journal, and she told me of a similar experience with the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

Every day my employer anxiously inquired whether I had already secured another position, and each time I felt exceedingly embarrassed and humiliated as I had to admit that I had not. On Thursday morning he again asked the same question. I told him that I had and that I would leave on Saturday. This was not true, but I did not want to impose upon his good nature any longer.

When I arrived home Thursday night I found a letter from Joseph, Lazarowitz & Nussbaum to call to see their Mr. Lazarowitz on Friday at 4 p. m. Hope revived in my breast; I felt sure that I was called to take up the position.

When I called on Friday at 4 p. m. I again found a number of girls in the anteroom waiting to be interviewed for the position. My hopes again sank. After waiting for about half an hour, my turn came to be interviewed by Mr. Lazarowitz. Mr. Lazarowitz explained that Mr. Joseph had been obliged to leave town and had left the selection of a stenographer to him, Mr. Lazarowitz then again crossexamined me as to my name, age, place of birth, years of experience, whether I was familiar with legal forms and could draw legal papers on my own initiative, without dictation; whether I was married or engaged.

"You know," he said to me, "not that I want to discourage marriage, but sometimes girls who are engaged and about to be married take up positions and then, after several months, when they are just beginning to get used to our way of doing things they go off and get married and we must commence to teach it to somebody else all over again."

I hastened to assure him that I was neither married nor engaged, nor intended so to be, either in the far distant or immediate future.

"All right, Miss Siegel," he said, "I thank you for coming down. I have a number of others to interview and I will let you know."

I have not heard from them since.

I next received a letter from a gentleman by the name of Ducker, a lawyer, at 32 Liberty street, asking me to call on Saturday, May 17, between 9:30 and 11 a. m. I called at 9:30 sharp. I again went through a cross-examination as to my name, age, birthplace, nationality, years of experience, whether I resided with my parents, whether I was married or single, why I had left my previous employment, references, etc.; was told that he would let me hear from him, and departed feeling quite sure that he never would. It was here that I met my friend Miss Levy. She had also been out of a job; had also advertised in the Law Journal; had also received an answer

NOTICE OF ADJUSTMENT DAY.

Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed executor of the estate of Hugh O'Neill, late of the City and County of Denver, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said City and County of Denver, at the Court House in Denver, in said County, on Monday, the 28th day of July, A. D. 1913, at the hour of 9:30 o'clock, a. m., of said day, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Denver, Colorado, this 23rd day of June, A. D. 1913.

JOHN M. O'NEILL,
Executor of the Estate of Hugh O'Neill, Deceased.

Caesar A. Roberts, Attorney, 635 Symes Bldg., Denver, Colo.
First publication June 26, 1913.
Last publication July 17, 1913.

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from Mr. Ducker to call between 9:30 and 11 a. m. I waited for her in the hallway. She had also undergone an examination as to her name, age, place of birth, etc., and had also been told that he would let her know. Together we strolled down Broadway discussing the hardships of a stenographer's life, and it was then that she told me of her experience with the Aetna Life and I told her of mine, and we wondered whether it could be the fact that we were Jews that prevented us from obtaining the position.

On Sunday I bought the World and the Herald and answered all the advertisements that were to be answered by mail—thirteen in all. On Tuesday afternoon at about 1:45, I received a postal from the firm of Bangor & Bangor, 505 Fifth avenue, to call to see their Mr. Cramer on Tuesday, May 20, after 2 p. m., in reply to my answer to their advertisement. The postal had been sent out on Monday, but had been misdirected to 505 East 6th street, instead of 5th street, and therefore, I did not get it until a few moments before the time I was supposed to call. I dressed as speedily as possible, ran for the subway and arrived at the eighteenth floor of 505 Fifth avenue, the place of business of Bangor & Bangor, at 2:25 p. m. I asked for for Mr. Cramer and was immediately shown into his room. Mr Cramer was a young, rather sporty looking individual of about 25, with a flower in his buttonhole. Without glancing up from his papers he said to me.

"I am sorry, Miss Siegel, but the position is already filled. Good day."

Again I ventured out on the streets, sorely disappointed and despairing of ever getting employment.

I inserted an advertisement in the Daily Trade Record, setting forth my experience and virtues. On Wednesday morning I received a letter from Light & Schlesinger of 24 Washington place, in answer thereto, asking me to call to see their Miss Levy. I called. Miss Levy, was a woman of about 28, a bleached blonde, highly painted and powdered and with a head full of puffs. The place itself had more the appearance of a sweatshop than an office. The room was about 9x13; in it were seated four stenographers, two clerks and two bookkeepers, all rushing at top speed as if racing for dear life. "Well, what do you want?" asked Miss Levy. I explained the object of my call.

"Have you ever had any mercantile experience?" she asked.

"No, I can't say that I have," I answered; but I know the general run of an office. I have been in law offices for the last five years."

"Why did you leave?" she asked. I explained why I had parted company with my last employer.

"Our hours are from 8:15 to 6," she said.

"I don't mind the hours," I answered meekly.

"And what salary do you want?" she asked.

"Fourteen dollars a week."

"Well, I'll tell you," she said, "we don't need a stenographer just now, but we may make a change. Anyhow, it doesn't hurt to interview people, so I sent for you. I will let you know."

Again I walked out into the street, disappointed and rancor filling my breast.

I am still on the job-hunt.—New York Call.

THE SADDEST WORDS.

One Sunday morning, in one of the most famous churches in this country, Plymouth church, Brooklyn, Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, pastor of the society, said in his morning sermon:

"The saddest words that have been written in this generation were spoken by a young man who is to inherit one of the greatest fortunes in this country. They were spoken in defense of the trusts. Listen to them:

"'The American Beauty rose can be produced in all its splendor only by sacrificing the early buds that grow up around it. The rose has 1,000 buds, and in order to produce the American Beauty the gardener goes round it with a knife and snips 999, in order that all the strength and beauty may be forced into one bloom.'

"In his economic argument this young man tells the working classes, brutally, that 999 small business men must be snuffed out of existence in order that his American Beauty, the trust, may be produced.

"Listen to Christ: 'Let the strong bear the burdens of the weak; and again, 'Give and it shall be given unto you.'

"These words in defense of the trusts are the most heart-breaking things in literature to those who know what is going to come in the future. Can you wonder that, after that, when a man gives gifts we have no gratitude to return?"

These words, uttered by young Mr. Rockefeller, are profoundly significant, not so much because of the standpoint from which they are viewed by Dr. Hillis as that they indicate the trend in modern industry. The concentration in industry which has been going on during the last half century is aptly illustrated in this young man's address. And this same concentration, if it continue, must inevitably result in the snuffing-out process of which Dr. Hillis speaks. The 999 buds must be crushed in order that the one bloom may develop into the perfection of strength and beauty. The 999 small business men forced into competition with Mr. Rockefeller's American Beauty, the trust, must inevitably be forced to the wall.

Under the operation of the ruthless law of competition this would be the industrial outlook ahead were it not that on every hand there are evidences that the masses are awakening to the fact that the conditions which young Mr. Rockefeller so graphically portrayed must result from following the present trend. Mr. Rockefeller is not the only prophet, son of a prophet, in the land today. The cry, "back to the people," now to be heard on every hand, is indicative of the arrival of a time when the 999 buds will no longer suffer and die for the benefit of the one perfect bloom. When the final struggle comes between the people and the trusts and th contending forces will stand in the relative proportion of 999 to 1, and who can doubt the result?—California Social Democrat.

In Memoriam.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Republic Wash., June 1, 1913.

Whereas, it has pleased the Ruler of the Universe to remove from our midst our beloved and esteemed Bro. Flurry Sullivan; be it

Resolved: That this union extend to the wife, relatives and friends our deepest sympathy.

Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the deceased's relatives, that a copy be spread on the minutes of this meeting and a copy be sent to the Miners' Magazine for publication. And as a further token of respect, our charter be draped for a period of thirty days.

J. F. HUNTER,
J. F. SOMMERVILLE,
C. E. MOORE,
Committee.

(Seal)

POETICAL

THE CONQUEROR.

It's easy to laugh when the skies are blue
And the sun is shining bright;
Yes, easy to laugh when your friends are true
And there's happiness in sight;
But when hope has fled and the skies are gray.
And the friends of the past have turned away,
Ah, then indeed it's a hero's feat
To conjure a smile in the face of defeat.

It's easy to laugh when the storm is o'er
And your ship is safe in port;
Yes, easy to laugh when you're on the shore
Secure from the tempest's sport;
But when wild waves wash o'er the storm-swept deck,
And your gallant ship is a battered wreck,
Ah, that is the time when it's well worth while
To look in the face of defeat with a smile.

It's easy to laugh when the battle's fought
And you know the victory's won;
Yes, easy to laugh when the prize you sought
is yours when the race is run;
But here's to the man who can laugh when the blast
Of adversity blows; he will conquer at last,
For the hardest man in the world to beat
Is the man who can laugh in the face of defeat.

—Exchange.

THE MAKERS OF WAR.

By Alice F. Tilden.

In the dark bay below the silent hill,
On sluggish waters breathing gray and chill,
Lay the old dreadnought, grim, dismantled, still.

Reluctant yielding to the mist's embrace,
Sullen and lonely, in that silent place,
Passing, she seemed the last of all her race.

A phantom pageant crossed the veiling gray;
A backward-gazing idol led the way
For men in garments of a bygone day.

I thought, "Who are those men of ancient creed?"
As if I spoke, the answer came at need,
"Makers of wars of vengeance and of greed."

Of grim, gaunt shapes a vast reproachful throng
Pointed accusing hands; and angry, strong,
Came through the mist the fallen soldiers' song:—

"The light flamed, and we followed; yours the way!
We recked nor pain nor loss.
The night paled, and our souls drank in the day.
Your light was shimmering dross.

"Give back our buried honor! Though ye show
The land of conquest fair,
Still glooms across our hearts the thing we know,
And casts its shadow there."

Vanished the fallen soldiers; and the wail
Of unborn children, shadowy and pale,
Came, sad and low, from out the sheltering veil—

"We cry from the dusk of the ages; our lips are cold in the mist,
Whom never a father has pitied, and never a mother has kissed;
They waited in shivering silence, whom we should have led to the day;
But war was the choice of nations; behold ye the price ye pay.

"Ours should it be to guide you; our hands should perform your will;
The light of souls among us should burn as your beacons still;
But we cry from the dusk of the ages; our lips are cold and gray;
For war was the choice of nations. Behold ye the price ye pay."

Slowly the shadowy forms withdrew; there came,
With grief-worn faces, hearts that nought could tame,
Mothers of men. Their song upflared life flame!—

"Give back our sons! In name of this our land
False-lipped ye called us, and we gave you men.
Dullards of heavy brain and greedy hand,
Give us our sons again!

"Ye cannot call us cowards if ye would.
Undaunted by a fray that shook the earth,
Giving, ungrudging, mid the din we stood
That gave a nation birth.

"And marvel not, ye servile men and blind,
Who, seeing many, look but on the few,
If from the turmoil of today ye find
That nation born anew.

"Across the seas when clangorous war-bells ring,
When, shamed, old earth in throes of conquest shakes,
It is the mother's flesh that feels the sting,
The mother's heart that breaks.

"Glazed eyes that see at last the truth unveiled,
Mute lips that shout their wrongs! With anguished breath
We voice the vision of the heights ye scaled
To unavailing death!"

The vision passed; the sunbeams swept the bay;
And on the waters gliding where she lay,
Dismantled, still, the dreadnough caught the ray.

—Christian Register.

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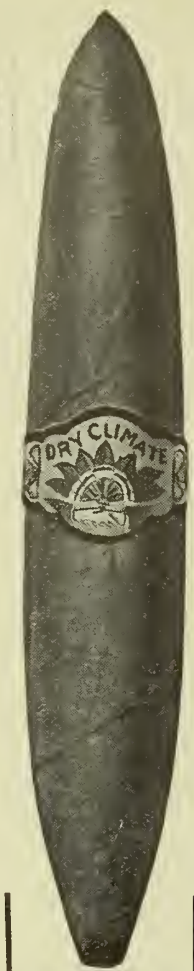

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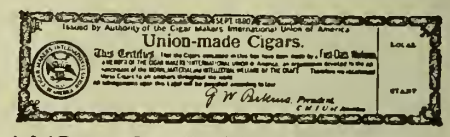

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Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

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DON'T BE A SCAB
DON'T GO TO THE MINING CAMPS OF SO. DAKOTA
Where members of Organized Labor are Locked Out because they refuse to scab and sign the following pledge:
"I am not a member of any labor Union and in consideration of my employment by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service."

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Everything for Everybody.
We sell the World's best union-made clothing hats, caps, shoes and furnishings for men and boys; women's, misses' and children's ready-to-wear apparel, shoes, hosiery, underwear and furnishings. The largest and most complete stock of silks, Dress Goods and domestics, Jewelry and Notions, Drug Sundries and Toilet Lotions. The best known makes of furniture, beds and bedding.
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The Finest and Most Up-to-Date Meat Market, Bakery and Delicatessen in the Entire Northwest.
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Every piece must pass government inspection.
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EDUCATION INDEPENDENCE ORGANIZATION

MINERS MAGAZINE

Published Weekly by the

WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS

Denver, Colorado,
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UNIONS ARE REQUESTED to write some communication each month for publication. Write plainly, on one side of paper only; where ruled paper is used write only on every second line. Communications not in conformity with this notice will not be published. Subscribers not receiving their Magazine will please notify this office by postal card, stating the numbers not received. Write plainly, as these communications will be forwarded to the postal authorities.

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John M. O'Neill, Editor

Address all communications to Miners' Magazine,
Room 605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colo.

Card of the Homestake Mining Co.

Lead, S. D.....19..

I am not a member of any Labor Union and in consideration of my being employed by the HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY agree that I will not become such while in its service.
Occupation

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Signed

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Department

.....

THE STRIKE is still on at Alta, Utah.

STAY AWAY FROM BLAIR, NEVADA.

STAY AWAY FROM PORCUPINE, ONTARIO!

STAY AWAY FROM BINGHAM, Utah. No worker but a traitor will take the place of a striker!

AS LONG as the preachers can keep the workers *looking up,* the slaves will remain contented with their poverty.

NEW YORK is facing a strike of the garment workers, which may involve more than 200,000 employés.

DISTRICT No. 6 of the Western Federation of Miners will hold its fifteenth annual convention at Nelson, B. C., January 8th.

THE "DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE" declares that man is entitled to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but these *rights* enunciated in our sacred document are as dead as a corpse and will remain lifeless until human beings have the *right to* work and receive the full social value of the product of their toil.

J. P. MORGAN has denied that there is a "money trust." The only answer to Morgan's denial is the oft-repeated epithet of Roosevelt.

THE EXECUTIVE BOARD of the Western Federation of Miners will convene in session at the headquarters in Denver, January 6th.

THE AVERAGE WAGE of girls in the United States is $6.13 per week.

It is no wonder that the "redlight" district is densely populated.

THOMAS J. MORGAN was killed in a railroad wreck in Arizona, while on his way to California. Morgan was identified with organized labor for forty years and was a pioneer in the Socialist party of the United States.

WILSON, the President-elect, has threatened the giant financiers with a "gibbet," should any of them precipitate a panic during his administration. Teddy threatened the *malefactors* with imprisonment, but "predatory wealth" made "Terrible Teddy" *gentle* in the year 1907.

Wilson will get his before 1916.

JUDGE ANDERSON, before whom more than two score of members of the Structural Iron Workers have been brought for trial, is now being castigated by the labor and Socialist press.

Anderson, during the trials, has ungloved his hand, and his many rulings against the men charged with crime, have raised the suspicion that Anderson "hears his master's voice."

Roosevelt branded Anderson as a "crook" and "jackass," and probably Roosevelt knew what he was talking about.

GOVERNOR DONAGHEY of Arkansas, has now become the victim of censure and criticism. The governor has extended pardons to 316 convicts and practically emptied the state prison.

The governor extended his clemency on the grounds that the leasing system in vogue in Arkansas and throughout the southern states is "a revengeful hell."

The contractors with a "pull" were shylocks who not only demanded "the pound of flesh," but were thirsty for blood.

The convicts, whom the governor pardoned, were gentlemen compared with the vultures who were fattening on the profits of the labor of convicted felons.

THE MINE OPERATORS of the Porcupine mining district are making desperate efforts to secure strikebreakers to take the places of the striking miners. Their agents have canvassed all the principal cities and towns of Canada and as yet, they have failed to secure a class of men to operate the miners.

The majority of men brought to Porcupine have been lured under misrepresentation and when reaching the strike district and discovering that there is a strike against a reduction of wages, the most of them refuse to accept employment. The thugs of the Thiel Detective Agency are busy in an effort to stir up trouble; but the strikers are keeping their heads on their shoulders and are not permitting themselves to be goaded to acts of violence. The strikers are standing firm and feel positive that they will win the strike.

TO ONE whose intellectual range of vision is bounded by the horizon lined off by the daily kept ladies of the press, there ean be no disturbing doubt of the fact that prosperity is unbounded and that there is no ground for diseontent and eomplaint.

It is true that statisties from capitalist sourees show 3,000,000 of sentient beings who are inmates of almshouses or the benefieiaries of public and private eharities, at a cost of some $200,000,000 a year in the aggregate.

But this estimate is not large enough. It overlooks the 10,000,000 souls who are trembling on the verge of hopeless pauperism and suffering from a laek of food, elothing, fuel, and sanitary housing. There are also over 2,000,000 women who are being systematieally rendered ineompetent for wifehood and motherhood by being driven to "keep the pace" in the mills and shops. As to the vast number of children immolated under childhood slavery, no correct estimate *can be made.* Solicitude and pity for their offspring and the neeessity of getting food for the family eonstrains fathers and mothers to swear lies in order to put the ehildren beyond the limit of the forbidden age. And in addition to all these things is the ghastly fact that about 1,000,000 workingmen are killed, maimed, and injured in the eourse of one year, which is *more than five times* as many as have been killed, wounded, and died from disease in the terrific slaughter of the Balkan war.—National Socialist.

THE NEW YORK STATE COMMITTEE of the Socialist party has passed a resolution to recall William D. Haywood from the national exeeutive eommittee of the party. The vote closed on Monday and resulted in thirty-one yeas and four nays. The three delegates from Kings county voted no; the other negative vote came from Niagara county. The resolution will now be sent to the national secretary as a motion to reeall Haywood from the N. E. C. The New Jersey state eommittee of the Soeialist party has already taken action tending to the same end.—Exchange.

The above item of news from an eastern exehange indieates that Ponderous William, who was guilty of "sabotage" and "direct action" on J. Mahlon Barnes at the A. F. of L. convention, is slated for the "Down and Out Club." "Bill" has become petulant and irritable. He sees that common humanity is not swept off its feet when he bellows against Capitalism.

The eommon herd have refused to fall down and worship "Bill" as a *leader,* and "Bill," with his 250 pounds avoirdupois, eoneluded that an assault upon Barnes would reinstate him as the *hero* who was willing to fight, bleed and die.

But "Bill," in making the assault on Barnes, lost his prestige as a warrior when he flew to a laundry and barrieaded himself behind the petticoats of the female gentry.

Alas! how the mighty has fallen.

THE CONFEDERATION of trade unions of Franee, which is controlled by anarchistic elements, made another spectacle of itself Monday, when for the third or fourth time in as many years a "general strike" was called—just to show the world what really clever and powerful gents the fat-headed and egotistical leaders are. The latter called the general strike all right, but nobody eame, except a few thousand enthusiasts in isolated places, who, of course, had to display their frothy r-r-revolution by engaging in near-riots, quite like after stowing away sufficient wine to produce the proper amount of enthusiasm. It's getting so that whenever there is something wrong with the stomaeh of a great-great labor leader in Franee he begins to talk to himself about a general strike and sabot-ageing a wine ship, and the more red stuff he sees in a bottle the more feroeious he beeomes to punish it and the more voeiferously he ean shrug his shoulders and wave his arms in denouneing the "labor politicians," "governmentalists," etc. But when the anarehists are picked up and thrown into jail they loudly clamor to the Socialist members of parliament, and even to the despised eapitalists, to eome and get them out. It may be that the tactics of the Freneh syndicalists will prove advantageous, but we don't believe it. After generations of struggle in revolutions and local insurreetions and barricades, the saerifiee of thousands of lives and millions of money, the Freneh industrial movement is today, as far as the principal countries are eoneerned, the weakest in the world. The anarehistic impossibilists seem to dominate it completely.—Cleveland Citizen.

"I AM STRONG for Governor Blease of South Carolina. No hypoerisy about Blease; no pretense, no flub-dub eoncerning humanity and eivilization and that sort of rot. He's a beast and a savage and he says so. He believes in lynching and he says so. Comes right out and says what he thinks. No beating about the bush. Believes in the jungle and thinks we ought to go back there and stay. Others that have his instinets are afraid to admit the fact. No fear about Blease. Pranees out before folks, throws away his garments of eivilization puts on his skin elothes, grabs his hatchet and starts in with a whoop for plenty of lynching and "to hell with the constitution."

All about the eountry are thousands of men that think, so to eall it, exactly as he thinks, and still go snooping around talking guff about the saered constitution and blessed charity and the rest.

Blease knows that the constitution has eeased to exist and he doesn't propose to pretend otherwise.

In the last twenty-five years mobs in this eountry have lynehed more than 2,500 colored men, of whom not more than one in five was guilty of the offense that is alleged as an excuse for this unspeakable shame and savagery. Some of them have been lynched beeause they walked on the sidewalk with white men and some have been lynched for luck.

Blease doesn't eare. A lynching is a lynching and a good thing. All lynchings are good; some are better than others. That seems to be the idea that glimmers in his darkened mind.

South Carolina must be proud of its governor.—Russell, in Coming Nation.

THE LANGSFORD RECORD, published in Pennsylvania, in commenting on the suicide of J. A. Wayland, says:

"When the newspapers chronieled the report that Editor Wayland had eommitted suicide, the public was led to believe that it was ehiefly beeause of the eharges that hung over his head in eonnection with the paper that eaused him to take his life. But later astounding disclosures give the tragedy a different eolor. The cause is found in the mysterious death of a young woman, whose body was smuggled across the border to Canada. The ease at present as it appears, is not fit for print. Socialism has reeeived a severe blow in conneetion with the tragic death of Wayland. As he was the promoter and first editor of the 'Menace,' as well as the Appeal to Reason, it is high time the supporters of the 'Menace' take warning, that they may not share the fate of Wayland."

The journalistic buzzard who wrote the above would slander the fair name of the matron who roeked his cradle, providing that his depravity would meet the approval of that soulless exploiting aggregation, whose eeonomic power makes mental prostitutes of spineless editors. His statement that Wayland was the promoter and first editor of the "Menace" is as glaring a falsehood as the damnable lie that was bred in his debauehed brain that Wayland was conneeted with the mysterious death of a young woman whose body was smuggled into Canada.

The working class of Pennsylvania should know what steps to take to resent the seurrilous detraetion that dripped from the slimy pen of a blaekguard, who attempts to befoul the memory of a man whose life was an open book.

The infamy of the degenerate who slings ink for the Record lessens our surprise that Christ was vilified and condemned to die upon a eross.

NOW BIG BILL HAYWOOD is going to eall out the iron and steel workers and the wage slaves of the packing houses. He said so himself in Chicago last week. No date was set for the general strike, as was done when he called upon a million or two workers to throw down their tools at the beginning of the trial of Ettor, Giojvannitti and Caruso several months ago, and nobody eame excepting a few textile operatives in Massachusetts. That it would prove mighty beneficial for them if the iron and steel workers and slaughtering house toilers would organize and make a fight for better conditions, everybody is willing to eoneede, but it is unlikely that any practieal results will be obtained by Haywoodian trumpeteering.—Cleveland Citizen.

"Big Bill," like Barnum of circus fame, believes in the potency of advertising. "Bill' knows that he must keep in the limelight if he is to sueeeed in securing the necessary dueats to make life worth living.

If "Big Bill" can call out the steel workers and slaves of the beef trust, the opportunity will present itself for sending out strike bulletins and appeals for finaneial aid, and the professional parasites in the I. W. W. are noted for keeping their vision glued on revenue.

The chronic slanderers who yell "fakir," and "grafter" at everyone outside the hell-roaring aggregation of dynamite-daubers, can graeefully and cheerfully aceept all the "mazuma" that the "fakirs" and "grafters" donate to the "Bummery" and for their generosity reeeive the slime of the "soup-house" Spartans who never were known to refuse *money,* even though it was *tainted* with *scabbery.*

The professional swindlers in the I. W. W. are less to blame than the "Rubes" who, knowing the degeneraey and hypoerisy of the blatant, brawling, calumniators, contribute to these reprobates, to whom honor is as dead as a corpse.

If the labor organizations that are tradueed and defamed, will cease donating to the disrupters and breeders of dissension, men of the Haywood type will be foreed to seek honorable employment.

THE CHAIRMAN of the New York aldermanic eommittee which is investigating police graft upon viee, has delivered himself of the opinion that viee and wages are inextricably interwoven. He has found that there s a direct connection between morals and eeonomics. In an interview, Mr. Curran, the chairman, is quoted as saying:

"I tell you, the men who pay the daughters of this eity $4, $5 and $6 a week will have more to answer to their God than will Mrs. Goode, and she is admittedly the keeper of a disorderly house.

"We did not need Mrs. Goode to tell us a girl eannot support herself on $4 a week. The girls from the stores and the factories leave their work on Saturday night with their pay envelope—and it is so small, they start for the street—they are soon followers of Mrs. Warren's profession."

Mr. Curran is mistaken. He is as much responsible for the existing system as the men that pay low wages. The rate of wages is not determined by the goodness or badness of employers. Mr. Curran has perceived the fallaey that commercialized vice is a produet of bad women, but he is yet so simple as to think that low wages are due to

bad men. He has still got his economics and his morality sadly confused.

The idea that wages are fixed arbitrarily has no basis in sound economics. Employers, to obtain the most efficient, which may increase instead of diminish their profits, may pay higher wages than the ruling rate. Yet there are well defined limits below which wages may not be reduced or above which they may not be raised.

Wages are not the only element entering into the problem. Wages may be high in money and low in fact. In New York 33 per cent. of the workers' earnings are required to pay rent. Yet the superficial investigator places the whole responsibility for the economic condition of the worker upon the individual employer, ignoring the fact that interest and rent, no less than profit, share in the distribution of the earnings of labor.

If the New York aldermen shall pursue their investigations, they may find that they are investigating a system and not, as they suppose, an isolated evil.—Milwaukee Leader.

THE TRIALS of the indicted officials of the Structural Iron Workers have resulted in verdicts of guilty against thirty-eight and acquittal for two.

The following have been found guilty:

Frank M. Ryan, Chicago; president International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Herbert S. Hockin, Indianapolis; secretary-treasurer International Association Bridge and Structual Ironworkers.

John T. Butler, Buffalo; first vice president International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Olaf A. Tveitmoe, San Francisco; secretary California Building Trades Council.

E. A. Clancy, San Francisco, member executive board International Association Bridge and Structural Ironwarkers.

James E. Munsey, Salt Lake; business agent Ironworkers.

Frank K. Painter, Omaha; business agent Ironworkers' local.

Peter J. Smith, Cleveland; business agent Ironworkers' local.

George ("Nipper") Anderson, Cleveland; walking delegate.

Frank K. C. Webb, New York; former member executive board International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Paul J. Morrin, St. Louis; business agent Ironworkers' local.

John H. Barry, St. Louis; business agent Ironworkers' local.

William E. Reddin, Milwaukee, financial secretary and business agent Ironworkers' local.

Michael J. Cunnane, Philadelphia; Ironworkers' local.

Henry W. Legleitner, Denver and Pittsburg; ex-member executive board International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Charles A. Washmeister, Detroit; president and business agent Ironworkers' local.

Frank J. Murphy, Detroit; walking delegate Ironworkers' local.

Richard Houlihan, Chicago; financial secretary Ironworkers' local No. 1.

James Cooney, Chicago; business agent Ironworkers' local No. 1.

James Conghlin, Chicago; business agent Ironworkers' local No. 1.

William Shupe, Chicago; business agent Ironworkers' local No. 1.

Ernest G. W. Basey, Cincinnati; business agent Ironworkers' local No. 22.

William Bernhardt, Cincinnati; financial secretary local 1910.

E. E. Phillips, Syracuse; secretary-treasurer Ironworkers' local

James E. Rhea, Springfield, Ill.; president Ironworkers' local.

Edward ("Red") Smythe, Peoria, Ill.; president Ironworkers' local.

Murray L. Pennell, Springfield, Ill.; president Ironworkers' local, 1909-1911.

W. Bert Brown, Kansas City, Mo.; walking delegate, 1910.

William J. McCain, Kansas City, Mo.; business agent.

Hiram Cline, Muncie, Ind.; general organizer.

Michael J. Young, Boston; business agent Ironworkers' local.

Charles Beum, Minneapolis; business agent Building Trades Council.

Michael J. Hannon, Seranton, Pa.; business agent Ironworkers' local.

Phillip A. Cooley, New Orleans; member executive board International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Frank J. Higgins, Springfield, Mass.; New England organizer.

Patrick Farrell, New York; member executive board International Association Bridge and Structural Ironworkers.

Fred J. Mooney, Duluth; financial secretary Ironworkers' local.

Fred Sherman, Indianapolis.

The following were acquitted:

Herman G. Seiffert, Milwaukee; business agent Ironworkers' local.

Daniel Buckley, Davenport, Iowa; business agent Ironworkers' local.

Appeals will be taken to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

To Take Their Homes

IN DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, and some other little towns in that vicinity, the United States marshals have levied on the homes of 189 workingmen, members of the Hatters' Union, to satisfy the judgment granted against them, and in favor of the firm of Loewe & Co., for $240,000, claimed to be thrice the damages sustained by that firm on account of a boycott by this union.

The judgment was granted under the Sherman anti-trust law, supposed to be passed to check great industrial combinations from unlawfully restraining trade.

We have stated in the Journal, in former issues, and will continue to call the attention of our readers to the fact that this body of workingmen is the only so-called combination that has really been penalized, supposedly in accordance with this law.

We can all remember the huge pre-election joke, the fining of the Standard Oil Company $29,000,000. We also remember the reversal of that judgment. We can all remember the reading into that law, by the Supreme Court of the word "reasonable," by which almost any business combination can, and does, escape any penalty from that law.

We can also remember how the courts dissolved (?) the Standard Oil trust, the tobacco trust, in such manner that they still can carry on their monopolistic business without any fines, but placing them on such firm basis that values of their stocks and bonds almost doubled.

We remember the failure to convict the leaders of the packing trust on the criminal charges supposed to be included in that law. And the opinion, lately expressed by Attorney General Wickersham that it would be impossible to convict any trust magnate under the criminal section.

But no such "mawkish sentiment" was allowed to interfere when it came to the prosecution, or should it be called persecution, of the members of a trade union, against which institutions this law was never supposed or intended to be aimed. Sentiment might be too strong against imprisoning men who make the price of meat almost prohibitory to a worker, but not too strong to prevent the mulcting of that worker of the home that generally amounted to the saving of his lifetime.

Is it any wonder that the workers have come to believe that the "law" is their enemy?

Is it a wonder that they believe that the judges are only hired flunkeys of the powers that oppress?

Is it well, is it safe, that the great masses of the working class should lose confidence in the integrity of the courts?

Show us, show the workers, that the courts deal out exact justice between man and man, rich or poor, and we will gladly obey the law; be only too willing to recognize that justice.

But it is too apparent; we cannot avoid seeing that class bias, if we would.

Apparently the only "unreasonable" combination in restraint of trade is a labor union.—United Mine Workers' Journal.

It has been only during the past few years that journals would assume an editorial attitude that reflected on the integrity of the courts. But patience with the flagrant decisions of judicial tribunals has reached the limit, and men in the field of journalism who have endeavored to retain some reverence for our temples of justice, are finding themselves in rebellion against the dictum of courts that are absolutely bereft of any semblance of justice. Even the conservative man can no longer successfully deny that decisions of courts seem to be formulated to meet the approval of a class of privilege.

When men declare that the courts are owned and controlled by trusts and corporations, they are justified in making such declarations, because such declarations are based on the character of the decisions rendered by the courts.

It has become a prevailing sentiment among the vast majority of the people that the comparatively poor have no standing in court, and for this reason, the recall is being demanded by that mass of citizenship who are surely realizing that our courts are being prostituted to serve the interests of Mammon.

Interesting News for Laboring People

MRS. GEORGE B. BRAYTON had a cat betrothal party at the Plaza hotel, New York, recently, and the following appeared in the daily journals as an announcement of the wedding in the higher circles of feline aristocracy:

"Mrs. George B. Brayton requests the honor of the presence of ——— and her cat, ——— at the betrothal party of The Quakeress and Don Dia, at the Plaza hotel, New York, on December the 14th. Grand ballroom, 4 o'clock.

"New York, Dec. 14.—Tabby—'Spt! s-s-sph! spis! sis! tude.'

"Tom—'Meouw! meouw! sis! maow!'

"Matilda—'Sohs swp! scratch gr!'

"The above chorus of feline anger and disappointed wailings is ringing in the ears of late sleepers today. It comes from cats who have failed to receive invitations for the most important event catdom has ever known—the cat betrothal party to be held in the Hotel Plaza December 16.

"The secret—or rather the cat in the bag—has been let out. It is just that Don Dia, English silver chinchilla cat, has popped the question to The Quakeress, royal tabby, and has been accepted. Oh, miaow!

"Don Dia was bought in London for $150 recently and sent from London to Boston as the only passenger on a liner, traveling in a stateroom of his own.

Mrs. George B. Brayton, 27 Keicester street, Brighton, Mass., owns both felines. Invitations were sent to all the fair owners of cats of high degree to attend the betrothal party."

The above news from the "smart set" in the cat kingdom will be appreciated by the laboring people who are always pleased to learn that cats belonging to the *Plutes* can travel across the ocean in a stateroom, and when reaching the shores of our grand and glorious republic, can find sumptuous apartments in our fashionable hotels.

Hundreds of thousands of men and women, struggling to earn the means of life, must forego the joy and happiness of wedlock, but cats with a pedigree, whose owners have bank accounts, can secure bridal chambers in an aristocratic hostelry and be honored with the presence of those dames of fashion whose hardest work is squandering the profits that have been extracted from the labor of enslaved humanity.

Many will condemn the frivolity of this woman who engages the grand ballroom of the Plaza hotel in New York to pull off a cat stunt, but the millions of big, brawny men who have ballots in their hands and who use those ballots to perpetuate an industrial system that permits a sweatless parasite of aristocracy to make arrangements for a cat wedding, are far more to blame than the brainless butterfly of fashion, who indulged in a feline bridal party in New York.

When the working people become intelligent, Mrs. Brayton and her ilk will announce no more betrothals between cats.

Poverty Breeds Prostitution

MISS S. M. FRANKLIN, secretary of the National Woman's Trade Union League and editor of Life and Labor, after a thorough investigation, has declared that $12.00 per week is the minimum wages upon which a self-supporting girl or woman can live in Chicago.

This was Miss Franklin's reply to Miss Ida M. Tarbell, who, after an investigation of conditions in New York and Boston, fixed the scale at $10 a week for New York and $9 for Boston.

It is a well known fact that the vast majority of girls and women do not receive the scale of wages which Miss Franklin declares is necessary in order that girls and women shall be self-supporting. The low wage paid by department stores, laundries, factories and other places where girls and women are employed, results in furnishing recruits for the "redlight" districts and makes it easy for male degenerates to carry on the "white slave" traffic.

Economic necessity drives girls and women to the brothels, and no matter how vigorous may be the denunciation against white slavery and prostitution, the evil will assume a more serious magnitude until the gentler sex is placed in a position where honorable employment is certain and where the wages paid make it possible for woman to live without courting dishonor. A great many of our so-called reformers have held that "redlight" districts and prostitution were the result of a moral illness or inherent badness among the unfortunate victims who are found in the "bad lands," but these reformers have never felt the pangs of hunger, nor have they heard the brutal mandates of a landlord insisting that the rent shall be paid.

These reformers have never been the victims of eviction, nor have they been forced to walk the streets, homeless anl penniless.

Thousands and tens of thousands of girls and women annually enter dens of shame, not because of any inherent moral depravity, but because employers, in their greed for profit, scorned to pay a scale of wages that *protected* the *virtue* of a slave.

The life of the social outcast is repulsive, but as long as dishonor commands a higher price than so-called respectable employment, just so long shall our reformers be throwing up their hands in holy horror at the spread of the moral pestilence that builds a "redlight" district in every city of this country.

The Catholic Layman Talks Back

By William Clancy, in the Social Democratic Herald.

WHILE DISCUSSING SOCIALISM with a Catholic clergyman recently, he patronizingly informed me that after I really learned what Socialism is, I would abandon it.

"You Catholic young men," he began, "who become infected with the virus of Socialism, do not understand the deeper significance of the movement. You do not understand how utterly materialistic and atheistic it is. You do not see the danger to your faith and morals."

"You are playing with fire, young man," he continued warmly. "You are playing with fire."

As a matter of fact, I was playing with my watch fob and thinking, the while, what a lofty mountain the clergymen of my church make of the tiny molehill known as Socialist materialism.

Socialism materialistic? Of course, it is. It embraces the materialism of bread and butter, work and wages—the materialism of life itself.

Is Socialism atheistic? Some Socialists are atheistic, but Socialism only attempts to show the relation between man and his social environment—not the relation between God and man or nature and man. Socialism can be neither deistic nor atheistic.

The atheism of early Socialists was a survival of French freethought of the eighteenth century. Indeed, our own American revolutionists, in no small measure, borrowed from the French free-thinkers many of the theories of republican government now weaved into the warp and woof of American institutions. We can imagine with what vehemence French clericals attacked those early theories. We know how vigorous the Catholic church has become in America under the constitution born of those theories.

The majority of men are secular and live in a secular, material prosaic world. The very material tools with which they work have a very material bearing on their very material lives. This was as true of the first rude implements of production and the first barbaric produces of wealth as it is true of the modern, automatic machine and and the later-day wage workers.

If early Socialist writers accentuated the material and neglected the spiritual, they did so because they sensibly recognized that man's physical and not his spiritual hunger has been responsible for the creation of human society.

From the investigations of these early Socialists came the discovery of an immutable law—the law of social change. They discovered that modern society is a product of all the societies of the past. They found that the tool was mightier than the sword or the pen and that the manner in which a people made their living determined the laws, customs and most of the institutions of that people. This law has been christened economic determinism.

If Marx and Engels were alive and were asked to give a concrete, modern example of the operation of this law, they would probably remind us that the reason there is no economic independence for the mass of men in America today is because the simple tool of a century ago has become, through development, complex and expensive—out of the reach of the producer. They would also point out that the continued development of the tools of production will necessitate their collective ownership. This would be Socialism consummated through economic determinism.

Marx and Engels would have also been careful to point out the fact that economic determinism does not attempt to account for the origin or destiny of man. It involves neither biology nor theology. It could not have become operative as a law until man became a tool user.

This is the head and front of Socialist materialism. This is the bug-bear, the specter that is haunting the Catholic hierarchy. This is the process that will break up the home, destroy the family, establish free love, put religion on the bum and raise hell generally.

Of course, there are some Socialists who believe that economic determinism is the answer to the riddle of the universe just as there are some folk who confidently believe that Dr. Hartmann's Peruna will cure a ham. There are Socialists who do not know their Socialism, just as there are Catholics who do not know their catechism.

One of the most exasperating claims of the Catholic clergy is that they do not enter politics; that they are non-partisan. The relentlessness of their opposition to Socialism "proves" this. However, notwithstanding the vigor of their onslaughts, the church, as yet, has not officially declared Socialism to be a matter of faith or morals. The pope has not condemned it ex cathedra. How could he?

What can a Catholic who understands and is sympathetic toward Socialism think of these hedging tactics. The only conclusion one can reach is that the officials of the church are simply functioning as police for the capitalists.

If Socialism is as fruitful of error as they say it is, why don't they condemn it, officially. Every well-informed Catholic knows that such a condemnation is the only sort that is binding. I am a Socialist and a Catholic and I should like to know definitely where I stand.

I question the right of the Catholic hierarchy to force upon me the alternative of supporting the Republican or Democratic parties when my conscience, my intelligence and the very mainspring of my well-being—my economic interests—scream to me that they are both rotten to the core.

My priests would leave me a political derelict without party, without principles, without hope of social salvation for me and mine, because I believe that the people ought to own the trusts.

They give me my choice of two dromios, two gold-dust twins, and

have the effrontery to tell me that I am offending God and insulting my religion by refusing to make a stupid and stultifying choice.

I remonstrate with them for their lack of practical sympathy with the aspirations of the working class; they recite the obvious—they tell me that the church is the historic friend of the workers.

My history tells me this: What I want is escape now. I am not an ancestor worshiper. I am looking for a way out. I want something now.

My spiritual superiors have it conveniently waiting for me. It is made of such stuff as dreams are made of; it resembles a mirage and has the substance of a rainbow, but, nevertheless, they have it for me. Here it is: "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work."

This must be the last, full measure of social justice for me. This must be my political omega—my economic revelations. This is the final, the finis. Curtain!

If such an ideal of social justice were practicable, with labor enjoying the status of a commodity, does any level-headed Catholic workingman believe that the Republican or Democratic parties would bring it into being? These are the only vehicles the clergy have left us on which to ride into our capitalistic Utopia.

To bring out such an ideal condition is manifestly an economic and legislative task. It is folly to assume that a Sunday sermon preached to capitalists can bring about the least measure of relief for workingmen. If capitalists were amenable to moral suasion this old earth would have been a paradise long, long ago. Ruling classes have been preached to by clergymen of all denominations since the lust for gold and power first seized with its brutish claws the human heart and mind.

One fact is patent. Our political and industrial problems are not going to be solved by prayer, or masses, or pious devotions, or retreats. Whether the Catholic church solves these problems or the Socialist party solves them, they must be solved by action.

At the present moment, what are the hierarchy, the clergy and the societies of the church doing to bring about their ideal of social justice, "A fair day's pay for a fair day's work?" Nothing!

On the other hand Socialists believe that the people ought to own the trusts and get all they produce. What are the Socialists doing at the present to bring about their ideal? Everything!

An Approval That Will Not Be Approved

THE OFFICIALS of the American Federation of Labor, according to the News-Advocate of Stockton, California, have given their approval to the Boy Scouts and believe that by co-operating with the promoters of the Scout movement they can so control such an organization as to prevent it from becoming military in its character.

The News-Advocate published the following:

"The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has recommended that the general organization keep in touch with and ally itself with the Boy Scouts of America. Though a resolution last year denouncing the Boy Scout movement was presented in the annual convention of the labor organization, the executive council now is convinced that the activities of the Boy Scouts of America are not military or designed against organized labor. In a report signed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and by the other officers, a statement is made of the aims and the scope of the American Boy Scouts and the Boy Scouts of America.

"The report shows that the American Boy Scouts are military. It makes it clear that the Boy Scouts of America are for peace; that the boys are taught to be manly, self-reliant and determined to think for themselves. It shows that there is nothing in the activities of the second organization hostile to the interests of organized labor.

"Concerning its presentation of the Boy Scouts of America, James E. West, chief scout executive of that organization, says that it is a fair, impartial, direct statement of the organization. The other officers of the executive council who signed the report are: James Duncan, first vice president; John Mitchell, second vice president; James O'Connell, third vice president; D. A. Hayes, fourth vice president; William D. Huber, fifth vice president; Joseph F. Valentine, sixth vice president; John R. Alpine, seventh vice president; H. B. Perham, eighth vice president; John B. Lennon, treasurer, and Frank Morrison, secretary."

Though the executive council of the American Federation of Labor may have given its approval to the Boy Scouts, yet such approval will not change the attitude of men and women towards the Boy Scouts, who have given this organization their closest scrutiny.

The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has been known to have given its approval to organizations whose aims and objects were not in harmony with the progress and advancement of the working class. It is a well known fact that not only has the executive council of the American Federation of Labor given its *approval* to the National Civic Federation, but the majority of the members of the executive council were members of the Civic Federation and used the most specious arguments to convince others that the National Civic Federation had performed splendid work in the settlement of differences between employer and employé.

The *approval* of the executive council of the A. F. of L. will not change the character of the Boy Scouts, nor will the *approval* change the opinion or remove the impression from the minds of those observing men and women of the labor movement, who have reached the conclusion that the Boy Scouts have been launched for no other purpose save to convert the *boy* into a *soldier* to be used in future conflicts between exploiter and exploited.

The Boy Scout of *today* is to be the soldier of *tomorrow*, and this organization, having the support and backing of Capitalism and all its allies, leaves an indellible impression that no good to labor can come from the Boy Scouts.

The General Strike

III. IN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

By Robert Hunter.

(Courtesy of The National Socialist.)

IT IS A CURIOUS FACT that the Haymarket riot in Chicago gave to the present French labor movement the idea of the general strike.

In this country the Haymarket affair brought a terrible reaction. The labor movement lay stunned after its brief flirtation with anarchy. The union men drew away from the anarchist agitators, and, taking their information from the capitalist press only, concluded that Socialism and anarchism were the same thing, and would, if tolerated, lead the movement to ruin and disaster. Without a doubt, the bomb in Chicago put back the labor movement for years. It ended the great national movement for an eight-hour day and did more to induce the rank and file of trade unionists to reject all association with revolutionary ideas than perhaps all other things put together.

In France it had an altogether different effect. From that moment on, the anarchists took new heart. The general strike became the subject of the hour, and little by little, the "Conservative" believers in political action were forced by the "Revolutionary" direct actionists out of the leadership of the French unions.

In 1888 the French unions meeting at Bordeaux voted the following resolution:

"Considering that the monopolization of the instruments of labor and of capital gives to the employers a power which diminishes by so much only as the strike puts power in the hands of the workers;

"That capital is nothing if it is not put in action by labor; That, therefore, in refusing to work the workers would destroy by a single stroke the power of their masters;

"Considering, That the partial strike can only be a means of agitation and organization, the congress declares:

"*That the general strike alone, that is to say, the complete stoppage of all work, or, in other words, the social revolution, can lead the workers toward their emancipation.*"

The French trade unions had for years advocated working class political action, and this was a move on the part of the anarchists to put the Federation of Trade Unions in opposition to political action. The opposition was increased when the French Socialist party, meeting in Lille, in 1890, defeated a resolution declaring for the general strike. At the various congresses thereafter, both trade union and Socialist, the general strike became the great bone of contention. The trade unionists began to look upon it as of vital importance; and the Socialists, in opposing it, were placed in an apparently indefensible position.

At this moment a great orator appeared on the scene. The young, unknown lawyer, Aristides Briand, assumed the leadership of the advocates of the general strike. There is no question that Briand is a master of oratory, and behind him were many able direct actionists who had set out to divorce the unions from political action.

The history of this episode has much in it that even today lies in darkness. All sorts of rumors are rife concerning the reactionary forces that were behind Briand at that time, and however one may look at his brief career as a revolutionist, there is much in it that points to double-dealing. A bit of history will illustrate.

The capitalist politicians had for years tried to break the great power of the Socialists in the trade union movement. The anarchists were, of course, active to the same end. Some of the unions were indeed at that time dominated by anarchists. The "revolutionary" anarchist unions, however, were always in need of funds because the anarchists have, as every one knows, utter contempt for organization and for payment of dues. This led certain radical politicians to urge the French municipalities to take, what seems to many, the most extraordinary act of any government, and that was to vote funds for the support of its most bitter enemy, namely, these most vilently "revolutionary" unions.

Trade union halls were built by the cities; funds were voted for their up-keep; and these trade union headquarters were turned over

to the use of the unions. Despite the fact that the government placed its agents in these halls to watch and report upon the union movement, the anarchists found these government halls an acceptable and inexpensive arena for their action. The various halls were soon consolidated into a national federation. A brilliant young anarchist, Polloutier, became the secretary of this organization. With the help of the unions in this federation, of the anarchists in control of other organizations, and of a few other radicals opposed to political action, Briand won a complete victory over the older trade union leaders.

The Trade Union Congress at Nantes was the final battleground, and those who believed in political action were there defeated decisively, and they withdrew from the hall. Divided thus into two factions, the older unions were soon overwhelmed by the General Federation of Labor, which was organized at Limoges in 1895. The new organization was made up of a union of the Federation of Trade Union Halls, and a new organization composed of trade unionists, anarchists, and professional men.

From this moment on political action was spurned by the unions. The general strike, direct action, and sabotage became the rallying cries of the new organization. The Socialist leaders were practically annihilated, and all efforts to capture the new organization have thus far been futile. Nor, indeed, is this rule of the anarchists soon to be overturned. Certainly not until the French trade unions adopt a different method of voting. For instance, the Miners' union, with over 100,000 members, has exactly the same number of votes in the congress as a small group of Paris anarchists with thirty or forty members. This system of voting allows the forming of little groups, all of which can be affiliated with the trade union movement. These little groups can each send a delegate and each delegate exercises the same power, whether he represents a dozen or a million workers.

The philosophy and the organization of French syndicalism (trade unionism) is the subject of another story. Let it suffice here to say that the general strikes in the late '70's and '80's in America gave birth to this idea in France, and that the partisans of the general strike were so bitterly and so unanimously combatted by those who believed in political action that the latter were literally forced out of all leadership in the French trade union movement.

This history has this importance. The general strike *as a panacea* is not of Socialist origin, nor is it of trade union orign. It s certainly not from Marx nor Engels, as some have claimed. In fact, nearly every trade union and Socialist leader outside of France looks upon the advocacy of the general strike as a menace to the Socialist movement, and as a dangerous fancy for the trade union movement.

We shall take up in later articles the views of the chief Socialists and trade unionists. Just now we are dealing with the history of the general strike, *as a panacea*, and the credit for that belongs wholly to the anarchists of France, to the renegade "revolutionist," Aristides Briand, and to the subsidies which the French cities voted in their effort to divorce the trade union movement of France from working class political action. An idea which comes into the world with such questionable parentage may be a good one, but it should be forced to undergo the most rigid and searching examination.

Threats Will Not Convert Sinners

THE CATHOLIC REGISTER, the official organ of the Catholic church of Denver, in an editorial a short time ago, hurled its denunciation against the character of dances that were indulged in by our *respectable* people, who seem to enjoy the latest developments in terpsichorean art.

The condemnation of the Register was followed by a vigorous sermon delivered by Father Hugh L. McMenamin at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, in which the participants of the *rag dances* were handled without gloves.

The Rocky Mountain News gave the following synopsis of the threatening harangue delivered by the angered priest, who has decreed that levity in dancing must cease:

"The 'grizzly bear,' 'chicken flip,' 'bunny hug' and other serpentine 'rags,' which were attacked last week by the Denver Catholic Register, were made the subject of vehement denunciation by Father Hugh L. McMenamin in his sermon yesterday at the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception.

"Father McMenamin did not stop at his attack on the sinuous glides, but denounced what he characterized as 'looseness' of the New Year celebration.

"Declaring that the new Year scenes in Denver cafés rivaled all the wantonness of ancient Rome, he startled his audience by the announcement that a watcher will visit each café a week from Tuesday night to take the names of Catholics who indulge in unseemly exhibitions.

"He deplored the invasion of the 'rag' which he said had crept into the best society and even into the functions given by the church.

" 'Last week the Register published a criticism of certain actions prevalent among the younger members of Catholic societies—a criticism telling of conditions so glaring that it was made the comment of local papers,' said Father McMenamin. 'Even the Associated Press took it up and sent it out to all the English-speaking people of the world.

" 'I hope,' he continued, 'that we shall profit by this example, and that it shall not be necessary for the Register to refer to this matter again.'

"In speaking of the New Year celebration, he said that the boldness of the revelries had reached such proportions that it was a disgrace to the city.

" 'If what I have been told of these exhibitions is true, then the bacchanalias of ancient Rome could be no worse,' he declared. 'I trust that no member of the Catholic faith will take part in them. Such actions deserve the most vehement condemnation. In order that no further disrepute shall come to us, as mentioned last week in the Register, it has been decided to have a reporter from the Catholic Register visit all the cafés and take the names of Catholics in attendance. If necessary, the names will be published. The actions referred to last week are to be deplored in the extreme.

" 'These things must stop. If it cannot be done by public criticisms, more drastic measures must be taken, by publishing, for instance, the names of the guilty parties.' "

The condemnation of the Register and the denunciation of Father McMenamin will have but little effect in halting the *rag* dances in Denver or anywhere else.

To convert the church into a detective agency from which sleuths will go to cafés and ballrooms to play the role of spotters, will not appeal very strongly to intelligent people. *Threats* are poor arguments to convert sinners.

The use of the *club* will hardly convince men and women that they are wrong.

Fear of exposure may affect the weakling or the coward, but men and women with starch in their spinal columns may take the bit in their teeth and resent the assumed authority of a Catholic priest or a Catholic publication to regulate their conduct at cafés or ballrooms.

If men and women of the Catholic church are indulging in dances that are vulgar, then it may be that the Catholic hierarchy of Denver are lacking the efficiency to deal with a matter that has aroused their indignation.

Indignation and wrath, expressed through the columns of a Catholic publication, and condemnation hurled from a pulpit, will not lessen the evil complained of by Father McMenamin. The spy system will prove unavailing and the publication of the names of people who indulge in the dances boycotted by the clerical fraternity, will only have the effect of nerving the culpable to bid defiance to the threats issued from the pulpit.

Father McMenamin is treading on langerous ground, aud it would probably be advisable for him to give this matter more serious consideration and through calm and temperate deliberation evolve ways and means by which men and women of his faith may be weaned from an indulgence in festivities that are looked upon by him as immoral.

The March of Humanity

WHEN THE HISTORY of 1912 will have been written, it will mark some well-defined milestones in the progress of mankind. Labor has had an unusual amount of battle, with victory almost invariably crowning its efforts. If we men who toil could only come out of our comatose condition and demand what so rightfully belongs to us.

Every concerted effort has been successful, even beyond the wildest dreams of the most radical agitator. In Lawrence, the textile troubles started in a modest way and before it ended 300,000 workers in that industry had gained substantial increases in wages. In England, the dock workers' strike gained for all men employed in harbors and on ships better hours and more wages, and the coal miners' strike involved all of Europe and threatened to spread to the ends of the world and tie up the commerce and industries of all nations and forced parliament to enact a minimum wage law. Labor has also had an unusual amount of prosecutions, but to date not one conviction. All of them were shown up to be malicious persecutions brought not for the purpose of finding criminals but designing to fasten on labor and its champions charges of various character for the purpose of exhausting the treasuries, humiliating and discrediting its leaders and if possible convict innocent men.

The McNamaras pleaded guilty with the understanding that Los Angeles be organized and all charges against organized labor resulting from these cases be dismissed. The business men who helped to bring about this agreement turned traitor to their agreement as soon as the McNamaras were in San Quentin. This plea of guilty is hard to explain to the uninitiated. Not being satisfied, Darrow was attacked but gloriously acquitted. Then followed Ettor, Giovanitti and Caruso trial and acquittal, and the Louisiana timber workers' trials, all of whom were found not guilty. We still have the courts

grinding out injustice to fifty-four men at Indianapolis at the direction of the steel trust, which will no doubt end in the same way.

Socialism and socialistic principles have grown by leaps and bounds and bid fair to become the leading factor in the uplift of the toilers and putting them in possession of what they have so justly earned.

Southern Europe is in the midst of an upheaval that will result in lasting good.

Foremost among the achievements of 1912, however, is the abdication of the Manchu dynasty in China, which for 300 years continually degraded and enslaved the Chinese people. While the old monarchy has voluntarily gone to rest, the wants of the people have not been satisfied.

From all indications and reports, it seems as if this great human giant of the Orient, numbering 400,000,000 people, is just awakening.

Oppressed and tyrannized for centuries, this immense mass of people have at last reached the limit of human endurance. They have turned on their cruel task-masters and have forced them out of their position of vantage and power. It may take decades before the revolution in China is settled. It is a tremendous task, and although there may be temporary adjustments, yet there will be no permanent peace until the needs of the millions are met.

Any government, be it monarchy or republic, that tries to exist half slave half free, is bound to fall, and any country that tolerates exploitation and robbery of its working and producing class cannot endure.

Rebellious struggles for freedom and justice and right may be temporarily checked by coercive measures, but the seed of liberty rooted in the human soul can never be killed.

Regardless of race, color or creed, be they black, yellow or white, the sigh and song for freedom and happiness is alike the common heritage of man.

Race hatreds and color prejudices fade away before the light of knowledge and toleration. The brotherhood of man knows no boundaries nor does it recognize race or color, but includes all men in whose veins flows red blood that feeds a heart throbbing for liberty's immortal cause.

The logical conclusion of it all is that the "giant" labor is waking up and demanding its own. As long as the workers are satisfied with bare bones they will have to starve and steal and die in disgrace, while their lords and masters feed and fatten in glory.

That is the story from every factory, mine, shop and ballot box of the world where the toilers sacrifice themselves on the altar of superstition, prejudice and ignorance.

But there is hope. Labor is waking up and the discontent that now envelopes the globe will only melt away when there shall be given equal opportunity to all and complete freedom to all human beings of whatever race or country.—Seattle Union Record.

Significant Correspondences

THE FOLLOWING APPEARED in The Citizen, a Socialist journal published at Schnectady, New York:

"Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 26, 1912.

"Rev. James Hayden:

"Dear Sir: : A large number of clergymen are using their influence against Socialism, due no doubt in a large measure to their lack of accurate information of the movement.

"In view of this fact, the Tenth ward branch of the Socialist party voted to invite the ministers of the ward to separate debates on this momentous subject.

"You are therefore challenged to a public debate on Socialism with some one who shall be chosen by the Tenth ward branch, who is thoroughly capable of defending the principles of Socialism.

"Kindly send your reply in writing at an early date and if the challenge is accepted, a committee will wait on you to arrange specific subject, time, place and other details. Respectfully yours,

"G. B. SISSON,

"Recording Secretary, Tenth Ward Branch, 30 Osterlitz Ave."

THE REPLY.

"Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1912.

"Sir: Your circular has been received, and in answer I would say that the same has been placed on file. Yours, etc.,

"J. B. HAYDEN."

The above correspondence is significant. The letter of the recording secretary of the Tenth ward branch of the Socialist party of Schenectady, extending an invitation to Rev. J. B. Hayden to participate in a discussion on Socialism is respectful and courteous, but the *answer* of the disciple of Christ, who is presumed to have the humility of the gentle Nazarene, can scarcely be classified as one of those epistles that will do credit to the Christian traits of a Catholic priest. Rev. Hayden seems to have been insulted by the *letter* which challenged him to meet in debate an advocate of the principles of Socialism.

If Hayden entertained the opinion that he could vanquish the party selected to espouse the doctrines enunciated by Socialism, he would not have hesitated in accepting the invitation, but because he knew that he could not meet the unanswerable logic of Socialism, he dismisses the challenge by notifying the recording secretary that his letter has "been placed on file." These Catholic priests, bishops, and even cardinals who have been casting odium on the principles of Socialism at *long range*, must get to *close quarters* and meet the men of the Socialist cause who are only too willing to measure steel with the dignitaries of the church, or else a suspicion will creep into the minds of *people* who *think*, that these expounders of Biblical lore are cognizant of the fact that it would be dangerous to the prestige of church prelates to lock horns with Socialists in debate.

If Socialism is wrong, and the priests, bishops and cardinals know it and can prove it, then the sooner they meet Socialists on the platform the sooner will the people take stock in their statements.

Winning Our Way

By Eugene V. Debs.

THE SPIRIT of Socialism is irresistible. Once it lays hold of the heart it takes complete possession and insists upon complete capitulation.

The Socialists do with joy what others regard as sacrifice. Nothing is too great for them to undertake and nothing too small to escape them. The holy fire burns within them and their ruling passion is to serve the cause.

Only a few years ago the very name of Socialist was a reproach and the man or woman who bore it an outcast. Today the Socialist movement commands the respect of the civilized world.

There is nothing so rich with promise for the future as the social spirit which is moving the workers of the world to unite in revolt against the slavery of the world. It is this spirit that converts helpless wage slaves into conquering revolutionists and light up the horizon of the future with the sunrise of the coming day.

Looking about us in the present campaign we behold for the first time the workers rallying to the standard of their own class. The work of years of agitation is at last coming to fruition. We feel ourselves thrilled with a new-born power.

We are grandly winning our way.

The past has been full of struggle; the future will be full of achievement.

The growing power of the workers is shaking the social fabric to its foundations. The working class is now attaining to its manhood and when it stands erect the fetters of servitude will fall from its limbs forever.

No longer do the workers petition their masters; no longer are they satisfied with rags and crusts, and no longer do they yield to abject despair. They have come to realize at last that they have power and that the secret of their power is within themselves. Solidarity is now their watchword. They recognize their common kinship, born of their common slavery. They see that they are in the same class; that they are the victims of the same class; that they outnumber their exploiters and oppressors a score to one, and that when they unite and stand four square to the world their cause is won and thenceforth they *are* the world.

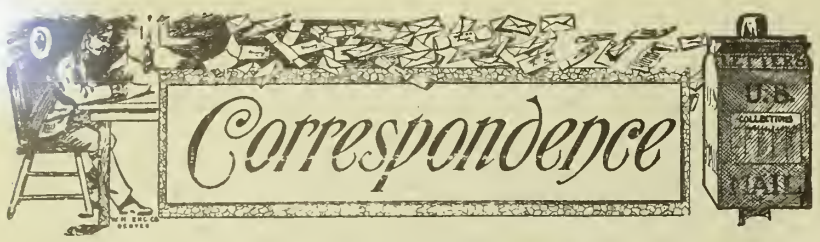
It matters not that strife ensues within the ranks; it matters not that obstacles bestrew the way. The cause is the cause of progress and the movement is the movement of humanity. It may falter, but only to gather fresh strength. It cannot fail.

At every sunrise we realize that we have advanced and we know that we are winning our way.

The Socialist crusaders are animated by the spirit of the working class revolution. Their zeal, their fidelity, their hope and their resolute determination have never been matched in all the history of the world. They never weary and they complain only that they cannot do more.

The poorest among them give the last of their substance with a prodigality the rich might envy. I have seen the little Jewish comrades in the East Side of New York triumph over their pinching poverty by eschewing food and joyfully inviting hunger pangs that they might give their last penny to the cause. From these fine proletarian souls, all aglow with the social spirit, born of their own common misery, I have learned the true meanig of consecration.

Some day the workers will be free and the race will be civilized, and until then it is well enough to know that the battle has begun and that we are steadily winning our way.



LOCAL NO. 249 ENTERTAINS.

Herculaneum (Mo.) Smeltermen's Union No. 249, entertained Dec. 23rd, and it was an occasion not to be forgotten soon by those fortunate enough to be present. I visited the local Dec. 5th and the attendance was not very large, and some of the most enthusiastic expressed themselves as being discouraged because the rank and file did not attend all meetings, as they felt they should, and I suggested the local appoint a committee to arrange some kind of an entertainment for the purpose of bringing the membership together for a social time. I agreed to help in every way possible to make the event successful and promised to return to Herculaneum on whatever date they should decide upon, nothwithstanding I was very busy in Illinois.

In a few days I was notified that I would be expected to fulfill my promise and should be on hand Dec. 23rd to help Local No. 249 celebrate. The committee appointed decided upon a grand ball. The K. of P. hall was rented, which is the best in southeast Missouri, and the best orchestra in Festus (a nearby town) hired and a perfectly congenial crowd united to do the rest. Business men of the town, smelter foreman and wife and union members and families seemed to forget the "no identity of interest" clause in the constitution and got so mixed in quadrille and two-step that if Gabriel had chanced to blow his horn you could not have been sure "which was which."

For those that danced—the floor and music was perfect—others that did not dance, enjoyed themselves in conversation and watching the jolly dancers.

The writer was ticket saleswoman, but found time to make merry with the rest before the close of the entertainment. Notwithstanding the expenses were high on account of Herculaneum not having a home orchestra, the union made all expenses and everybody pronounced the event a grand success.

Here's hoping Herculaneum will celebrate more frequently, as the membership know how to make a success of whatever they attempt. July 6th they gave a picnic that will not soon be forgotten, and in their recent ball they added new laurel wreaths to their already enviable reputation as entertainers.

Fraternally,

EMMA F. LANGDON.

St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 26, 1912.

PROMISING OIL AREAS IN TEXAS.

The feature of greatest interest in the petroleum industry in Texas in 1911, according to the United States Geological Survey, was the discovery and development of the Electra pool, in Wichita county, on the northern edge of the state. The oil in this field proves to be of an exceptionally fine quality, being almost identical with Pennsylvania oil. There is considerable prospect of extending this pool to the southeast and the southwest, and good indications of oil are found as far east as halfway to the next producing region, in Clay county. The latter district has not been as profitable as the new Electra field, but has yielded sufficient gas to supply Wichita Falls, Dallas and Fort Worth. Much prospecting is going on in the western half of Texas in many different localities, where seepages nd other indications show the probability of fine oil supplies.

HELL AND THE WAY OUT.

By Frederick Guy Strickland in Wheeling (West Virginia) Majority.

The workers do not need to argue a hell. They live in one. It is not necessary to die to find it. Hell is with them when they awake every morning.

But the joy of the situation is that we know the way out of present conditions. We have sturied our surroundings to some purpose. We have read the signs of the times. We know that the workers must get themselves together. And if the talk about a future hell divides us, we will lay that matter aside until we have gotten out of the suffering in which we now find ourselves.

The purpose of our getting together is to own our own collectively-used means of life. The common sources of the bread must be the common heritage, or no brotherhood is possible. And the lack of brotherhood is hell.

No preaching about individual "badness" will save us. If society itself that needs saving. "Man in his corporate capacity" is the subject of redemption. The call to the individual is to realize his social guilt.

The next step is to accept the full measure of one's social responsibility. This calls for a new heroism—the losing of one's life in a common cause. It means the defying of the Big Devil of public opinion. And many a man will walk up to the cannon's mouth who has not the courage to face the scoffings of his neighbors. Yet out of the social heroism of the present workingclass movement is being builded the ladder of human souls and bodies that will lift us out of the pit in which we now live.

UTAH'S DIVERSIFIED MINERAL INDUSTRY.

Utah is unique among the states in the diversity of its production of precious and semiprecious metals. It does not rank first in the production of any of these metals, but it stands well among the leaders in the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc and vanadium minerals. In the production of lead and silver it ranks third; it ranks fourth in the production of copper, sixth in the production of gold, and seventh in the production of zinc. Forty per cent of the total production of the state, according to E. W. Parker, of the United States Geological Survey, is derived from the copper mines. The quantity of copper produced in 1911 was 142,340,215 pounds, valued at $17,792,527. The silver production was valued at $6,280,500. The principal silver-producing counties are also the chief producers of lead, the output of which was 55,198 short tons, valued at $4,967,820. Gold is the fourth in importance among the metal products of the state, and it amounted in 1911 to 217,020 fine ounces, valued at $4,486,200. About 25 per cent of the gold is obtained from dry or siliceous ores, but most of the output is obtained in the refining of copper. Some of the lead and zinc ores also produce gold.

Utah's zinc production was 7,004 short tons, valued at $798,456. The value of the metal production of Utah in 1911 was $34,325,503 out of a total value of all mineral production of $41,139,075. More than half of the remainder is obtained from coal mines, which in 1911 produced 2,513,175 short tons valued at $4,248,666. From 250,000 to 350,000 tons are made into coke annually, chiefly from the slack produced in the coal-mining operations.

The manufacture of Portland cement began in Utah in 1910, with an output of 811,800 barrels, valued at $1,005,960. The industry appears to have been overdone in the first year, for the production dropped in 1911 to 662,849 barrels, valued at $827,523.

Clay products of the state consist chiefly of common brick and front brick, with smaller amounts of vitirfied brick, drain and other tile, and a small output of pottery. The value of the clay products, exclusive of pottery, was $548,955 in 1911. The principal stone quarried in Utah is limestone, the larger part of which is used for flux in the smelters, although some is used for foundation work and for other building purposes. Utah produces also sandstone and granite. Other mineral products are asphalt, precious stones, lime, salt (gathered on the shores of the Great Sale Lake), arsenic, bismuth, graphite, gypsum, mineral waters, petroleum, phosphate rock, pottery, sulphur, vanadium minerals, sand and gravel.

HOW TO BE A MILLIONAIRE.

By George R. Kirkpatrick in Mental Dynamite.

If you wish to become a millionaire you can easily become one by observing the following logical directions:

Get a job that will pay you $1,200 a year. (Logically that's easy—for we now are in the midst of "unparalleled prosperity.")

Spend not more than $200 a year. (That's easy.)

"Save up" $1,000 a year. (That's easy—for if you will cut off one foot you can save a little extra on shoes.)

Keep up this saving $1,000 each year for 1,000 years. (That's easy—for Senator Hanna said, "The future is full of hope for the workingman." Did you ever try to pay rent with hope?)

If you wish to be a billionaire (as rich as Rockefeller) by saving your own earnings—why, all you have to do is to "save up" $1,000 a year for 1,000,000 years.

There is also another way to be a millionaire:

Buy some human labor power of people who are forced to sell their labor power.

Have a few hundred of these people apply this labor power—with tools, machinery, factories, etc.—and have each worker thus produce, each day, $6 to $8 worth of values.

Each day give each seller of labor power, say, $2 or $3—called wages—barely more than enough wages to enable the worker (by eating and sleeping and rearing children) to get more labor power to sell to you.

Give these workers "hot air" about freedom before election, and cold lead after the election, if they go on strike and get noisy.

BENEFICIARIES OF THE SYSTEM.

Conspicious among those who oppose and vilify Socialism are those who are beneficiaries under the present social system; those who have special privileges, secured through bribes and collusion with corrupt officials; or those who have inherited wealth of one kind or another, which their ancestors have seized upon to the enslavement and degradation of their fellow-beings, aided and abetted by those fawning, cringing, servile creatures who feed and enjoy themselves at the hands of the possessors of the stolen wealth filched from the unremitting toil of the working class during several thousand years. The masters have ever sought to keep cowed those who are and ever must be under the system beholding to them for a place to serve as a slave, and receive from their product a pittance barely sufficient to keep life in their bodies and in condition to continue the struggle for existence, until their posterity reaches the age where it can be more profitably employed; then the old, the worn and decrepit slaves are relegated to the rear. It is by keeping them cowed they can best be kept in servitude to gasping, avaricious molochs who have secured possession of the means of production and distribution, and through these reaches indirectly every avenue through which the people may live. It is an indisputable fact through these means they control the land, by controlling the means of distribution the products of the land; they control the homes, through controlling the very things necessary to them being homes.

There seems but one, and only one, way to successfully remedy these conditions, and that by or through the socializing of the things collectively used; by making them collective instead of private property, as at present. These conditions are but a natural outgrowth of the things people must use in common being allowed to become private property, thus giving a monopoly to those who control these things. These monopolies would neither be sought or desired if through their domination and control tributes could not in some way be levied off those who have lost control, but must still in some way have access to these things. The most of the people still believes it right, because they have been taught, if sober, industrious and economical, they themselves might readily secure possession of some form of monopoly and in turn benefit off the labor of their fellow-beings. The fact that an occasional one of the workers does break through the cordon with which the workers have been environed seems to satisfy them they all may do likewise, and that they have only themselves to blame that they do not succeed. So much for false teachers; so much for false teachings of the servile mouthpieces of the beneficiaries of this unjust, corrupt system.—M. A. Lowe.

PORCUPINE STRIKE NEWS.

South Porcupine, Ont., Dec. 21, 1912.

The master class in this district have now thrown off all pretense at observing the law, and enlisted the support of all the powers of government to assist them in carrying out their nefarious designs.

Last night (Friday) sixteen men were brought in, in the Pullman car "Inverness" and as soon as it pulled into the station, the Provincial police blocked the approaches to the cars, even those which formed part of the regular train, refusing to allow anyone to board the train.

Some of the boys, having the idea that the public had the right to use a railroad that they are supposed to own, insisted on their rights, with the result that four of them were badly clubbed and beaten up and thrown into jail, being held on bail of $1,000 each.

There can be no doubt that this whole episode was purposely arranged by the authorities in order to incite a disturbance, which would provide an excuse for the militia being shipped in to murder the workers wholesale.

We have dozens of witnesses who are willing to swear that one of the Provincial officers emptied his revolver in the attempt to murder a man who was doing his best to avoid trouble by leaving the scene of the trouble. This miserable caricature of insulted humanity is known, and he may rest in the assurance that somewhere, sometime, he will reap his reward; the reward of any other cur that, losing his usefulness to his owner, is spurned under his master's feet.

It should be noted here that the Thiel gunmen, who shot down our brothers in Timmins in cold blood, are still at liberty, the only one who was committed for trial being allowed out on $1,000 bail, and has not been seen since. If a slave tries to enter a public vehicle and only succeeds in getting in jail, his bail is $1,000 (might as well be $1,000,000) while a company tool

can attempt murder and get away with it; $1,000 being less to the men who employ, than 10 cents is to a working man.

Notwithstanding these difficulties, the fight is going on with added vigor, and the ultimate result is no longer in doubt; the working class is now becoming too intelligent to allow themselves to be divided upon the field of industrial conflict, and defeated by detachments.

The gigantic strides that have been made in this respect may be seen by comparing this conflict with that of Cobalt in 1907.

At that time it was a simple matter for the labor skinners of Cobalt to get all the miners they wanted from the unorganized districts of the various Eastern provinces.

Today, notwithstanding that the scab herders of Canada and the United States have been scouring the country to secure miners to break the strike, it would not be too conservative an estimate to say that there are twenty competent men working in the mines of this whole camp.

The first bunch of real miners that the operators have been able to hood into coming up here deserted in a body when they discovered that they were required to work against their own class interests; and these men were from the vicinity of Sundury, where it has been the proud boast of the Canada Copper Company that an organizer of labor could not stay.

Authoritative word has been brought out from the Dome mines that even the scabs have organized a little strike of their own, as they all want to quit, and the company has refused to pay them.

The Hollinger Mines have seized on the personal effects of a lot of the men who quit their employ and refused to give it up, and when this was reported to the local judicial authority, he made the remark that "he did not give a —— if they ever got their baggage."

One thing is certain, that the workers in this camp are not getting what they voted for, as at the last election the workers here rolled up a big majority for the Socialist candidate, and whatever the result of the industrial fight may be, there will be some capitalist politicians who will sincerely regret having opened the slaves' eyes to what they may expect from a parasite government, under the present system of exploitation.—H. A.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON, D. C.

R. F. Wilson.

Washington, Dec.—Representative Victor L. Berger of Wisconsin, the only Socialist in Congress, will have the opportunity early in January to probe into some of the graft for which the District of Columbia is notorious, since he has been appointed as one of a sub-committee of four to investigate alleged financial irregularities in stock-selling fire insurance companies which have sought haven in the favorable municipality of Washington.

It is predicted that this investigation will make astounding revelations of corruption in capitalist financial circles in the nation's capital, involving several men of national repute, and at the same time showing how trusting investors who put their savings into fire insurance stock are duped by the wily promoter.

The sub-committee which will conduct the investigation which was ordered after recent sensational charges of financial chicanery against the First National Fire Insurance Company and the Commercial Insurance Company, consists of Representatives Ben Johnson of Kentucky, Henry George, Jr., of New York, William C. Redfield of New York and Victor L. Berger.

Some of the most prominent men in the capital will be summoned as witnesses and the Socialist representative will have his first opportunity during his service in Congress to cross-examine some of the shining lights of the capitalist class of Washington—members of the small real estate and insurance ring which has been able to dominate affairs in the District of Columbia because the citizens of the district are denied the ordinary rights of American citizens—the right of suffrage.

The investigation is directed largely at George W. Ingham, insurance commissioner of the District of Columbia, who O. K.'d the affairs of the two fire insurance companies over the protest of the board of commmissioners of the District of Columbia.

Ingham is a nephew of Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, who is chairman of the Senate committee on the District of Columbia

The names of Judge George Atkinson of the United States Court of Claims and Judge Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia appear in the promotion literature of the First National Fire Insurance Company, and they will probably be brought into the investigation. Eldrige E. Jordan, just appointed vice chairman of the Wilson inaugural committee, is one of the promoters of the First National Fire Insurance Company. Another promoter of this company is Robert N. Harper, notorious for being the first man convicted for violation of the pure food law as a manufacturer of a fake headache cure, and who was a strong candidate for chairman of the Wilson inaugural committee.

The three original promoters of the insurance companies under fire attempted a similar operation in Syracuse, New York, but were closed out by the state commissioner of insurance as being purely a stock-selling concern. They sought the shelter of the easier insurance regulations of the District of Columbia. Although their headquarters have been maintained in Washington, they have sold no stock of the two companies within the District of Columbia, but their sales throughout the states are said to have been enormous. Recently the surplus of the companies became so bulky that they were invested in one of the newest fireproof office buildings just constructed in Washington, which they bought in for $1,500,000. Immediately thereafter —to be exact, in nine days—they listed this property in their assets at a valuation of $2,000,000. The commissioners of the District of Columbia questioned this procedure and asked Ingham to investigate. Ingham did so and put his official O. K. on the transaction, whereupon the commissioners appealed to the District committee of the House of Representatives for an independent investigation.

Instead of doing the expected and whitewashing the insurance companies, who swing a powerful influence in Congress, Chairman Johnson of the District committee, who at present is on the outs with the powers that be in Washington, picked as radical a group to do the investigation as he could find in his committee, including Berger, the Socialist, and Henry George, whose criticisms of the real estate assessments in the District of Columbia have put him in the bad books of the capitalists.

The investigation promises to be a hummer.

ARE YOU HEATHEN, OR CHRISTIAN? WHICH?

An Educated Hindoo Publicly and Proudly Confesses He is Not a Christian.

By R. A. Dague.

Once I was a member of an Orthodox church and called myself a Christian and gave money to send the gospel to the Heathen. While still thinking I was a fair sort of Christian, I met an educated Japanese in San Francisco, and entertained him at my home, and he made me ashamed of Christianity as we have been taught it and practice it in America. Now here is an account of the visit to Boston of the educated Hindoo—Bipin Chandra Pal of Calcutta who delivered an address at Lorimer hall, at the Moral Education association of Massachusetts.

He said, "I am not ashamed, of appearing before you as a Heathen. Heathen means one who is not a Christian, and I am not ashamed confessing that I am not a Christian. If I had any doubt on the subject when I left India, my two years' residence in Christian England and America, and my closest study of the religion in the fogs and mists of London and on the streets of Chicago, Boston and New York, in Piccadilly and other places, have removed every bit of doubt. I am prouder than ever of being a heathen, as distinguished from being a Christian.

"Buddhism does not exist in India, and has not existed there for centuries Ignorance is faith in many quarters, and I will not disturb that faith.

Some of your writers have said that the Hindoo is impracticable. If that is true then it is because a few English soldiers lord it over 300,000,000 of them. We may be impracticable as far as grabbing land and gold is concerned, but we claim to be far beyond Christian civilization in matters of ethics.

"When a begger comes to our door in India we do not send for a policeman and turn the beggar over to him, while we return to the enjoyment of our leg of mutton and strawberry shortcake, happy in the contemplation that we have done our Christian duty in sending a hungry man to jail. But even a little child will take a handful of rice or a couple of potatoes or a mango and give it to the beggar. We teach kindness by actions, not by pictures of a Sunday school lesson.

"And before the Christian civilization came among us it used to be the custom of our heathen India for every householder to stand before his door at mealtime and invite everybody in the neighborhood who was hungry to come and partake with him. We have felt that when we give we give for God, and when we receive we receive for God. It used to be the custom, too, for the children at mealtime to sprinkle crumbs of bread for the birds and animals who shared with us life in heathendom.

"People have come to India and have looked at us through Christian spectacles. May I ask you to keep your judgment for India in abeyance until you can come to verify for yourself what you hear about India?"

I am not surprised that this Hindoo is glad he is not a Christian. We have in fact precious little genuine Christianity in America. Ours is the bogus, the Paganistic brand given to us by Constantine who made vital changes in Christianity in both its doctrine and practice. This counterfelt or paganized Christianity has for centuries, deluged the world with blood, enslaved, robbed and butchered its millions, and today wherever it is in power, builds great warships, and expends more money for war than for schools.

Our brand of Christianity is a cruel, selfish, savage, blood-thirsty system. While preaching about universal peace, and universal brotherhood, and the Golden Rule, it practices none of it, and viciously opposes Socialism, which does champion those foundation Christian doctrines. The plain, naked truth is, that ours is the bogue brand of Christianity whose motto and practice is, "Every fellow for himself and let Satan take the hindmost."

Yes, the Hindoo was right in sizing up Christianity as it has existed since the days of the Emperor Constantine.

Personally I am a Socialist and as such, hold the man Jesus in high esteem. He uttered some sublime truths. His teachings have never been followed by the church. Its practice wholly differs from His and that of His twelve disciples.

Socialists come nearer representing Jesus and His contemporary followers, than any class of people I know.

I conclude that there are many individuals to whom these remarks do not apply, but I insist that the modern church, as an organized institution, is more Paganistic than Christian.—R. A. Dague.

THE SONG OF THE DAWNING.

I sing of the breaking Dawn!

Of a searching sun that is rising high in the heavens of Life, of education and discernment, of staggering brains unburdened of immensities untold;

Of clarified visions and sacred smiles of hope—throbbing hearts rejuvenated, bent backs straightened; the birth of a newer day, democracy populated by the minions of Truth;

Of gray-black citadels smouldering in the flames of mind-revolution, of mind matter developing—master strength rising superior to the devils of cunning and exploitation; of proft pillars tottering,

And Capitalism submerged.

On to the brighter day; poverty exposed to the searchlight of reality—the black mask falling from the eyes—the clash of fetters falling from the eyes—the clash of fetters falling—movement, breathless expectation, progress;

Freedom and Liberty—O sweet and triumphant peace; flowerng in the gutter—spreading in the slums, opening in the hovels; O the bright stream of education, how in their new-found exhileration they drink—

Ah, how they bend on those blessed banks and gulp down that cooling wealth; O how they delve and con over those illuminating pages, and caught in the whirlpool of enthusiasm read on and on;

Light—light, their tired minds cease not in the ardent quest; brain cells stir in their skull wombs—O stagnant brain cells, work—expand, fertilized by the flow Truth; O slumbering brain cells, revive;

And ye, O Superstitution and Ignorance, depart—to the black oblivion of the past, depart—and depart ye, too, O cowardice, and thou, O age-old conventionality;

Welcome fresh Spring of Thought and welcome Summer, thou dawning one of universal reconstruction.

Flower, thou bud of Freedom—wing forth thou social triumph; to the turmoil of the mill and the factory, sweatshop and mine—O from this murderous Hell—from these damnable prisons—O these festering cauldrons of despair;

Stamp in their hearts the spirit of revolt—O thunderous revolt—O mental revolution—O blessed class-consciousness;

Spread thou wild-fire of Hope—into the darkest nook spread the heart-blood of thy message, permeate by the glory of thy lesson; senses revive—on to the kingdom of man—brotherhood supreme!

O this steadfast uniting—O solidarity—Power immense; hand joined to hand, circling the globe, and all minds nurturing the spirit of Freedom and Liberty—glorious day!

O this loyal democracy, fashioned of sinew and muscle, and of quickened minds; of red blood, of high ambition, of righteousness and noble sacrifice;

O courage unblighted—conscience unstained; eyes clear and bright, with the honesty of sacred endeavor; of truths with firm foundations, of friendliness holy!

Hope for the child slaves—hope for the wage slaves, and hope for the mothers of men; O blessed future of strong women and stalwart sons and daughters; of abundance and plenty for all.

Comfort for all and sunshine for all and close binding love for all; O gradual ascendancy, progress unswaying!

King of my soul—king of my spirit—king of my throbbing youth, I feel it and sense it; I am triumphant—

And on the smothered lute
Sing I the dawning!—Exchange.

POETICAL

PROUD PLUTOCRAT.

By J. S. Yancey.

Proud plutocrat! Would you impart
  Some solace to the poor,
That toil may bear, with braver heart,
  What brutes could scarce endure?

Can you console the starving wretch
  With pious eloquence?
Can pangs of hunger even stretch
  Your sermons into sense?

Or can you cast their woes away,
  By saintly, smiling cheer,
By giving want, on Christmas Day,
  A dinner once a year?

Perhaps some sweet delightful book
  The starving may console!
Teach him the beauty of the brook,
  Its message to the soul!

The blunted brain of famine feast
  On jewels of the mind,
Or on the prattle of the priest
  Whose very dogs are dined!

The book you give that wretch to read
  Is it to free his will,
Or meek submission meant to breed
  That you may rob him still?

Can you inspire the poor to love
  The cursed chains that bind them
By pointing to the sky above
  While ever more you grind them?

Must men submit to your command,
  To crimes that never cease;
Be governed by an iron hand,
  Is that the path to peace?

Is that the road your book reveals
  To heaven high and holy?
When wolves are snapping at their heels,
  Shall men be meek and lowly?

Can you expect a race of slaves
  To ever be divine,
While governed by ungodly knaves
  Who kneel at Hammon's shrine?

Can you create from crooked dealing
  A spirit just and fair;
Restrain the wretch you rob from stealing,
  The ruined from despair?

Prevent the woman destitute
  From sinning for her bread.
Or check the hunger-driven brute
  Who slugs your haughty head?

If you cannot these ills prevent
  And more that I could name,
Then blame your godless government
  And hold yourself to blame.

Yet blame likewise the wretched masses
  For being led like sheep;
Vast millions shame the very masses
  By voting while asleep!

Yet labor has begun to wake,
  Begun to use her brains,
And shall, through Socialism, break
  Her cursed cruel chains.

IT'S UP TO US.

By Berton Braley.

Well, after all, the whole thing's up to Us.
  However we may try to shift the shame.
  It's you and I that really are to blame
If things are tangle and a muss.

If Might is right, if Goodness yields to Greed,
  If mammon thrives, and God is quite forgot,
  If evil reigns in many a beauty spot,
It is because We have not taken heed.

The wrongs that live are those We tolerate
  Because we have not tried to make them right;
  If Darkness where Justice call for Light,
If Love is trampled out by wrath and Hate,

If little children toil and women slave,
  If some men starve while other feast and waste,
  If Truth is lost and Liberty disgraced,
If millions fast from childhood to the grave.

It is because, for all our noise and fuss,
  We stay content with matters as they are,
  We have the final chance to make or mar—
Well, after all, the whole thing's up to Us!

THE THINKER.

By John Jerome Rooney.

(Upon seeing in the Metropolitan Museum of Art the heroic cast "Le Penseur," by Auguste Rodin.)

Alone he sits upon a barren rock,
His bowed back bare to every scourging wind
Silent and gnarled, like some old naked oak,
Riven, but still defiant of the storm.
His head hangs low, heavy with too much thought—
His steady gaze, that seems to search the ground,
Ranges the trackless heavens of the mind,
Pierces the stars and weighs the wheeling suns.

What martyrdoms of spirit scarred that bow?
What demons of the soul beleaguered it?
What ecstasies of hope? What hells of doubt?
He met the ancient shapes of monstrous might.
He met them and o'erthrew them with a thought.

He saw unnumbered hosts of Persia come,
Swarm over Greece and whiten all the seas—
A world in arms against a single man.
And, lo! he shot the arrows of his mind—
Power brandished high his myriad of spears
And crumbled into dust at Marathon!

The petty tyrant of a hundred towns,
Reeking with spoils of many a pillaged cot,
Reaches red hands to seize a people's life;
When, sudden, he feels a clutch upon his throat,
The grip of one bold word for Freedom's sake
Uttered by this lone watcher on the rock.

Nature rose up and crowned himself the king,
Bade puny man obey his iron rule
And be the voiceless servant of his might.
A flash of light across the heavens ran,
The solitary watcher raised his hand,
Plucked the white bolt out the blazing cloud.
Harnessed and worked it to his will and whim—
Lo, earth and air bore tribute to his feet.

Yet there he sits upon a barren rock
Seeing his ancient conquests with dim eyes;
Heedless of glory, so his task be done,
His spirit-gaze is on the forward track.
He seeks the path of justice for the weak;
Green fields of plenty for the huddled poor;
Play for the haggard children of the loom;
Light for the mind eclipsed by brooding want;
Peace as a blossom from the thorn of strife.
The outcast and the felon are his care.

Godlike he shares the sorrow of their sins
And in their wounds he pours the balm of love.
This is old Atlas bearing up the world,
The bound Prometheus agonized for man.

—Current Literature.

CHRIST'S SOLILOQUY.

Wm. E. Hanson, Butte, Mont.

(For the Miners' Magazine.)

"Is this the world I came to redeem,
Where cannons roar and bright swords gleam—
  And fields are covered with dead?
Where men thrive on the lives of slaves—
And slaves' children fill the shallow graves
  In their frantic battle for bread?
If this be the way they honor my word,
'T were as well my name were never heard,
  In this world of greed and gain.
In 'my name' they build me temples apace,
Wherein my teachings have never a place—
  Oh, God—was my coming in vain?

"The millions of poor that fill the mart,
Of which in earthly life I was once a part,
  Seems forgotten by God on high.
And those who wear my livery on Earth,
Enslave the poor from the hour of birth,
  And are deaf to humanity's cry.
I want not the altar nd sculptured shrine,
Hypocrite sermons and music divine,
  But Justice, and Mercy and Love.
Take me down from the cross where I've been for years,
Ye crucify still—I am blind with tears,
  As I gaze on this woe from above.
And in my place on the arms of the cross,
Place Wealth and Power, Profit and Loss,
  And worship on bended knee.

"My name ye use as a cloak and mask,
And my Father's blessing unblushing ask,
  While professing to follow Me.
Ye steal and starve, ye murder and kill,
While pretending to bow to a Father's will,
  Ye are bartering lives for gain.
As I look on the graves of the nameless dead,
I ask, as I see the tears that are shed,
  Oh, God—was my coming in vain?

"Oh, the night is dark, and the night is long,
But the poor are many, the poor are strong,
  And daybreak will come again.
"With my crown of thorns on the cruel cross.
All that I gave—I count but dross,
  For my coming was not in vain."

WHY RESIST STRIKERS?

One of the conundrums that is mighty hard for the average citizen to answer these days is this: Why does any big corporation or combine approaching the power of monopoly make any effort to resist a strike or even resist the suggestion of a strike on the part of its workmen?

In order to make the answer almost impossible, take a look at the immediate results to the anthracite coal trust following a short strike of its miners about a year ago.

After the men had been out long enough to allow for the cleaning up of accumulated supplies, the managers of the trust, of whom George F. Bear is the big boss, threw up horrified eyes and hands, made horny, in spots by clipping coupons, and said: "You win." Thereupon there was an increase in the anthracite miners' payroll aggregating the sum of $6,440,000 annually.

But, also, thereupon, those callous-fingered financiers, rapidly recovering from the shock of being held up by the miners, proceeded to recoup themselves—recoup, that's a word used in high finance, and it means get even, and get even a-plenty—by adding 25 cents a ton to the price the public was compelled to pay for anthracite coal. The annual output of the trust mines is about 60,000,000 tons.

So the tabulated account for that strike stands thus:

Higher pay to miners	$ 6,440,000
Higher cost of coal	15,000,000
Higher trust profits	$8,560,000

Now, why should a monopoly resist a strike? That's the conundrum.—Fresno Labor News

THE PUPPETS OF THE PRESS.

"I am paid $150 per week for keeping my honest opinion out of the newspapers I am connected with. Others of you are paid similar salaries for similar things. Any one who would be so foolish as to write his honest opinion would be out on the street looking for another job. The business of the journalist is to destroy the truth, to lie outright, to pervert, to vilify, to fawn at the feet of mammon and to sell his country and his race for his daily bread. We are the tools and vassals of rich men behind the scenes. We are the jumping jacks; they pull the strings, we dance. Our talents, our possibilities, and our lives are all the property of other men. We are intellectual prostitutes."—Speech of John Swinton, well known New York journalist, at newspaper banquet.

The worst of it all is, John Swinton tells the truth in the above. There is not in the United States today a single daily newspaper of any great circulation that can be at all depended upon to tell the truth upon any matter in which members of the wealthy class are interested. And this is not a bold statement to make. Daily newspapers of any size are naturally the property of wealthy individuals, because it requires great capital to run them. They could not be expected to champion the cause of the poor—and mean it. The Chicago World upon this subject recently said:

Some rich men "keep" a cow so as to be sure and have fresh milk on their table. They also "keep" a stable. They "keep" most anything around from cows and horses up to women and lawyers. Whatever will gain their ends the capitalist personally and the capitalists as organized into a system, "keep" for their use and pleasure. So it is with the newspapers. Not one big corporation is to be found but has one or more "kept" newspapers. These newspapers give service just like a "kept" cow. There is nothing wrong about this, except the hypocritical pretense of these papers that they tell the facts and report the truth about what is happening in the city, state and nation. These "kept" newspapers are like hired lawyers. They tell only so much of the truth as will help their clients. And as often as falshood will accomplish results they print falsehood. Every man who knows the newspaper game knows that this is ordinary, everyday truth around a newspaper office. Those who suffer are the people who take these papers "kept" by the corporation and believe what they read.—Chicago World.

THE SERMON.

By E. J. R.

It was Christmas morning and the hearts of men warmed to their fellows. Christian charity diffused itself through the air and made one man call the other brother. I sauntered along the avenue and tried to think kindly of my fellow man. All sorts of people passed me by, but I seemed to distinguish only one characteristic in them all. It was a kind of pellucid warmth that permeated through them and radiated from them and about them like a genial haze. Cast and class and all were melted, and I seemed to feel the heart-pulse of all mankind. There was not one I hated, not one I despised. They were all kin to me and I was kin to them all. Tears of rapture welled to my eyes, and I could have cried out with the hysteria and the joy of it all.

The air was as balmy as in May and I could have swooned with the delicious fragrance and delight of this all encompassing love. Oh children of men, how happy you could be if only you knew! Every day should be Christmas Day, and every eve Christmas Eve. Thus I thought and thus I felt, if my feelings were expressible in words.

Before me stretched the wide and peaceful street, in its very restfulness it seemed to be recuperating from something arduous and painful. There was an air of halted traffic, of silent mill wheels, in its shuttered stores and barred warehouses. It appeared to be awaiting the magic call of the master magician to reawaken into a feverish activity. Its quiescent attitude impressed itself upon me but for a moment and then as my eyes dwelt upon the beautifully chiseled spire of a church, rising high and trying to pierce to the azure blue of the vast dome above, while the sun glinted from its gilded cross, and as my eye took in the moorish turrets that clustered all about the magnificent edifice I thought that such temples alone were fit to consecrate to the worship of love.

I entered within its portals and the music of the organ stole upon my consciousness and transported me to the seventh heaven of delight; I was exalted and my heart opened up and embraced the world. The music ceased and in my pew I sat doubled up, my body craned forward, eager to catch the last vibrating chord of melody. The beautiful service continued, and soon the soft velvet tones of the preacher were wafted up to me, and I could distinguish as from a distance the same striving for oneness with his fellows. In a sort of luxurious, dreamy way he tried to sound the same keynote to the wells of human emotion. He told of a dreamer who had dreamt and suffered and died. He told of the dream that he had handed down through the dreamless ages, and of the final regeneration of that dream in the busy world of today, where men had time to step aside and be their brother's keeper. He told of deeds of charity and the eternal goodness of those who dwelt in the high places. He spoke of himself as God's shepherd and he called the [illegible] to come unto him that they might be led back into the ways of right[illegible]. I felt that here was a brother trembling with desire to be of help, and I thought of all those benighted who needed help, and I wondered that any one was cold or hungry or naked. I laughed at the foolishness of the sheep that had strayed from the fold, and then it struck me that this shepherd did not know of many sheep that had strayed from the fold. As suddenly I resolved that I would lead him to the waste places where these sheep dwelt. He could heal the sick and feed the hungry and clothe the naked and warm the cold as did the Man of Nazareth.

He spoke for a long time, but I was only dimly conscious of what he said. Beating tumultuously in my brain was the refrain, "I would lead him. I would lead him."

Almost impatiently I waited for him at the door. The day had lengthened into evening and a cool breeze that made it comfortable to wear an overcoat blew from the east. The last handshake had been exchanged and a fine light beamed in his eyes as he bid the last member adieu. He was about to re-enter the church when I accosted him. His glance was benign and gracious as he surveyed me with dreamy eyes. He bid me wait a moment while he re-entered the church and appeared a moment later, and arm in arm we strolled along as I told him of the sheep that needed tending. We had not walked a block when I was startled by a lurid flame from the bottom of a cellar that revealed for a moment in its fantastic glare the half-naked forms of human beings.

I recognized the palatial building above that cellar as a well known bakeshop, and I turned to him and said: "There are sheep who sadly need a shepherd." I prevailed upon him to come with me and enter the cellar. The scrawny bodies of ill-fed people, half-naked, dripped sweat. The air was stifling. No means of ventilation were visible. Cutting machines like instruments of torture stood about, and the perspiring forms moved and swayed in the ruddy glare like shadows in a phantom dream. It reminded me of hell, and these, I said, must be the tortured sinners. I tugged at the arm of the preacher and I asked him if hell was like that. He shuddered and drew away in horror as one of these phantom shapes approached him. He feared contamination. I asked him, "What was their sin?" And I wondered whether their sentence would ever be commuted.

I took him to the haunts of the lowly and I showed him sights such as no devil dreamed of, and in our pilgrimage I dragged him to the bottom- most pit. I opened up for his inspection the festering sores of society and he shrank back from the spectacle. I showed him where women sold their souls for a crust, and I challenged him to throw the first stone. I told him that the golden calf had not died without progeny—that it had bequeathed to us the dollar.

And I could see him with bowed head in the desolate silence of the night, his throat husky with emotion, his hands clenched, swear the great oath that millions have sworn—to consecreate his life to the cause of those millions who are resolved to drive forever the money changers from the temple.

All this had occurred in my imagination as I waited at the door, out of which the fashionable congregation was issuing, in little whirls and gusts of raiment. But even as I stood there so another applicant waited with outstretched hands, empty and blue with cold. And all passed by him unseeing. And so as the great door closed and the preacher joined a group of waiting women admirers, I also turned my back upon the great tall church, now empty and black within, as the scene of a crime.—New York Call.

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EMMA F. LANGDON
Care Ernest Mills
605 Railroad Building, Denver, Colorado

Directory of Local Unions and Officers—Western Federation of Miners.

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LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	ALASKA					
109	Douglas Island...	Wed	A. Liljestrand ...	F. L. Alstrom....	188	Douglas
194	Knik M U.....	.....	.....	Frank Boyer	....	Knik
152	Ketchikan	Thurs	A. R. MacDonald	G. E. Paup.....	75	Sulzer
240	Nome.....	Sat	John A. Wilson...	Albert Braten. ..	209	Nome
193	Tanana M. W....	Tues	Emil Pozza.....	Daniel McCabe ..	....	Fairbanks
188	Valdez.....	Tues	Geo. Wagner.....	C. F. McCallum.	252	Valdez
	ARIZONA					
106	Bisbee.....	Sun	P. H. Finn	G. S. Routh.....	238	Bisbee
77	Chloride	Wed	Wm. P. Mahoney	Paul E. White...	53	Chloride
89	Crown King.....	Sat	Eric Bloom	O. A. Tyler.....	30	Crown King
150	Douglas M & S...	Tues	C. J. Roed.....	John L. Golden..	211	Douglas
60	Globe.....	Tues	Louis Page	Matt. A. Kaleb...	1809	Globe
116	Hualapai.....	Fri	H. M. Buck.....	J. E. Allen.....	....	Golconda
79	Jerome	Thur	Wm. J. Grey.....	T. D. Phifer.....	725	Jerome
118	McCabe.....	Sat	Jas. E. O'Brian..	A. E. Comer.....	30	McCabe
70	Miami M. U.....	Wed	H. T. Gregory...	J. A. Liles	836	Miami
228	Pinto Creek.....	Wed	Feagles	P. J. Breslin.....	....	Bellevue
124	Snowball	Wed	F. J. Bell.....	Thos. A. French.	446	Goldroads
136	Superior M. U...	.....	Cal. Bywater.....	W. H. Dowling..	....	Superior
156	Swansea M. U...	.....	John Duke	. Knowles.....	....	Swansea
110	Tiger.....	Thur	Fred Erickson....	s. M. Farley...	24	Crown King
	BRIT. COLUMBIA			{A. C. Webb		
216	Britannia	.....	Neil Haney	{R 216 Labor Temple		Vancouver
182	Goose Bay M.U ..	.....	.....	.....	....	Goose Bay
180	Grand Forks.....	Wed	Wilson Fleming..	J. N. Currie	M	Grand Forks
22	Greenwood	Sat	Fred Axam	William Ross	124	Greenwood
161	Hedley M & M...	Wed	O. M. Stevens ...	T. R. Willey	375	Hedley
69	Kaslo	Sat	Thomas Doyle ...	L. A. Lemon.....	391	Kaslo
100	Kimberly	Sat	Wm. Fleming ...	M.P.Villeneuve..	....	Kimberly
96	Nelson	Sat	O. Harmon.....	Frank Phillips ...	106	Nelson
8	Phoenix.....	Sat	Dan Paterson....	D. A. Vignaux ..	294	Phoenix
181	Portland Canal ..	12th	Dan Bartholomew	Cas Davis	27	Stewart
38	Rossland	Wed	Samuel Stevens ..	Herbert Varcoe ..	421	Rossland
81	Sandon	Sat	A. J. McGillivray	A. Shilland.....	K	Sandon
95	Silverton.....	Sat	Chas. Isevor	Fred Liebscher...	85	Silverton
62	Slocan City	.....	.....	D. B. O'Neail....	90	Slocan City
113	Texada	Sat	B. E. Thornton..	Joseph H. Parker	....	Van Anda
105	Trail M & S.....	Mon	Geo. Castel.....	Frank Campbell .	26	Trail
85	Ymir	Wed	A. Burgess	W. B. McIsaac...	506	Ymir
	CALIFORNIA					
135	Amador Co. M. M.	Fri	Jas. Stapleton....	James Giambruno	....	Sutter Creek
61	Bodie	Tues	F. T. Roach	J. M. Donohue...	5	Bodie
55	Calavaras	Wed	W. E. Thompson.	W. S. Reid	227	Angel's Camp
141	French Gulch....	Sat	T. J. Simpson ...	Wm Maguire ...	12	French Gulch
90	Grass Valley	Frl	John H. Pascoe..	C. W. Jenkins....	199	Grass Valley
91	Grass Valley Surface Workers..	Fri	T. H. Brockington	W. J. Martin.....	497	Grass Valley
169	Graniteville.....	Sat	W. E. Kyle.....	A. C. Travis.....	....	Graniteville
99	Hart.....	Tues	Chas. Fransen...	J. M. Snorf.....	37	Hart
174	Kennett.....	Thur	Geo. Simington..	N. N. Enemark ..	N	Kennett
93	Nevada City.....	Wed	Thos. Haddy.....	Wm. Angwin.....	76	Nevada City
44	Randsburg.....	Sat	J. Delany.....	E. A. Stockton...	248	Randsburg
211	Skidoo.....	Thur	Frank Moore	J. N. Mattocks...	355	Skidoo
73	Tuolumne	Thur	John Peepo.....	Ed. Climo.....	101	Stent
127	Wood's Creek....	Sat	Fred Daniels.....	C. L. Anthony...	16	Chinese Camp
	COLORADO	Alter				
64	Bryan.....	Sat	Jas. Penaluna ...	James Spurrier...	82	Ophlr
142	Castle Rock M&S	.....	Steve Trefon.....	Frank M. Nigro.	527	Salida,
33	Cloud City.....	Mon	John Mahoney...	Abe Waldron	3	Leadville
20	Creede.....	Fri	Wm. Symes	Ernest Pearson ..	543	Creede
234	Cripple Creek D U	Wed	Wm. Nolan.....	John Turney.....	....	Victor
56	Central City.....	Thur	J. W. Driscoll....	John Gorman....	537	Central City
130	Dunton.....	Sat	Chas. A. Goble...	Robt B Lippincott	9	Dunton
41	Eight Hr. M&S U	.....	Tony Poblasco ..	M. M. Hickey ...	933	Denver
34	Kerber Creek	.....	.....	P. J. Byrne	....	Bonanza
197	La Platta M. U...	.....	.....	A. J. Stephens...	....	Mancos
48	Nederland	Tues	E. C. Payne.....	Hans Nelson	3	Nederland
15	Ouray.....	Sat	John Kneisler....	J. E. Commins..	293	Ouray
6	Pitkin County....	Tues	W. R. Cole	Geo. W. Smith...	1046	Aspen
43	Pueblo S. Union	.....	Steve Carlino	Chas. Pogorelec..	755	Pueblo
36	Rico	Sat	John A. Shaver ..	Harry E. Fry....	470	Rico
185	Rockvale	Sat	Jim Bertolli.....	French Faoro ..	50	Rockvale
26	Silverton.....	Sat	Theo. A. Boak...	R. P. MacKenzie	168	Silverton
63	Telluride.....	Wed	Russell Foster....	B. B. Shute	278	Telluride
198	Trinidad.....Sun	Morn	Robt. Uhlich.....	Mike Livoda	387	Trinidad
59	Ward	Fri	Lew Nichols	J. D. Orme.....	126	Ward
	IDAHO					
10	Burke.....	Fri	Tom Clark.....	Wm. Toms	158	Burke
53	De Lamar.....	Mon	J. W. Haggerty..	Wm. Hawkins....	19	De Lamar
11	Gem	Tues	Chas. Goranson ..	N. L. Lindsten ..	117	Gem
9	Mullan.....	Sat	A. H. Carver	B. G. Yocum	30	Mullan
66	Silver City.....	Sat	John T. Ward ...	Henry Olson.....	67	Silver City
45	Murray	Sat	Edw. C. Schmidt.	Walter Keister ...	124	Murray
17	Wallace.....	Sat	Geo. M. Turner..	Herbert Johnson.	107	Wallace
	ILLINOIS					
210	Alton S. M. U...	Sun	Geo. Amert.....	S.T. Echols, 606 B	elle St., Alton	
207	Collinsville M. U.	.....	Carl Kreider.....	Carl Kreider	....	Collinsville
	KANSAS					
218	Blue Rapids M&M	1-3Sat	.....	Guy Kidd.....	....	Blue Rapids
237	Dearing S. U. ...	.....	George Morrison.	Geo. W. Morrison	146	Collinsville.
239	Pittsburg S. U ...	.....	.....	.....	....	Pittsburg
238	Altoona S. U.....	.....	John Morrison...	W. J. Green.....	....	Altoona
227	Caney S.U.....	Tues	W. R. Frick	B. Hobson.....	74	Caney
	KENTUCKY					
245	Craigs M. U.....	.....	Holt Warrens	H. C. Gregory....	....	Owingsville
	MICHIGAN					
214	Amasa, M. W.....	1-3 Su	Victor Peltonen..	John Kivimakl ..	184	Amasa, Mich.
204	Bessemer	Wed.	Matti Kevari.....	H. B. Snellman..	381	Bessemer
203	Copper.....	Suam	Peter Jedda.....	John E. Auttila..	26	Calumet
195	Crystal Falls. 1st&	3dSun	Joe Bittner	Axel Kolinen.....	K	Crystal Falls
200	Hancock Copper.	Sun..	Peter Sculatti....	Carl E. Hietala...	217	Hancock
177	Iron Mountain...	.....	.....	Axel Fredrickson. 815 W. Fleshiem	323	Iron Mountain
153	Iron wood	.....	Lorence Verbos ..	Emar Tossava....	13	Iron wood
222	Ishpeming	Sat	Chas. Cowling....	E. Harper, 115 Cle	vela	nd, Ishpeming
215	Mass City M. U..	1-3 Su	A. A. Toivonen...	Jacob Vainioupaa	91	Mass City
128	Negaunee	Sun9a	Antti Luttinen ...	K. O. Saarista...	....	Negaunee
209	Palatka	Sun	V. B. Mason	Fahle Burman...	441	Iron River
196	South Range.....	1-3Sat	Arvid Viitanen...	Henry Kaski	202	South Range
223	Winthrop M W...	Mon	Aug. Sjoholm....	Thos. Clayton....	74	National Mine

LIST OF UNIONS

No.	Name	Meet'g Night	President	Secretary	P. O. Box	Address
	MINNESOTA					
155	Hibbing M. U. ..	.....	.....	H. W. Riihonen .	....	Hibbing
	MISSOURI					
231	Bonne Terre	.....	Wm. Wenson	Fred Wright,.....	365	Bonne Terre
221	Carterville M. U.	.....	Jas. A. Housman	Frank Short.....	231	Carterville
229	Desloge.....	Sat	F. M. Monroe ...	John Thurman...	538	Desloge
230	Doe Run.....	Thur	James Mitchell...	W. E. Williams..	....	Doe Run
242	Elvins M. M.....	Thur	Wm. Kinney	Rufus Blaylack ..	236	Elvins
225	Flat River.....	Mon	J. S. Larned	J. L. Johnson ...	574	Flat River
205	Fredricktown M &	S	M. M. Walker...	F. Z. Guettar	....	Freder'ktown
249	Herculaneum Smeltermen's U..	.....	Willard Lackey..	A. L. Hill.....	123	Herculaneum
217	Joplin	Thurs	C. L. Bailey	John A. Lackay. 2417 Carter St.	....	Joplin
236	Leadwood.....	Tues	Jos. Neel	W. G. Pinkerton.	202	Leadwood
192	Mine La Motte M	U	J. C. Spray.....	D. L. Abby	....	MineLaMotte
232	Prosperity	.....	Sam Blackledge..	D. A. Johnson...	27	Prosperity
226	Webb City	.....	J. N. Powers.....	G. Paxton. RR N	o. 1	Webb City
219	Zinc Lodge	.....	.....	I. M. Sidenstircker	....	Neck City
	MONTANA					
117	Anaconda M & S.	Fri	Bernard McCarthy	Martin Judge	473	Anaconda
57	Aldridge	Wed	Alex Hynd	Theo. Brockman.	121	Electric
23	Basin	Wed	Henry Berg.....	D. R. McCord....	156	Basin
7	Belt Mountain....	Tues	Fred Maxwell....	Chas choberg..	57	Neihart
1	Butte	Tues	Dennis Murphy ..	James Cassidy ...	1407	Butte
83	Butte Engineers..	John Wed	Hartigan, Rec. Se W. T. Sodden ...	cy. Fin. S A. C. Dawe.....	ecy. 229	Butte
191	Corbin M & M....	Wed	Al Smitchger	James Belcher ...	3	Corbin
82	Garnet	Thur	Nels Sedin	Michael Miller ...	....	Garnet
4	Granite	Tues	M. McDonald....	Al. Hollander....	280	Phillipsburg
16	Great Falls M & S	Tues	Alfred Bordsen ..	A. B. Pettigrew .	1720	Great Falls
175	Iron Mountain ...	.....	.....	John McMullan..	....	Supersor
107	Judlth Mountain.	Sat	M. M. Dryden...	E. J. Barry.....	557	Maiden
112	Maryville M.U...	Mon	Geo. Schenk.....	Bernard Moran .	56	Maryville
138	Mt. Helena	Sat	Jas. Taylor	Geo. Sutherland.	453	Helena
111	North Moccasin..	Sat	Wm. A. Cameron	E. J. Holder.....	68	Kendall
131	Pony M & M.....	1-3 Sa	E. M. Freeman ..	J. F. Milligan...	205	Pony
120	Radersburg	Mon	Ed. Slavins	Mike McLaughlin	137	Radersburg
208	Ruby L & D W....	2-4Sat	Louis Miller.....	O. O. Sweeney...	....	Ruby
25	Winston	.....	R. F. Whyte.....	Geo. Ballentine..	A	Winston
190	Zortman	Tues	A. D. Beaton.....	E. L. R. Snow...	....	Zortman
	NEVADA					
252	Blair M & M	1-3 Tu	John Inman	S. H. Hartwig ...	83	Blair
235	Bonanza	Sat	A. J. Gingles	J. B. Williams...	14	Rhyolite
246	Bullion	Tues	Wm. Kidd	Al Morgan.....	....	Hilltop
265	Eureka	Tnur	William Gibson..	J. H. Jury.....	18	Eureka
243	Fairview.....	Wed	William Dunne ..	J. A. Herndon...	26	Fairview
259	Goldfield M. U...	.....	.....	.....	....	Goldfield
54	Gold Hill	Mon	James McKinley.	F. L. Clark.....	115	Gold Hill
251	Lane.....	Thur	Wm. Fiddes	Arthur McDonald	28	Kimberly
261	Lyon & Ormsby Co	2-4 Mo	Hugh Farley	Henry S. Rice ...	....	Mound House
248	Lucky Boy.....	Thurs	Wm. McCall.....	Paul B. Missimer	87	Lucky Boy
241	Manhattan.....	Tues	Sam Ed. Smith ..	Wm. Hess	158	Manhattan
262	Mason	d Fri	H. Young.....	Earl Jenson.....	54	Mason
264	Millers.....	Wed	Chas. Sheaff.....	A. G. Pace	5	Millers
254	National	Sat	J. G. Westberg...	W. S. Bretz.....	56	National
263	Pioche.....	Mon	.....	W. B. Martin....	....	Pioche
247	Round Mountain.	Fri	Harry Thomas...	Richard J. Ryan.	F	Round M'tn
164	Searchlight	Thur	Frank Hoine	Chas. Owens.....	71	Searchlight
256	Seven Troughs...	Fri	Andy Milroy.....	W. J. Lavey.....	14	Seven Trough
92	Silver City	Tues	W. D. Robohm ..	J. W. Hickey	76	Silver City
253	Silver Peak.....	Tues	Joe Gynot	J. S. Norman....	90	Blair
233	Steptoe M & S....	Mon	W. T. Sylvester ..	E. E. Knox	136	Ely
225	Thompson M.&S.	1&16h	J. E. Donohue...	J. V. Bonner	....	Thompson
121	Tonopah	Tues	Thos. M Fagan.	Thos. McManus..	11	Tonopah
31	Tuscarora.....	Wed	Chester D. Lamar	Herman Seivers..	67	Tuscarora
46	Virginia	Fri	Jas. P. Sullivan..	Wm. O'Leary....	1	Virginia City
250	Wonder M. U....	Fri	A. A. Smlth.....	J. K. Henderson.	....	Wonder
	NEW JERSEY					
266	Franklin Fur.M.S	.....	Mark Sedusky ...	Mike Zagarsky...	Fra	nklin Furnace
267	Perth Amboy S.U	.....	Adam Szynks....	Victor Pencosz ..	....	747 State St.
	NEW MEXICO					
32	Mogollon M U ...	.....	H. A. Amott.....	C. A. Eckert.....	1	Mogollon
	OKLAHOMA					
132	Bartlesville M & S	Mon	Jos. Irick.....	Wm. Ransom....	515	421 Cheyenne
133	Collinsville S. U.	Wed	J. W. McWilliams	Will Lawless.....	1115	Collinsville
	ONTARIO					
146	Cobalt.....	Sun	A. Mailloux.....	A. Nap Gauthier.	446	Cobalt
147	Cordova M. U. ..	.....	Chas. Rupert	Frank Froates ...	....	Cordova Mine
140	Elk Lake	Sun	F. G. Macleod....	Thos. H. Johnson	348	Elk Lake
154	Gowganda	Sun	Stewart M. Ney..	Pat Dwyer.....	610	Gowganda
145	Porcupine, M. U.	Sun	J. A. Walker	James Dogue....	521	So. Porcupine
148	Silver Center.....	Sun	H. J. Murphy....	Jos. E. Redmond	....	Silver Center
	OREGON					
186	Cornucopia	Sat	Wm. Bentley	Chris Schneider..	52	Cornucopia
42	Bourne	.....	C. B. Shaw	J. N. Gambs	....	Bourne
	SOUTH DAKOTA					
3	Central City.....	Fri	E. Flow	James Barss	23	Central City
21	Copper Mt. M & S	.....	Henry S. Poole ..	.....	....	Hill City
84	Custer	Fri	Glen Peterson ...	George Thomson.	....	Custer
14	Deadwood M & M.	Thur	M. Connelly	M. J. Foley.....	337	Deadwood
68	Galena.....	Wed	Chas. Larson	E. L. Delaney...	51	Galena
2	Lead.....	Mon	Wm. Christiansen	Thos. J. Ryan ...	....	Lead City
19	Maitland M & M..	Thur	John Sanford....	J. A. Sanford....	....	Maitland
5	Terry Peak	Wed	John Pearson....	J. C. May.....	174	Terry
	UTAH					
156	Alta M. U.....	Wed	Joe McMillan . ..	Harry Kemp.....	....	Alta
67	Bingham.....	Sat	Wm. McCartney .	E. G. Locke.....	N	Bingham Cn.
201	Salt Lake M & S .	Tues	Matt Alfirevich...	Marion Leake....	802	Salt Lake City
151	Tintic District. ..	Sat	James B. Hanley	J. W. Morton....	R	Eureka
199	Mercur	Sun	Wm. Treloar	P. J. Kelly.....	415	Mercur
198	Ophir M. U.....	.....	Albin Swanson..	Wm. J. Penney ..	96	Ophir
144	Park City.....	Thurs	Martin Kelly.....	Frank Towey	891	Park City
202	Tooele	Tues	P. V. Morell	Joe Diani.....	226	Tooele
	WASHINGTON					
224	Loomis	Sun	Fred Baldwin	Geo. Bowers.....	62	Loomis
28	Republic.....	Tues	A. B. Crary	Geo. B Paul	164	Republic
	WISCONSIN					
213	Hurley M. U. ...	1-3 Su	Armando Endrizzi	Emanuel De Meio	4	Hurley
212	Pence M. U.	1-3 Su	Jim Peralla.....	Felix Barbacori ..	24	Pence
....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	.....

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THE MASTER CLASS ALWAYS REACTIONARY.

The following quotations from the mouthpieces of the ruling class prior to the Civil war make instructive reading at this time.

From these quotations it will be seen that the ruling class in this country have always opposed every effort on the part of the working people to raise their standard of life or improve their condition. The arguments used against the establishment of free public schools, the unfranchisement of the working people and the abolition of chattel slavery appear absurd in the light of history, but the arguments against Socialism will appear still more absurd to future generations when the writings of those who are now opposing Socialism pass into history and are read by our posterity.

Do these arguments in defense of slavery sound familiar?

Freedom is against the order of nature.—The Judiciary. "It is the order of nature and of God that the being of superior faculties and knowledge, and therefore of superior power, should control and dispose of those who are inferior. It is as much in the order of nature that men should enslave each other as that other animals should prey upon each other."—Chancellor Harper, of Southern Carolina, quoted in the "American Churches, the Bulwark of Slavery," Birney, 1842, p. 8.

Slavery an Eternal Institution.—The Press. "Let us declare through the public journals of our country, that the question of slavery is not and shall not be open to discussion—that the system is deep rooted among us, and must remain forever; that the very moment any private individual attempts to lecture upon its evils and immorality, and the necessity of putting means in operation to secure us from them, in the same moment his tongue shall be cut out and cast upon a dung hill."—Columbia, S. C., Telescope, quoted Birney, etc., p. 8.

Opposition to Slavery Unchristian and Anarchistic.—The Church. "It is our belief that slavery as it exists in the South is no evil, and is consistent with the principles of revealed religion; and that all opposition to it arises from a misguided and fiendish fanaticism, which we are bound to resist in the very threshold; that all interference with this subject of fanatics is a violation of our civil and social rights—is un-Christian and inhuman, leading necessarily to anarchy and bloodshed; and that the instigators are murderers and assassins."—The Rev. J. H. Thornwell, Methodist, at a public meeting in South Carolina in 1836. Quoted in Birney, etc., p. 17.

Slavery Sanctioned by Scripture.—The College President. "The relation of master and slave, may and does, in many cases, exist under such circumstances as free the master from the just charge and guilt of immorality." 1 Cor. 8:20-23.

This text seems mainly to enjoin and sanction the fitting continuance of their present social relations; the freeman was to remain free, and the slave, unless emancipation should offer, was to remain a slave.

"The general rule of Christianity not only permits, but in supposable circumstances enjoins a continuance of the master's authority. The New Testament enjoins obedience upon the slave as an obligation due to a present rightful authoriay."—Rev. Wilbur Fisk, former president Wesleyan University, quoted Birney, etc.—Exchange.

HALTING THE TIDE.

In testifying before the New York state factory commission, the president of the Engineers and Firemen's union is credited by the New York Times with stating, when asked what he would do to improve the condition of the workers: "Let us enact laws, and if a court throws them out, let us throw out the court."

The Times, which is a conservative newspaper, is quite shocked at the suggestion of recalling judges that invalidate laws designed to improve the condition of the working class, yet it is more shocked when it contemplates the fact that Mr. Roosevelt has been preaching that judges are not infallible and sneering at the bulwarks of our liberties. It recalls the colonel's words:

> I hope you will try to write into the laws of Illinois, just as I will try, with all my might, in my own state of New York, a provision that if the people want certain laws no official, governor, legislature or court shall have the power to prevent them. If any of our legislation is decided unconstitutional we, the people, should have the power to declare it constitutional. We shall not permit anything else.

The idea of appealing judicial decisions to the people—decisions in cases affecting public policies rather than private litigants—has long been urged by Socialist writers. Until recently the idea that the people are capable of determining what is and what is not constitutional has been dismissed as chimerical, having been one of those "vissionary" proposals which Socialists hatch every once in awhile to cause respectable and substantial citizens to worry, but now that the "Progressive" incendiaries have taken it up; it has become quite devilish. The Times says:

> The nation has met and beaten one form of nullification, and now must meet and defeat this more insidious doctrine of personal judgment of what the fundamental law is, and rejection of it if it is not liked. It is feasible to make constitutions fit laws, instead of laws fitting constitutions, if, in fact, that is the real will of the people. In that case there can be no resistance to making constitutions over into any form whatever, as many states are exemplifying. But when the will of the people supports constitutions as they are, the only course open to those who want constitutions otherwise is that declared by the colonel at the same time that he made the above declaration.

If the constitution had a fixed meaning, if it were not "made to fit laws" by courts or made by them to defeat laws, why is it that there is no unanimity of opinion among the judges themselves as to the constitution's meaning? Why these four to five decisions or decisions in which the preponderance of judicial opinion, including the various courts before which a given case may be tried, is often found giving support to the legality of legislative acts which the court of last resort declares to be null and void by a divided bench?

If the issue were submitted to the people they could not err more than the judges themselves, who are unable to agree as to the meaning of the constitution and decide the issue by a show of hands.

The recall of judicial decisions is not an untried experiment. The American people are now engaged in recalling the income tax decision of the supreme court, in which the court reversed itself and gave the constitution a new meaning.

The people, if they tried their hardest, could do no more than get on both sides of a question, or make the constitution mean one thing today and exactly the opposite thing tomorrow, as the supreme court repeatedly has done.

The supreme court, in spite of the fact that it was deemed the settled interpretation of the constitution that the federal government could tax incomes, after, in fact, it had taxed them with the court's consent and approvl, turned around and upset the settled practice of a century by a four to five decision that was changed from a decision upholding the law to a decision declaring it unconstitutional by one of the justices changing his mind over night.

It has taken nearly twenty years to recall the income tax decision, so cumbersome is the method provided in the constitution for its amendment where its meaning has been changed by judicial interpretation. Twenty years is too long a time to employ in recalling an obstructive decision.

It took four years to recall the Dred Scott decision and effce the judicial voiding of the Missouri compromise. It took the baynotes of the union soldiers to write the "war amendments" into the constitution—amendments which in the hands of the federal judiciary have been fashioned into bulwarks behind which our mammon-made masters have found shelter.

Without the gift of prophsey, we shall not undertake to predict how long the American people will remain content while the judiciary hampers and obstructs them in their endeavors to shape and conform the law to our changed and changing civilization. There are quite a few signs, including the signals of distress that our conservative contemporaries are flying, that it will not be long before the judicial dog will be ousted from the industrial manger. A nation moving with the impulse and mighty sweep of the American people can not long be held in check by five lawyers, even if they do wear wigs and are venerable with age, who project themselves in front of the moving mass and in the name of the constitution command it to halt.

The tide is running too strong for King Canute.

—Milwaukee Leader.

In Memoriam.

Cobalt, Ont., Can., Dec. 23, 1912.

Whereas, Death has once more entered our ranks and removed from our midst our beloved brother, Fred Totten, who fell a prey to spinal meningitis at the Cobalt Miners' Hospital on December 8th, 1912; and,

Whereas, In the death of Brother Fred Totten Cobalt Miners' Union loses a tried and valued member; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we extend to his sorrowing widow and relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their hour of bereavement; and, be it further

Resolved, That we drape our Charter for a period of thirty days, and that a copy of these resolutions be spread upon the minutes of the local, a copy be sent to the widow of the deceased, and a copy sent to the Miners Magazine for publication.

Cobalt Miners' Union No. 146, W. F. M.,
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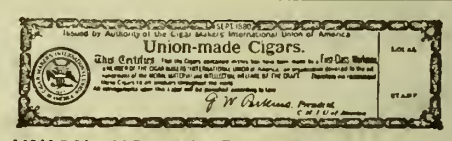

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